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HISTORY

OF

DE WITT COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF THE SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of the Prominent Men and Pioneers.

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BY

W. R. BRINK & CO.,
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PREFACE.

THE PUBLISHERS desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For the incidents relative to the early settlement, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild frontier county develop into a wealthy and populous community.

For other facts we are under obligations to a class of intelligent men, who, amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completeness of the history of DeWitt county, are John J. Mc Gravo, C. H. Moore, Orin Wakefield, Benjamin Howard, Abraham Swearingen, J. H. Randolph, W. R. Carle, S. P. Glenn, J. P. Dunham, Thomas Snell, Wm. Fuller, Samuel Magill, Jacob Walters, C. S. Lisenby, James A. Wilson, County Treasurer, Alex. L. Barnett, County surveyor, Amos Weedman, Sheriff; John Warner, Thomas Vandeventer, Jacob Swigart, Mrs. Rebecca Gambrel, George B. Lemen, Edmund W. Fruit, Dr. Goodbrake, and Wm. J. Rutledge.

Especially do we acknowledge the courtesies extended us by A. V. Lisenby, county clerk, and John T. Carle, circuit clerk. We are also indebted to Miss Mary S. Welsh for her scholarly article on the Common Schools of the County. Among the chapters most fruitful in interest to a great number of our readers, will be found those which treat of the early history of

the churches. Many persons are living whose fathers and grandfathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the various denominations, and to many of the older members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information.

The editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that cheerful manner so characteristic of the journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best use of the material at our command. It has been classified as carefully as possible and will, we are assured, be a great help to the public, as a book of reference.

We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the State, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greater importance to coming generations.

We present the work to the public, trusting that they will approve our labors. If our readers will take into consideration the magnitude and difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking, and that they will give the volume a generous reception.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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INTRODUCTION.



EW studies are more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to *know* the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand State. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet,—nay, we might say, not a family or an individual on the globe,—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points,—its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderuess and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region around the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorados and fertile lands.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted quite extensively, and as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, and our easy facilities for commerce are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded, and will be found to form no unimportant or unimportant portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of

a community. Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the county, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, of recollections, and of anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its region lies beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfill the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted to your favorable inspection.

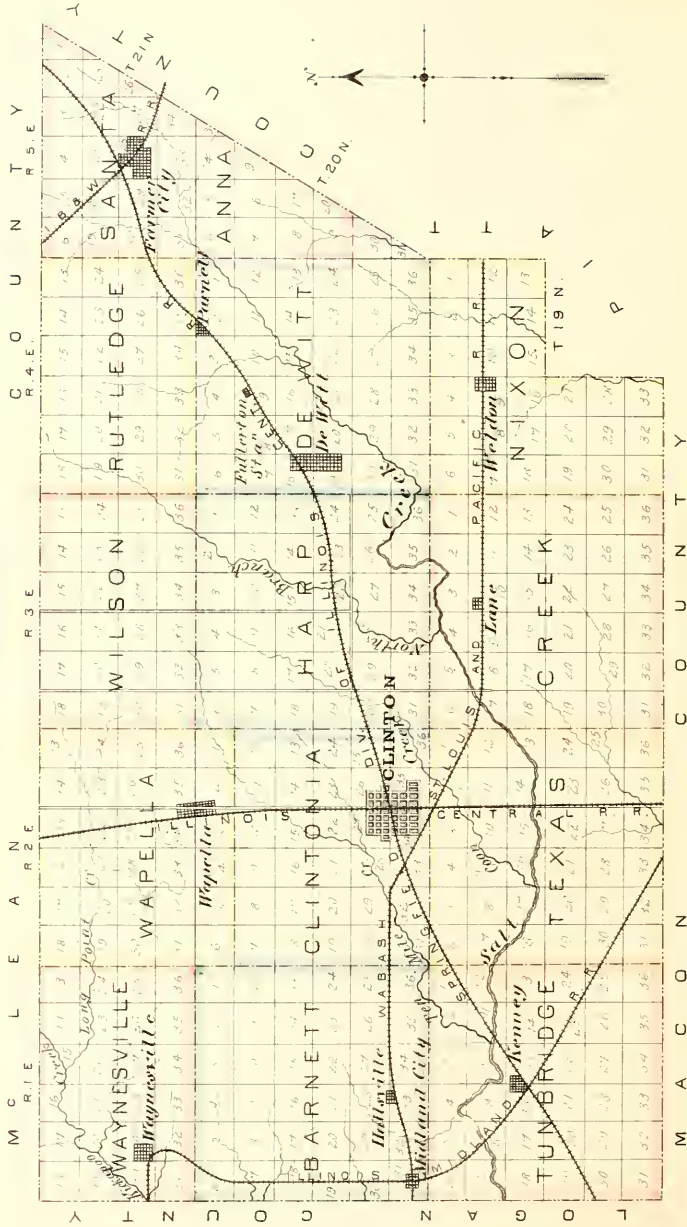


OUTLINE MAP

OF

DE WITT COUNTY,

ILLINOIS



HISTORY

OF

DE WITT COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-reaching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for

which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barter with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy-day of Flowers."

coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachian bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Panuco. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears

his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

* Moored their bark on the wild New-England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new

* De Soto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† De Bladna says there Jan. 1602: 620 men.

* Western Annals.

impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659-60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sious*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroi, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendant.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Allouëz was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*, † against the formidable *Iroquois*. Allouëz, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sious*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Allouëz, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendant, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomoniens*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together. ‡

* The duties of Intendant included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

‡ See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Phasa*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Menis*, *Mascoutens** and *Kikubaux*, or *Kickapoois*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express.†

Falling down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Pewuca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquian*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitoniou*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock, ‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akansea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and

* Prairie Indians.

† Marquette's journal.

‡ The grand tower.

advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seignior of Fort Cataracouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Richelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Micillimukinaw* (Maekinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after

stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-sa-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Coeur** (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again

* Annals of the West.

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Coeur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1689, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it *Panl'homme*. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zeobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was soundled and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which is named the *Vaches*, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called *Cenis*.

In 1657, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malhouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palisade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several posts, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marcet, dated "Aux Casca-skias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecoeur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin; a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 363.—Lettres Edifiantes).

† Bancroft, iii. 136.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the North-west shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

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foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),* while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the iebegers of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wä-bä, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the north-west, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.† Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marcet, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams.‡"

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quenne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pont-

* Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, i. e., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

† Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97-106.

‡ Western Annals.

chartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimackinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Saint Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendant, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St.ulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying

the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Goudeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignan, and was killed in 1735."† Baneroff says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663-4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676,|| and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother

* Volney's View, p. 336.

† Butler's Kentucky.

‡ History P. S., III., 346.

§ American State Papers, xvi., 52.

|| Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.

¶ Now called Miami.

country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the

British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisonier, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbriar country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence

* Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander-in-Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manuever each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servants, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and

want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty bateaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecoeur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisiana; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticouleroga; and a third under General Forbes,

* Sparks' Washington, Vol. II, pp. 428-447.

against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beloret, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshipped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies

and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Pianko-shaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, there being settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner; who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1763 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was founded as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit

in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquar-

ters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumseh, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 21 of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north-west, and we

now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.*

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi*. Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incentive to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chipewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

* American State Papers.

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the watershed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquian name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river exposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers gazed past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE;
LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes,

bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecoeur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), *Crevecoeur* (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloëz, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskians on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, but his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians

and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceed to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; and at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Dorouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gomme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pugi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroutte and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes

of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drevry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their

* Bismarck.

guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of bar-

racks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Aune. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundation. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Comte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclama-

tion by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguette, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguette, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Perrier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguette, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguette stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguette fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Maertry as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border

between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain

command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English. The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a

home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascaquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascaquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village

and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaskasias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri). The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi."

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very intoxicating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting

four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. At dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will

strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their

grantees, destroyed to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as "head-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; head-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The

commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. An election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of

October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois, Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as an equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.



FROM 1809,

TO 1878.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INSAUGURATION.
Nathaniel Pope.....	Secretary of the Territory.....	March 7, 1809.
Ninian Edwards.....	Governor.....	April 24, 1809.
H. H. Maxwell.....	Auditor Public Accounts.....	1816.
Daniel P. Cook.....	" " " ".....	January 13, 1816.
Joseph Phillips.....	Secretary.....	December 17, '18.
Robert Blackwell.....	Auditor Public Accounts.....	April 5, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry.....	" " " ".....	August 29, 1817.
John Thomas.....	Treasurer.....	1818.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond.....	Governor.....	October 6, 1818.
Pierre Menard.....	Lieut. Governor.....	" 6, 1818.
Elias K. Kane.....	Secretary of State.....	" 6, 1818.
Elijah C. Berry.....	Auditor Public Accounts.....	1818.
John Thomas.....	Treasurer.....	1818.
Robert K. McLaughlin.....	" " " ".....	August 2, 1819.
Edward Coles.....	Governor.....	December, 1822.
Adolphus F. Hubbard.....	Lieut. Governor.....	" 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	Secretary of State.....	" 18, 1822.
Abner Field.....	Treasurer.....	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell.....	Secretary of State.....	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck.....	" " " ".....	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer.....	" " " ".....	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards.....	Governor.....	December, 1826.
William Kinney.....	Lieut. Governor.....	" 1829.
James Hall.....	Treasurer.....	Febr'y. 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field.....	Secretary of State.....	January 23, 1829.

John Reynolds,.....	Governor,	December 9, 1850.
Zadock Casey,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 0, 1850.
John Dement,.....	Treasurer,	February 5, 1851.
James T. B. Stapp,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	August 27, 1851.
Joseph Duncan,.....	Governor,	December, 1854
Alexander M. Jenkins,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 1854
Levi Davis,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	Nov. 16, 1855.
Charles Gregory,.....	Treasurer,	December 5, 1856.
John D. Whiteside,.....	"	March 4, 1857.
Thomas Carlin,.....	Governor,	December, 1858.
Stinson H. Anderson,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 1858.
Stephen A. Douglas,.....	Secretary of State,	Nov. 30, 1840.
Lyman Campbell,.....	"	March 1, 1841.
Milton Crumbratt,.....	Treasurer,	" 1841.
James Shields,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 1841.
Thomas Ford,.....	Governor,	December 8, 1842.
John Moore,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 8, 1842.
Thomas Campbell,.....	Secretary of State,	March 6, 1843.
William L. D. Ewing,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 6, 1843.
Thomas H. Campbell,.....	" P. A. (to fill vacancy),	" 29, 1845.
Augustus C. French,.....	Governor,	December 9, 1846.
Joseph B. Wells,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 0, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley,.....	Secretary of State,	" 23, 1846.
John Moore,.....	Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),	August 14, 1848.
William McMurtry,.....	Lieut-Governor,	January, 1849.
David L. Gregg,.....	Secy. of State (to fill vacancy),	April 3, 1850.
Joel A. Matteso,.....	Governor,	January, 1853
Gustavus Koerner,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 1853.
Alexander Sterne,.....	Secretary of State,	" 1853.
Ninian W. Edwards,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	March 24, 1854.
William H. Bissell,.....	Governor,	January 12, 1857.
John Wood,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 12, 1857.
Ozias M. Hatch,.....	Secretary of State,	" 12, 1857.
Jesse K. Dubois,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 12, 1857.
James Miller,.....	Treasurer,	" 12, 1857.
William H. Powell,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	" 12, 1857.
Newton Bateman,.....	"	" 10, 1859.
William Butler,.....	Treasurer (to fill vacancy),	September 3, 1850.
Richard Yates,.....	Governor,	January 14, 1861.
Francis A. Hoffman,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 14, 1861.
Ozias M. Hatch,.....	Secretary of State,	" 14, 1861.
Jesse K. Dubois,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 14, 1861.
William Butler,.....	Treasurer,	" 14, 1861.
Newton Bateman,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	" 14, 1861.
Alexander Sterne,.....	Treasurer,	" 12, 1863.
John P. Brooks,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	" 12, 1863.
Richard J. Oglesby,.....	Governor,	" 16, 1865.
William Bros.,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 16, 1865.
Sharon Tyndale,.....	Secretary of State,	" 16, 1865.
Orlio H. Miner,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	Dec. 12, 1864.
James H. Beveridge,.....	Treasurer,	January 9, 1865.
Newton Bateman,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	January 10, 1865.

George W. Smith,.....	Treasurer,	January, 1867.
John M. Palmer,.....	Governor,	January 11, 1869.
John Dougherty,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 11, 1869.
Edward Rummell,.....	Secretary of State,	" 11, 1869.
Charles E. Lippincott,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 11, 1869.
Erastus N. Bates,.....	Treasurer,	" 11, 1869.
Newton Bateman,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	January, 1870.
Erastus N. Bates,.....	Treasurer,	Nov. 8, 1871.
Richard J. Oglesby,.....	Governor,	January 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 13, 1873.
George H. Harlow,.....	Secretary of State,	" 13, 1873.
Charles E. Lippincott,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 13, 1873.
Edward Rutz,.....	Treasurer,	" 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,.....	Governor,	" 23, 1873.
John Early,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 23, 1873.
S. M. Cullon,.....	Governor,	" 8, 1877.
Andrew Sluman,.....	Lieut-Governor,	" 8, 1877.
George H. Harlow,.....	Secretary of State,	" 8, 1877.
Edward Rutz,.....	Treasurer,	" 8, 1877.
T. B. Needles,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 8, 1877.
S. M. Etter,.....	Supert. Public Instruction,	" 8, 1877.
J. P. Stude,.....	"	" 8, 1879.
J. C. Smith,.....	Treasurer,	" 8, 1879.
S. M. Cullon,.....	Governor,	" 10, 1881.
John M. Hurdston,.....	Lieut. Governor,	" 10, 1881.
Henry D. Dement,.....	Secretary of State,	" 10, 1881.
Charles P. Swigert,.....	Auditor Public Accounts,	" 10, 1881.
Edward Rutz,.....	Treasurer,	" 10, 1881.

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.		TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington,.....	Virginia,	1789 to 1797, eight years.
John Adams,.....	Massachusetts,	1797 to 1801, four years.
Thomas Jefferson,.....	Virginia,	1801 to 1809, eight years.
James Madison,.....	Virginia,	1809 to 1817, eight years.
James Monroe,.....	Virginia,	1817 to 1825, eight years.
John Quincy Adams,.....	Massachusetts,	1825 to 1829, four years.
Andrew Jackson,.....	Tennessee,	1829 to 1837, eight years.
Martin Van Buren,.....	New York,	1837 to 1841, four years.
William H. Harrison,.....	Ohio,	1841, one month.
John Tyler,.....	Virginia,	1841 to 1845, four years.
James K. Polk,.....	Tennessee,	1845 to 1849, four years.
Zachary Taylor,.....	Louisiana,	1849 to 1850, one year.
Millard Fillmore,.....	New York,	1850 to 1853, three years.
Franklin Pierce,.....	New Hampshire,	1853 to 1857, four years.
James Buchanan,.....	Pennsylvania,	1857 to 1861, four years.
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered),.....	Illinois,	1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.
Andrew Johnson,.....	Tennessee,	1865 to 1869, four years.
Ulysses S. Grant,.....	Illinois,	1869 to 1877, eight years.
Rutherford B. Hayes,.....	Ohio,	1877 to 1881, four years.
James A. Garfield,.....	Ohio,	1881,

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.		POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		POPULATION.		COUNTIES.		POPULATION.	
		1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.			1870.	1880.
Adams,.....	56,392	59,148	Edgar,.....	21,450	25,594	Kane,.....	39,991	44,556	Monroe,.....	15,983	13,482
Alexander,.....	10,944	14,419	Edwards,.....	7,953	8,699	Kankakee,.....	24,332	24,661	Montgomery,.....	24,841	28,098
Bond,.....	13,152	14,873	Fayette,.....	16,553	18,924	Kendall,.....	15,399	13,064	Morgan,.....	25,613	31,519
Boone,.....	12,942	11,527	Fayette,.....	16,553	21,243	Knox,.....	32,342	38,269	Madison,.....	19,485	17,705
Brown,.....	12,905	13,044	Franklin,.....	9,103	15,105	Lake,.....	21,044	21,259	McHenry,.....	22,392	29,046
Bureau,.....	32,415	33,189	Franklin,.....	12,652	16,129	Lake,.....	67,952	70,429	McHenry,.....	47,449	53,419
Calhoun,.....	6,692	7,431	Fulton,.....	38,291	41,439	Lawrence,.....	13,233	13,763	Perry,.....	10,723	16,008
Carroll,.....	16,705	16,895	Gallatin,.....	11,134	12,862	Lee,.....	27,471	27,498	Piatt,.....	10,953	15,583
Cass,.....	11,510	14,414	Hamilton,.....	29,377	27,014	Livingston,.....	31,471	38,450	Polk,.....	29,708	34,701
Cass,.....	32,671	40,659	Grundy,.....	14,938	16,728	Logan,.....	23,053	23,041	Poppe,.....	11,457	13,276
Christian,.....	29,353	28,222	Hamilton,.....	13,134	16,712	McDonough,.....	23,209	27,784	Pulaski,.....	8,832	9,707
Clark,.....	19,719	21,649	Hancock,.....	33,033	33,522	McHenry,.....	27,914	34,114	Ramsey,.....	6,294	6,633
Clay,.....	15,875	16,193	Harris,.....	5,113	6,024	McLean,.....	53,308	60,115	Randolph,.....	29,259	23,601
Clinton,.....	11,245	13,118	Henderson,.....	12,562	10,755	Macon,.....	20,151	20,771	Richland,.....	12,963	15,516
Coates,.....	22,295	27,055	Henry,.....	25,946	30,699	Macoupin,.....	42,726	37,955	Rock Island,.....	23,783	35,214
Cook,.....	319,956	467,418	Iroquois,.....	23,782	33,817	Madison,.....	44,131	50,411	St. Clair,.....	49,668	61,659
Crawford,.....	18,359	16,146	Jackson,.....	11,234	11,115	Madison,.....	29,172	27,071	Saline,.....	17,114	15,946
De Witt,.....	17,738	15,772	Jackson,.....	11,234	11,115	Marshall,.....	19,970	19,036	Sangamon,.....	45,522	52,902
De Kalb,.....	22,285	26,774	Jefferson,.....	17,854	20,936	Massac,.....	16,184	16,248	Schuyler,.....	14,419	15,249
De Witt,.....	17,738	15,774	Jersey,.....	19,054	13,846	Massac,.....	9,381	10,483	Scott,.....	16,933	16,415
Douglas,.....	14,184	15,637	Joe Davies,.....	27,420	27,394	Monard,.....	11,745	13,249	Shelby,.....	25,446	26,282
Du Page,.....	16,685	19,187	Johnson,.....	11,248	15,769	Mercer,.....	18,769	19,901	Stark,.....	10,751	11,509

Total,..... 2,520,891 3,078,769
 White, 3,032,171; Colored, 46,295, including 21 Chinese, and 123 Indians.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES, AND RAIL-ROAD FACILITIES.



DE WITT COUNTY is situated nearly central in the state, the geographical centre of Illinois, being located but a few miles from the southern boundary. It lies between the fortieth and forty-first parallels of north latitude, and is bisected by the twelfth meridian west from Washington; while the third Principal Meridian forms the western boundary. Its greatest length from east to west is thirty miles, and from north to south sixteen miles, and contains an area of about 393 square miles, or 251,637 acres. In comparison of acres of improved and unimproved lands, there are probably but few counties in the state, that can show a better record. The following is the official data taken from the record for 1880. Acres, improved lands, 232,662; value, \$3,188,691; Acres unimproved, 18,995; value, \$142,799. Number improved lots, 2,814; value, \$273,239. Unimproved lots, 1,393; value, \$16,721. We are further informed by Mr. A. L. Barnett, the first and present surveyor of the county, that De Witt does not contain a single acre of land not susceptible of improvement. It is bounded on the north by McLean; east by Piatt, south by Mason, and west by Logan county. Clinton, the capital, is situated nearly central, and equidistant from the two great cities of Chicago and St. Louis, being about one hundred and fifty miles from each. When the county was organized in 1839, its territory was considerable in excess of its present boundaries. Nearly a whole township on the north-west has been lopped off and joined to Logan, while on the south and east, quite a portion of territory has been given over to form a part of what is now Piatt county. It embraces seven full, and six fractional parts of congressional townships, making thirteen voting precincts as follows: Waynesville, Wapella, Wilson, Rutledge, Santa Anna, De Witt, Harp, Clintonia, Barnett, Tunbridge, Texas, Creek and Nixon.

The first land entries were made the 31 day of November, 1827, as follows: James K. Scott entered the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 27; and Samuel P. Glenn the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 26; both being in town 21, range 1, east. Prior to the first of May, 1830, there were not to exceed 2,500 acres of land entered in the county.

Population.—The first settlers were principally Americans, who were natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. The present nationality is a mixture of English, Irish, Swedes, Germans, and a few French, and Negroes. The former largely predominates. Fifty-one years ago—1830—there were not to exceed 250 inhabitants within the present limits of the county. Below we give the official census of the several decades, from 1840 to the present time. In 1840, the records show a population of 3,247; 1850, males 2,554, females (white) 2,447; females (colored) 1; total, 5,002. The following is the census by townships since 1860.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Barnett,	804	1,078	1,122
Clintonia (Township),	1,984	2,638	3,308
City (Clinton),	1,362	1,800	2,702

Creek,	794	1,022	1,211
De Witt,	1,018	1,061	1,116
Harp,	743	1,164	1,977
Wapella, (Township),	1,016	1,437	1,884
Village, (Wapella),	—	—	362
Nixon,	337	648	895
Rutledge,	546	664	947
Santa Anna,	833	1,276	2,166
Texas,	893	1,064	950
Tunbridge,	636	1,105	1,605
Waynesville,	872	970	1,042
Wilson,	314	640	666
Totals,	12,182	16,567	20,054

It should be borne in mind that the census of 1840, included that portion of territory, afterwards lopped off from the east and north-west, which has already been mentioned. From the foregoing table it is easy to discover the gradual and healthy growth of the county in population.

Typography.—The surface of the country presents a pleasing variety of gently undulating prairie land, interspersed with belts of timber, that hug the water-courses in their various meanderings. Originally, about one-tenth of the county was covered with a fine growth of timber consisting of oak, walnut, elm, sycamore etc. Along the creeks the surface is somewhat broken, and at various points assume the nature of small bluffs, especially along the Kickapoo in the north-west. There are two principal divides or water-sheds, one lying in the north and west, between the Kickapoo and Salt Creek, and the other extending along south of the latter creek, midway between it and the southern boundary of the county. In many parts of the state, the prairies, from their peculiar forms or other causes, received various names in an early day, and are yet familiarly known as such. But one, however, appears in De Witt county; and it is doubtful if there are half a score of people to-day that could name or locate it. It lies between the north and south forks of Salt Creek, and is known by the oldest settlers as Fork Prairie. Prior to the construction of the railroads, or any artificial drainage, there were a few acres of land that were not considered tillable, and were commonly known as Swamp Lands. In 1853, the governor of the state appointed Mr. A. L. Barnett county surveyor, to ascertain and report to the State the number of acres of said lands. After making a careful survey, Mr. Barnett reported but 2,000 acres, all of which at this writing is under cultivation, or susceptible of improvement.

Hydrography.—The county is fairly well supplied with water courses suitable for natural drainage. The largest and most important stream is Salt creek, which enters the county at the north-east. Here two branches, North and South fork, trend in a south-westerly direction a few miles apart, when they unite in the southern central part of the county. These form the main stream, which then takes a westerly course, and crosses the county line at Tunbridge township. The Kickapoo with its tributaries form excellent drainage for the north-west. Fish of fine quality abound in these streams, and afford the sportsman ample recreation and pleasure. Bass, croppie, pike, and cat-fish are the principal species. Other small streams abound, which meander through the prairie depressions, and finally empty their waters into Salt creek.

Artificial drainage is now being carried on to a great extent, especially that of tiling. But a few years ago an under-ground ditch was scarcely thought of, and much less practiced. Time and experience, however, has developed the fact that if the bus-

bandman would prosper, and succeed in getting out of the soil what it is capable of producing, the surface must be made warm; and it has been further demonstrated, that man can do nothing in the way of tillage that is more conducive to this end than the system of under-drainage. No portion of the state is more largely engaged in the work of tiling than the farmers of De Witt. Hundreds of miles are already buried beneath the fertile prairies, branching out in every direction, like the veins of the human circulatory system. Thus are the surface waters at once carried away, leaving the soil to perform its complete and normal functions.

Climate.—The climate of Central Illinois is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold, and specially adapted to the raising of all kinds of productions peculiar to the temperate zones. The winters are comparatively short, and the summer seasons long and delightful. Snow falls seldom to exceed six inches in depth; in fact, so light are the snows that the covering needed, so necessary to the production of winter wheat, makes this cereal an uncertain crop; yet it is largely planted, and often yields very remunerative returns to the husbandman.

Perennial Springs abound in various parts of the county, but are mainly found along or near the water-courses; a few, however, appear upon the open prairies. The largest and most important spring is situated on the premises of Mrs. Weldon, a few miles south-east of Clinton, in Creek township. It gushes forth in considerable quantities, forming quite a brook of ever-running water. This spring is strongly tinged with sulphur, and the same may be said of nearly all others in the county, but few consisting of pure water. In dry seasons these provisions of nature are of almost incalculable value to the farmer and stock-raiser.

Mounds.—It may be known to but few citizens of the county that they have within their territory relics of a pre-historic race known as Mound Builders; but from the best authority there are unmistakable evidences that such is really the case. Men of close observation and scientific knowledge, after careful investigation, have pronounced them beyond question the work of the same race that have left evidences of their existence along the Father of Waters, and other portions of the West. The largest of these is found in the south-west corner of Clintonia township, on the premises owned by Bushrod Munson. It is oval in shape, from eight to ten feet in altitude, and thirty yards in diameter. There are two smaller ones within bow-shot of the former. None of these have been excavated, only in taking portions of gravel, from time to time, from their sides. It may be asked, why do scientists arrive at the conclusion that these are really artificial mounds? This question can be answered in a few words. In the first place, they are rather uniform in shape; and secondly, they do not partake of the same nature of material as the soil around them. The bulk of their substance is composed of sand, gravel, and numerous small stones, the same as may be found in the creek bed two or three miles distant. Other small mounds are seen near Salt Creek, in Texas township. It is said, and by very reliable authority, that some of these have been exhumed, and human bones taken from their interior; hence all the evidences go to show that the extinct race of centuries ago once roamed over the prairies and through the forests of this particular territory. Another peculiarity of the surface near some of the creek bottoms should not be neglected or passed by in this connection. These are certain depressions of a round shape, and from two to three feet in depth. In an early day, herds of thousands of buffaloes roamed wild over this part of the Missis-

sippi Valley. Their main stamping ground was near the river or creek bottoms. Here they would seek the shade to rest and recreate. The theory is, and a very plausible one, that in their numerous stampings and wallowings these hollows or depressions were formed. To the student of history and the scientist these formations are familiarly known as Buffalo Wallows. Years and ages may glide by, yet they will exist, like the mounds of the unknown race, to inform the historian that other beings and other animals once inhabited this part of the globe.

Soil.—In fertility and richness of soil, the county of De Witt is probably unsurpassed by any in the State. It is situated in the famous "Grand Prairie," which extends through the central part of Illinois, and is widely known as the garden spot of the West. Indeed, it possesses but one drawback, and that consists in its extreme productiveness. So inexhaustible is it in its yield, and so easy of cultivation, that the average farmer hardly deems it necessary to give it proper culture, or to return to the soil a portion he has received; in other words, to feed as it has fed him. This is not an idle thought, but one that it may be well for the agriculturist to stop and consider. It may be said that there are three distinct classes of soil, to wit, the prairie, the timber land, and the creek bottoms. The former, which constitutes about nine-tenths of the county, is a black peaty loam, from two to five feet in depth, and commonly known as a vegetable decomposition, the formation of which took place centuries ago, thus preparing these vast plains to yield abundant crops for the present generation and the millions yet to come. The timber land is more or less broken, the soil of which has a light yellowish color, and is but few inches in depth. It contains more or less lime, and all other properties necessary to produce excellent wheat. Indeed, it is considered the most valuable land for this cereal, and for the production of blue grass, of any soil in the county. The bottoms are composed of a deep sandy loam, combined with silt-deposit, and specially adapted to the raising of corn. The bottom lands are not extensive, but when not inconvenienced by overflow, the yield of maize to the acre exceeds that of the prairies.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—The growth and prosperity of a country depends largely upon its agricultural resources; in fact, the world could not move if it were not for this industry. Nothing is truer than the aphorism, "The success of the husbandman is the success of the country." He is the bone and sinew of the land, the engine, as it were, that drives the whole machinery which fosters life, gives wealth, and creates happiness for mankind. When this industry fails, famine, misery, and tears prevail in the land. Ireland, and other countries of Europe have, in times past, been striking examples of the famine fiend; but thanks to a kind Providence, in our own country, and especially in central Illinois, have the people never had to know what it is to wait for the necessities of life.

The means and facilities for tilling the soil, a half-century ago, would be considered a burlesque on farming to-day. Then they scratched over the land as best they could with the old wooden mould-board plow, and gathered the harvest with a reap-hook. The threshing was as slow and laborious as the reaping, the process being by tramping out the grain by the use of cattle, or beating it from the straw with a flail. Pre-to change; fifty years have glided by, and we cast our eye out upon the prairie landscape, and what a transition! The old mould-board has given place to the elegant sulky-plow, the reap-hook is transformed into the wonderful mechanism known as the self-binder, and the tramping of the cattle and the thud, thud of the flail

have yielded to the steam-engine and the hum of the gigantic thrasher. The change in the variety of crops raised is nearly if not quite as great as the use of utensils. The first settlers were not so much engrossed in money-making and money-getting as the people of to-day, but were laboring more for a mere subsistence. They raised patches of flax and some cotton, from which products they manufactured their own apparel. Corn was then the staple, as now, but produced in very limited quantities, as transportation facilities were so meagre that it was not a profitable crop only as it was used for home consumption. Wheat was rarely cultivated in the early days.

As already stated, corn is the staple, and on the prairies and bottom-lands, no portion of the state can excel De Witt in the raising of this cereal, the average crop yielding from forty to fifty bushels per acre, and often far exceeding this number. Wheat of an excellent quality and yield is raised, especially in the timbered lands. The prairie is not considered a safe or sure ground for its production. The soil, though very rich, is too loose and spongy to protect the roots of the wheat during the winter, and the constant freezing and thawing peculiar to the spring climate. Yet, in the years 1879 and '80, the average yield was upwards of twenty-five bushels per acre. These extra crops are probably due to the climatic peculiarities of those winters, and the improved methods of preparing the ground and planting the seed. Within the last three or four years the cultivating of this important cereal has largely increased, in fact it has nearly doubled in acreage. With the improvement of tilling which is now so rapidly being pushed forward, and the progress in the science of agriculture, it can be but a question of time when wheat will be as certain a crop in this county as corn and oats are now. The Irish and sweet-potato are raised with excellent success, and form a very important part of the agricultural industry. Grasses of all kinds are raised in abundance; timothy, blue-grass, red-top and clover are the chief varieties, which afford the best pasture for stock, and furnish a choice quality of hay for the market. The rich soil of the prairies is the best adapted to the growth of timothy and clover, while the thinner lands of the timber are utilized with great advantage for grazing cattle upon the bountiful supply of blue-grass. De Witt county stands, probably, second to none in the state in the careful raising and propagating of fine draft-horses. Many are shipped annually to various parts of the United States. Indeed, this branch of business is made a specialty by some of the leading farmers and stock-men. The Norman stock prevails, which are descendants of the famous "Louis Napoleon." He was imported from France in 1851, by Erastus Martin and Charles Fullington, of Champaign and Union counties, Ohio, and afterwards brought to De Witt county, Illinois, by A. P. Cushman; was purchased by E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, in whose hands he died, in 1871, at the age of twenty-three years. When young, he was a dark dapple-gray, but snow-white at his death, and was the sire of over four hundred successful stallions. So choice was the stock of this noted horse that the county fairly took the lead in this noted industry, and retains it at this time. The following is a showing of the numbers and value of the stock raised in the county for 1880: Horses, 7,569, value, \$188,175; neat-cattle, 14,147, value, \$155,712; mules, 795, value, \$20,642; sheep, 12,792, value, \$17,123; hogs, 28,468, value, \$44,840.

Horticulture receives but little attention. But few climates are better adapted to the raising of most fruits than Central Illinois; the soil is certainly adequate to perform its part, and yet

there is scarcely enough fruit raised annually to supply home-demand. Grapes and berries grow in abundance, and that spontaneously; apples, pears, plums and cherries bear fair crops, with but small labor after having once been planted; peaches are really the only uncertain fruit. What better evidence do we need to prove that this is a natural fruit country? Young trees should be cultivated for several years, and not left to struggle for themselves; old or middle-aged ones should be carefully pruned at least once a year; the early falling fruit, or such as is not marketed or used, should be disposed of in some manner to prevent the propagating of insects, which are so detrimental to raising good and perfect fruit. Many good orchards abound in the county, and by proper pruning and culture, they could be made to yield double the usual crop, and produce by far a more desirable fruit.

Transportation Facilities.—The early markets, and the facilities of transportation were as inconvenient as the produce to be moved was meager—all things were in keeping and consistent with the times. The first market, and principal trading point was St. Louis via Pekin. Goods were boated up the Illinois river to the latter place, and then carted across the country to the little hamlets of the county.

No railroads, and scarcely passable highways then traversed this section of the country—verily, "Necessity is the mother of invention." The world moves, and we have lived to see and enjoy the Iron Age. Only half a century ago, within the memory of man, the first step was made that has revolutionized the whole world of traffic. The first locomotive engine was invented by George Stephenson, of England, and was first successfully operated, September 27th, 1825, on a short road from Stockton to Darlington. In 1830 there were but twenty-three miles of railroad this side of the Atlantic. The road between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, eleven and one-half miles in length, was the first operated road for passenger transportation in the United States; this was in July of that year. The cars were drawn by horse-power, the locomotive not then having been introduced at that time within the States. The coaches were open, somewhat resembling the common carriage vehicles of that date. In the *Baltimore American* of July, 1830, was the advertisement of this road, stating that a sufficient number of cars had been provided to accommodate the trading public, and that a brigade (train of cars) would leave the depot on Pratt street at 6 and 10 o'clock A. M., and at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, would leave the depot at Ellicott's Mills at 6 and 8½ o'clock A. M., and 12½ and 6 o'clock P. M. This time-card was accompanied with positive orders, prohibiting any passengers entering the cars without tickets; also with a provision for engaging cars by the day, if parties desired.

The first railroad constructed in the Mississippi Valley was built from Illioioistown—now East St. Louis—to the bluff, a distance of about six miles across the American Bottoms. It was constructed in 1837, under the personal supervision and efforts of Governor Reynolds, Vital Jarrot and a few others. It was expressly built for the purpose of transporting coal from where it cropped out at the bluff to the St. Louis market. It had the wood rail, and the cars were pulled by horse-power. In speaking of this enterprise, Governor Reynolds, in his history entitled *My Own Times* says: We had not the means nor the time in one year to procure the iron for the rails or the locomotive, so we were compelled to work the road without iron, and with horse-power. We did so, and delivered much coal to the river. It was strange how it was possible that we could construct the

road under the adverse circumstances. The members of the company and I—one of them—lay out on the premises of the road day and night while the work was in progression; and I assert that it was the greatest work or enterprise ever performed in Illinois under the circumstances.

The first line of railroad built in the state in which the locomotive was used, was the Northern Cross Railway, extending from Quincy to Danville. This was chartered in 1837, and the first locomotive placed upon it in the winter of 1838-'9, running from Meredosia to Jacksonville. The track was the primitive strap-rail style, which was made by spiking thin straps of iron to the rail-beds. The engine, as well as the road, soon became so impaired that the former had to be abandoned and the horse-power substituted. But Illinois, to day, leads the van, has outstripped all the other states in this gigantic enterprise, and now modestly bears the honors of a well-earned success in the magnitude of internal improvements.

According to the official reports of 1880, Illinois has 9,294 miles of track, constructed and equipped at the cost of \$408,745,915, thus surpassing every other state in the Union in miles of railroad. If within less than half a century such strides have been made, in the facilities of transportation, what mind can conceive the condition of things fifty years hence.

RAILROADS OF DE WITT COUNTY.

Five roads, like net-work, now traverse the county, three of which center and cross at the county seat as follows: Illinois Central main line, Gillman, Clinton and Springfield branch of Central and the I. B. & W. The latter is now under the control and management of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. The G. C. & S. has been leased by the Illinois Central for ninety-nine years, and now operated by said road.

Illinois Central Railroad.—The main line of this road enters De Witt County on the north, near the center of Wapella township, on section fifteen, and traverses the county in an almost due southerly direction through the township of Clintonia and Texas. The most important station on the road in this county is Clinton. For many years the shops of this road were located at Wapella. They were subsequently moved to Chicago.

The Springfield Branch.—The Gillman, Clinton & Springfield road was constructed in 1871, and was leased to the Illinois Central in 1878 for the term of ninety-nine years. This is one of the important roads traversing the county. It enters the county from the west on section 30, Tunbridge township, traverses the county in a north-easterly direction through the townships of Tunbridge, Texas, Clintonia, Harp, De Witt, Rutledge and Santa Anna. The most important stations on this line in this county are Clinton, Farmer City, De Witt and Kenney. It has always been the policy of the Central road to foster and encourage the growth of the country through which it passes. This is one of the largest corporations in Illinois, and a brief sketch would not fail to interest our readers.

In September, 1850, Congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,953 acres, to aid in building this road. The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the State. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Routout* and others, to build it, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The road was completed in 1854. The legislature, in granting the charter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated

that seven per cent. of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the State forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land-grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the State; also that in the event of war government transportation should be furnished at a certain reduction from the prices regularly paid by the general government for such services. The proceeds of land sales have been regularly applied to the redemption of construction bonds, and it is significant that while the original issue of mortgage bonds amounted to \$22,000,000, that amount has been so reduced that in 1890 the whole issue will be retired, and the stockholders will own a road more than 700 miles in length, fully equipped, with no outstanding liability other than the share of capital. It may be noted here, that when the general government donated lands to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, it was intended that through the aid derived from these lands a through artery of travel should be established between the Lakes and the Gulf-ports. Had the war not supervened, the project would then have been carried out in its entirety, and the North and South movement of traffic would have been fully developed, but the enforced delay in carrying out the original programme was utilized in building up the State of Illinois, and in perfecting the track of this road. The resources of the company were taxed to their utmost capacity during the war, in furnishing transportation for the general government; but the interests of communities along the line were carefully watched, and a local business was built up, which in volume and value far exceeded the most sanguine expectation of the proprietary. Strict attention to local business has always been a marked characteristic of Illinois Central Railroad management, hence their lands have been eagerly sought after; and they have the satisfaction of knowing that the value of the road is not dependent entirely upon its identification with the through business of the country, but on the contribution of local traffic, which shows a permanent and certain increase. Two years after the close of the war, in 1867, the Illinois Central Railroad Company leased three rail-ways in Iowa, "The Dubuque and Sioux City," "Cedar Falls and Minnesota," and "Iowa Falls and Sioux City" Railroads. The last named road was not, however, completed to Sioux City until 1871. These leased lines have been extensive feeders to the Central; and also have aided immensely to the commerce of Chicago, and have been great auxiliaries in the development of Iowa and southern Minnesota.

On the opening of the *Vandalia* line, the Illinois Central made its first direct advance toward securing a representation in the traffic between Chicago and St. Louis. Two through trains were run daily, *via Effingham*. In 1870, on completion of the Belleville and Illinois Southern Railroad to Du Quoin, the southern business of the Illinois Central Railroad, originating in St. Louis, was transferable from Olin and Ashley, the former connections with the Cairo Short Line. Though the Illinois Central Railroad put in a car-hoist at Cairo, to obviate the difficulties incidental to the different gauge of the southern roads, the tedious transfer between Cairo and Columbus militated against a satisfactory development of through business, and it was not until 1873, by completion of the Mississippi Central Extension, from Jackson to a point opposite Cairo, that the Illinois Central was enabled to compete on equal terms with rival routes to the South for the business of the Gulf States. This extension could not have been built without the aid of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was given by exchanging one million of Illinois Central, five per cent. sterling bonds, which were easily negotiable

in foreign markets, for five millions of the southern bonds, bearing seven *per cent.* annual interest, with the understanding that the difference between the interest of the sterling and the southern bonds should constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The financial panic of 1873, combined with other local causes, prevented the line between New Orleans and Cairo from earning sufficient to meet the annual interest charges, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, where it remained until 1877, when a reorganization of the companies resulted in placing the direct control in the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. No expense has been spared to put the road-bed and equipments in first-class condition. About the same time the Illinois Central Managers acquired, on favorable terms, possession of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, and thereby secured in perpetuity the traffic of a valuable section of country formerly tributary to competing roads. At Durant, 309 miles from Cairo, connection is made with a branch, 21 miles in length, to Kosciusko, also at Jackson (Mississippi); the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad furnishes a line to Vicksburg, and thence *via* the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad for Monroe, La., Shreveport and all points on the Texas and Pacific Railway. The Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, in connection with steamers from Brashear, furnish an alternate route to Galveston and other points in Texas.

The following statistics in reference to the physical condition and equipment of the Illinois Central Railroad, will not be devoid of interest:—

	MILES.
Main line, Cairo to La Salle, opened for business, Jan. 8th, 1855,	308.99
Galena Branch, La Salle, to Dunkirk, opened June 12th, 1855	146.73
Chicago Branch, Chicago to Centralia Junction, opened Sept. 29th, 1856,	249.78
Springfield Division, Gilman to Springfield, opened in September, 1871,	111.47
Total length of Main Line and Branches,	816.97
Aggregate length computed as single track,	833.68
Length of Sidings,	132.68
Total length of track owned in Illinois,	966.36
Iowa Division, from Dubuque to Sioux City,	327.99
Southern Division, from Cairo to New Orleans,	548.00
Minnesota Branch, from Waterloo to Mono,	80.00
Making the total number of miles,	1921.36

The line between Chicago and Cairo is operated as the Chicago Division; that between Centralia and Dubuque as the Northern Division, and the Road between Gilman and Springfield as the Springfield Division. The tracks of the various lines are mostly steel-rails, the road beds, especially in this state, are ballasted with rock, the rolling stock is excellent, and the road throughout is, in all parts, first class. The Main Line passes through the richest portion of the state—and is the greatest thoroughfare of travel and traffic between the North and the South.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Believing that there are many farmers in De Witt county who desire a profitable investment, we would therefore call the attention of all who are desirous of procuring more land, or larger farms to the large quantity of good farming land, the

Illinois Central Railroad company still offer for sale, along their line in Marion, Fayette, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Perry, Franklin, Union, and Williamson counties in this state.

TITLE.

The titles to these lands offered for sale is as perfect as human agency can make it. It was originally donated by act of Congress to the State of Illinois, and by an act of the State Legislature transferred to this company and its Trustees. No incumbrance of any kind whatever. To all who desire in good faith to examine any of these lands, the railroad company issues half rate tickets on any of their own lines to and from the nearest points to the land, and if such ticket-holder buys even a forty-acre tract, they will allow what be paid for such ticket as part payment on the purchase. These lands are productive, the climate healthy, and prices very low—usually from \$4 to \$8 per acre, on easy terms, and a low rate of interest. These lands can be purchased on the following terms:

One quarter cash, with five per cent. interest for one year in advance on the residue; the balance payable in one, two and three years, with five per cent. interest in advance, each year on the part remaining unpaid. For example, for forty acres of land at \$5.00 per acre, the payments would be as follows:

Cash payment . . .	\$50.00, principal, and \$7.50 interest.
In one year, . . .	50.00 " " 5.00 "
In two years, . . .	50.00 " " 2.50 "
In three years, . . .	50.00 " " "
	\$200.00 \$15.00

Or the same land may be bought for \$180.00, all cash, as we deduct ten per cent. when all cash is paid. Full information on all points relating to any particular locality or tract, will be furnished on application, either in person or by letter, to

P. DAGGY, *Land Commissioner.*

Room 11, No. 78 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific: more widely and commonly known as the *Wabash*, passes through five townships of De Witt county, viz.: Nixon, Creek, Texas, Clintonia, and Barnett. The principal stations on the line of the road in this county, are Clinton, Weldon, Lane, Hallsville, and Midland City. The road passing through the county which is now under the management of the Wabash, was finished in 1873. It was first called the Havana, Macon City, Lincoln and Eastern. It afterwards assumed the name, Champaign, Havana and Western. Subsequently it went into the hands of the I. B. and W., and in the year 1880, was leased by the Wabash for ninety-nine years. Through a system of consolidation, unparalleled in American railways, it has become a giant among them. This consolidation, it is estimated, has added \$50,000,000 to the value of bonds and shares of the various companies now incorporated in the *Wabash* system. The road takes its title from the river of that name, a tributary of the Ohio, which in part separates the States Indiana and Illinois.

For convenience in management and operation, the road is divided into two grand divisions, the eastern and western, with headquarters in St. Louis. Under its new name it has rapidly extended its lines east and west of the Mississippi river, and at present comprises the following divisions, with terminal lengths as presented:

EASTERN DIVISION.

Toledo, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo.,	436 miles.
Decatur, Ill., to Quincy, Ill.,	151 "
Bluffs, Ill., to Hannibal, Mo.,	50 "
Maysville, Ill., to Pittsfield, Ill.,	6 "
Clayton, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa,	49 "
Logansport, Ind., to Butler, Ind.,	93 "
Edwardsville, Ill., to Edwardsville Crossing,	10 "
Bement, Ill., Chicago,	151 "
Decatur, Ill., via Campaign to Havana, Ill.,	131 "
Peoria, Ill., to Jacksonville,	83 "
State Line, Ill., to Warsaw, Ill.,	227 "

Total miles east of the Mississippi river, 1387

WESTERN DIVISION.

St. Louis to Kansas City,	227 miles.
Brunswick, Mo., to Council Bluffs, Iowa,	224 "
Roseberry, Mo., to Clarinda, Iowa,	22 "
Moberly, Mo., to Ottumwa, Iowa,	131 "
North Lexington, Mo., to St. Joseph, Mo.,	76 "
Centralia, Mo., to Columbia, Mo.,	22 "
Salsbury, Mo., to Glasgow, Mo.,	15 "
Ferguson, Mo., to Biddle street, St. Louis,	10 "

Total miles west of Mississippi river, 777 "
Grand total, 2158 miles.

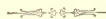
In addition to this a branch road is being now constructed to Detroit, Michigan, which, with a connection whose terms are already agreed upon with the great railway system of Canada, and with a further addition of double steel track, thence to the seaboard, will make this the most stupendous combination known to railway systems. The management of the Wabash have recently secured a controlling interest in the Iron mountain Railway, and its connection with the systems of railways of Texas, and the south-western States and Territories will greatly increase its earnings, and will do much toward populating and developing the resources of the great south-west. This road is progressive in every respect. The finest passenger cars on the continent are run on its lines, and every effort is being made to advance the interests of its patrons, and to develop the material growth of the country, through which its various lines pass.

The *Illinois Midland Railroad* extends almost through the western portion of the county. This railway is a consolidation of the Paris and Decatur Railroad Company, incorporated by charter approved February 18th, 1861; the Paris Terre Haute Railroad Company, incorporated under provisions of the law of March 1st, 1872, and the Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Railroad Company, incorporated March 1st, 1869. On September 19th, 1874, the Peoria, Atlanta and Decatur Company purchased the Paris and Decatur, and the Paris and Terre Haute Roads, and on November 4th, 1874, changed its name to Illinois Midland Railway Company. It has 176 miles of track, one hundred and sixty-eight of which is in Illinois. It has a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and its total income for 1880, was \$336,936 90.

The *Indiana, Bloomington and Western* cuts across the north-eastern part of the county in Santa Anna township. This company is the result of a consolidation of the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville, and the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroads. The consolidation was effected July 20th, 1869, and the main line opened for business October 1st, 1869. The western extension was opened in 1873. It holds temporary lease-hold privileges over the Paris and Springfield Railroad between Pekin and Peoria, paying for the privileges a sum based upon the freight tonnage, with a special basis for passenger traffic.

Its aggregate length of track is 234 miles, 144 of which is located in this state. The capital stock invested is \$3,350,000, and the total earnings in 1880, were \$1,186,347.49.

The total railroad bonded indebtedness of the county at present is \$175,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest. This amount is due, entire, to the Gillman, Clinton and Springfield Road. In addition to this there is also a township indebtedness to this road as follows: Clintonia, \$50,000; De Witt, \$40,000; Tunbridge, \$30,000; Harp, \$25,000. The following townships are also indebted to the Havana, Mason City and Eastern Railway. Clintonia, \$50,000; Creek, \$30,000; Nixon, \$25,000. Ten thousand of the bonds of the former township will be paid off this year, 1881.



CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

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GEOLOGISTS have studied closely the strata beneath the earth's surface, and evolved thereby knowledge that is rapidly taking its place among the exact sciences. Upheavals of nature have here and there arranged these strata like the leaves of a book, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, to be read by close observers, who have thereon indulged much speculation regarding the age of the earth, and attempted to assign to natural causes, reaching through almost incalculable stretches of time, their presence. These observations have been rewarded by a general acceptance of a classification of these strata, such as appears in the text-books of Geology of to-day. Here in De Witt county researches have not been made beyond the Quarternary, or uppermost stratum, save at one point, where the carboniferous system has, by boring, been penetrated, simply establishing a fact, patent to all geologists, that this county is underlaid with a wealth of coal which only demands capital and pluck in its exhaustion to make its mining one of the great industries of her people. There are represented in Illinois the Quarternary, Tertiary, Carboniferous, Devonian, and Silurian systems. Beneath them may, and, if generally accepted theories be true, must be formations of other systems antedating these. Nature's terrible throes by earthquake or volcanic action have spared the empire State of the Valley, so that her prairies spread out in beautiful repose, uninterrupted by unsightly masses of representations of long-past ages.

The Quarternary, or uppermost stratum, is possessed of greater economical value than all other formations combined, thus evidencing the wisdom of the Creator in His preparation of the earth for the habitation of man. It comprises the drift and all deposits above it, of whatever quality the soil may be. In scientific terms, it includes the alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff, drift of various thicknesses, which crop out here and there upon the surface. All those deposits which have been formed since the inauguration of the present order of things, might be appropriately classified under the head of Alluvium, as it embraces soils, pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold, all of which are found in De Witt county. Soils are a well-known mixture of various

conminuted and decomposed mineral substances, combined and mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and composing those ingredients so well adapted to the nourishment of the vegetable kingdom. They are formed by the action of water in form of rain or dew; by atmospheric changes of heat and cold; by decay of vegetable and animal matter. Those of this county are very deep and exceedingly productive. The vegetable kingdom has contributed largely to their formation. The luxuriant growth of prairie grass, high as a man's head riding horseback (as the old settlers are wont to say), dying with the touch of frost each autumn to form a thin layer of vegetable mold, or, being burned by the raging fires of the hazy Indian summer-time to add their mite of alkali, has contributed untold wealth to the fertility of the soil. Here and there, over this county, are clay formations cropping out upon the surface, kindly inviting the hand of industry to transform their barrenness into tile and brick, and thus contribute to the general good. Immediately underneath are evidences of the aqueous agencies in pebble and formative sand rock measures, only waiting to become useful in various ways that man's inventive genius has devised. Upon the surface everywhere, over the county, are the monuments to the existence of a glacial period, in form of great boulders, composed of quartz, feldspar, mica, and hornblend. We look upon these massive rocks, and note nothing in common with the formations surrounding them. Bedded in the virgin prairie soil, poised upon its surface, their composition declares them of different origin from other rock, and the abrasions upon their surface, sometimes in deep longitudinal grooves, oftentimes well rounded in general outline, declare in plain words a long journey thitherward. Scientists have critically examined them. Evidently the storms of centuries have beaten upon them where they stand, and the hand of time has broken many a fragment and piled them at their bases, as if to number the years of their being. Speculations have been indulged as to their mighty journeyings from the far-off North land during an age when Manitoba waves would have been hailed as the breath of spring-time; an age when animal and vegetable existence were alike impossible. Borne on before the resistless power of slowly-moving glaciers or icebergs, they were dropped here and there on far-stretching prairies, or carried on to the very tops of mountains, like those of Missouri, where their piled upon confusion leads to the idea of a battle-field of the gods. Who can number the ages that have rolled away since it passed in its course, or measure the time of its journey? or who assays to count the time it occupied its place in the parent ledge before the glacier or iceberg wrenched it from its place and hore it away? Did the hardy pioneers, as they utilized these boulders as burn-stones in their primitive mills, think that they spoke of an age when this world, which now rolls on in glorious sunlight, was enveloped in mighty avalanches of ice, being borne onward by centrifugal force from the poles to the equator? And yet such is the accepted theory as to their presence. Some of the larger stand like silent sentinels in the very heart of fine rolling prairies; others, again, are almost wholly embedded. Edom Shugart, when he built the first mill erected in this county, on Kickapoo creek, used one of these boulders, about two and a half feet in diameter, as a burr-stone, and on trial ground thirty bushels of corn in two hours. The second one thus utilized was by Henderson, when he constructed a horse-mill, in Tunbridge township, in the year 1830. In fact, the sole dependence of the early pioneers were these same "prairie doornicks," as they denominated these monuments to an age of more than arctic frigidity.

The prairies themselves, stretching out in their beauty,—nay, in silent grandeur,—have invited man's genius to assign to natural cause their origin, and declare the years of their formation. Much scientific discussion has been indulged respecting them. Prof. Leo Lesquerex, in report of the State Geologist of Illinois, asserts that they, with their peculiar surface soil, owe their origin to the same causes that are at present operating to form prairies, though on a less extensive scale. The black, rich soil is doubtless, he says, due to the growth and decay of successive crops of vegetation, which, in the geological ages of the past, under a far higher temperature and more favorable atmospheric conditions than now exist, grew to an extent unknown since the appearance of man upon the earth. These prodigious crops of plants and grasses were from year to year submerged, and becoming decomposed, contributed their annual accumulations to the surface of the country. By the continuation of this process for untold centuries, and by the subsequent recession of the waters that once covered the entire Mississippi Valley, a black, mucky soil was formed, and the whole region emerged as vast swamps or swales interspersed with hills and valleys, mountains and table-lands. These, by gradual growth, became outlined in prairies.

Other authority claims their formation to have been much more recent and less dependent upon aqueous action; that the annual growth of plant-life as everwhere exhibited on these level plains, would, in a comparatively few centuries of time, produce the depth of soil presented by our prairies. In corroboration of their theory, they would cite you to the fact that, underlying these prairies, are deposits of sand pebbles, and in places large stones, whose surfaces have been abraded by action of water, and further, that imprinted upon these rocks, and imbedded in these gravel pits, are animal remains, Molluscs especially, of the class denominated Acepahls, embracing the orders Bryozoa, Brachiopods, Tunicata, and Samellibranchiates. The writer has, in a cursory examination of a gravel pit passed through by the Wabash Branch Railroad, in Creek township, found Brachiopods, well defined, as well as Samellibranchiates. It may be well to define these terms, to make his meaning yet clearer. The Brachiopods comprise those bivalve moluses whose two valves are never equal, but are always equal sided; they grow attached to submarine bodies. Samellibranchiates are those molluscs which have gills in lamelle. To this class belong the oyster, fresh water and marine clams, and the like. Unquestionably these formations are indicative of a vast sea, extending throughout the length and breadth of the great Mississippi Valley. Whether the more recent deposits were the beginnings of the prairie soils or not, is a matter of conjecture, and yet undecided by scientists. In places, these gravel beds are surmounted with great masses of sand, which crop out upon the very surface, like that on the farm of *Benjamin Mitchell*, about two miles south-east of Clinton; then again they are beneath a deep subsoil of clay, on which, in turn, rests the prairie soil. In places they are only reached after penetrating a bed of quicksand, or by passing through a cavernous structure that may be a subterranean lake. In support of this assertion we have but to present a few facts. In briog for water on the farm of *Benjamin Miller*, on section 31 in Creek township, after attaining a depth of sixty-eight feet, the auger fell from its attachments through several feet of space; water, together with gas, rushed up to within a few feet of the surface, and since then the well has afforded a never-failing supply of pure water. The noise made by the fall of the auger was distinctly heard at the house some hundred yards from the barn,

where the boring was done. Again, anywhere in the vicinity of Kenney, this lake of water, if lake it be, can be tapped at a depth of from eighteen to twenty feet, after reaching the clay subsoil which forms the base of the prairie soil. In reaching this subterranean lake, there is passed through about six feet of clay, or hard pan, then twelve feet of gravel, which forms a roofing over the water. The depth of the water varies greatly. The supply is simply inexhaustible. During the driest time of 1881 no diminution in the supply was discernible. Again, in Farmer City, though at a much greater depth, the same conditions obtain. In the vicinity of Clinton, it is asserted, the same underground stream or lake has been penetrated. That it is simply a stream cannot be true, since it has been tapped at so many points, and that, too, in so many points of the compass. As indicative of its extensiveness, it may be stated that at Macon, in Macon county, on the 28th of October, 1881, two young men lost their lives, by reaching this lake, in digging a well, at a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. As recorded in a Decatur paper, "Fred Wilde and William Kalips were engaged in sinking a well. At the depth of one hundred and twenty feet the bottom seemed to fall from under them, and a rushing sound, as of mighty waters, was heard beneath them. They seized the bucket and gave the alarm, and were being drawn up, when the gas arising from the awful chasm caused them to swoon and fall from the bucket." Water arose in this well, and remains stationary at a depth of about forty feet. Thus it will be seen that an underground cavern, at least, extends under much of this part of the State; that in the vicinity of Kenney it becomes an extensive reservoir of water is certain. What is remarkable, is the fact that the roofing is made up of gravel and sand, not solid sand rock, but sandstone in a formative state. Elsewhere, where underground passages or caves exist, the roofing is of limestone, and their presence as vast fissures is accounted for from natural causes. Not so here. The existence of any opening below gravel or sand is an anomaly. The causes of its existence is a nut for the geologist to crack.

To follow up and read aright the strata that have been penetrated and are set forth elsewhere in this chapter would be of interest. To note the fossiliferous forms unearthed, and classify them as zoology would require, or the plant impressions, and arrange as botany would dictate, would be a pleasure—would carry one back into the vast eternity of the past, an eternity as vast and as incomprehensible to the mind as the eternity of the future. No mathematician can compute the years since coal, the stored-up sunshine and heat evolved for the coming ages, was a vigorous plant-life, reveling in an atmosphere so surcharged with carbon as to be incapable of sustaining other form of existence; and yet the coal measures would carry our feeble conceptions back to such an age. The testimony of the rocks beneath our feet, when recognized as things of growth, astound as they encourage us to further research. When the earth was encompassed in an air of carbon, doubtless the Creator could have rolled it together and brought about its destruction; but it was to be fitted for beings endowed with reason—for immortal souls, as a home, hence it pleased Him to store away deep beneath the rolling waters that left the sediment of ages upon it, this wondrous plant-life that in turn comes forth as coal. It has been aptly said, that "coal is to the world of industry what the sun is to the natural world, the great source of light and heat, with their innumerable benefits." It furnishes the power that evolved the spirit of steam from water, which in turn propels the machinery run in the world's material interests; it weds the rough, uncouth ores of

the mountains to the various arts devised by man's genius; it renders the cold, cheerless winter such aid as dispels its gloom. Is it then surprising that such sums as have been expended in its search have been employed? In De Witt county everything known geologically points to and indicates its presence.

At Farmer City a coal shaft was sunk a depth of 163 feet, passing through clays, gravel and quick-sand, seemingly a continuation of the subterranean passage elsewhere spoken of, and which was insufficiently guarded against by the use of heavy planks, which breaking away, insulated the shaft completely. After reaching the depth of 163 feet, the projectors were determined on finding the depth to the underlying coal-fields, by boring, which they prosecuted to the further depth of 476 feet 11 inches, through the following strata and formations:

	FT. IN.
Blue Clay Shaft	163 7
Hard-pan quite similar to that immediately underlying the prairie soil	18
Soap-stone (gray shale)	2
Gray sand rock	4 5
Formative lime rock	12 8
Red clay	2
Soap-stone in layers, hard and soft	18 2
Black shale	2 3
Coal (first vein)	1 6
Fire clay	8 10
Gray sand rock	3 10
Soap-stone (argillaceous shale)	2 1
Hard rock (calcareous)	8 1
Soap-stone	1
Bluish shale	2 6
Yellow clay	3 8
Soap-stone	1
Red clay	3
Limestone	2 4
Soap-stone	6 4
Sand rock	1 5
Bluish clay shale	3
Dark slate	4 2
Soap-stone in layers, hard and soft	26 10
Hard sand rock	3 8
Fire clay	2 10
Red shale	7 2
Gray slate	37 6
Dark clay shale	1 2
Soft gray sand rock	2 6
Bituminous shale	93
Coal, second vein	1 5
Fire clay	3
Sand rock	6
Total depth	476 11

Thus by this boring only two veins of coal were penetrated, neither of which was of sufficient thickness to warrant its mining. The roofing over the second is described as soap-stone, with a thin layer of bituminous shale. The use of the term soap-stone in this record is unfortunate, since it is quite indefinite, and may be any of the many varieties of shale. The writer cannot secure terms more definite, save in two or three cases where from descriptions extended him, he has substituted more appropriate terms. A study of interest would be the age of these formations. Those of coal can be computed more accurately than any other s. It has been calculated that thirty feet of vegetable matter would be required to form one foot of coal. If so, the two veins passed through in this boring would indicate a depth of ninety feet of vegetable matter. To accomplish even this

how vast must have been the forest growth during the carboniferous period!

To the south-west and north the coal mining is carried on as an industry of profit. At Decatur coal is mined at a depth of six hundred and eight feet. In reaching this no less than five different strata of coal were passed through. May not two of these be identical with those penetrated at Farmer City? An analysis of the record kept at Decatur may aid in determining this question. A record is subjoined:

	FT. IN.
Surface soil	6
Gray calcareous clay	25
Argillaceous sand	5
Tough, dry, hard clay	1
Quick-sand	3 6
Black, mucky soil	2 6
Argillaceous sand	2
Clay	3
Greenish sand	6
Hard-pan—blue clay	11
Chocolate-colored soil	2
Quick-sand (requires piping)	4
Hard-pan, calcareous clay and gravel	24
Quick-sand	6 6
Argillaceous shale	52 6
Bituminous shale	3
Gray calcareous shale	14
Fine-grained marly sand-stone	1
Gray calcareous shale	32
Bituminous shale	1
Argillaceous limestone	5
Red shale	2
Argillaceous limestone	17
Calcareous shale	2 6
Bituminous shale and coal mixed	2
Shale, calcareous and brown	8 6
Argillaceous sand-stone (slate rock)	51
Coal	6

This coal was found at a depth of two hundred and ninety feet; that at Farmer City at a depth of two hundred and twenty-nine feet. Pursuing this inquiry as shown by the record, we find:

	FT. IN.
Gray argillaceous shale	8 6
Nodular limestone, of cherty appearance	9
Shale, calcareous and argillaceous	15
Limestone	11
Shales	16 6
Limestone	6
Shales, alternating in kind	64
Bituminous shale	2
Coal, fine quality	1 6
Shales, varied	43
Limestone (Carlinville)	8
Shales, bituminous and argillaceous	4 6
Argillaceous shale, containing iron ore nodular	2 6
Shale, brown and calcareous	20
Limestone, (argillaceous)	2
Shales	42
Impure coal	1
Shales	4
Coal	9
Gray argillaceous shale	10 5
Very hard limestone, with pyrites	2 5
Coal	4
Gray argillaceous shale	14 5
Marly sand-stone	1 6
Fine-grained sand-stone	20
Gray shale	8
Coal	3 6

The vein is now being worked producing coal of a superior quality. At a depth of five hundred and eighty feet, a vein of salt water was struck, which proved almost artesian, since in a single night it rose to the height of five hundred feet. Singular to relate, in sinking the shaft, it was not encountered.

Thus it will be seen that it is more than possible that the coal veins penetrated at Farmer City, and those at Decatur, are the same. The inference to be drawn is, go deeper, and not only so, but the probable depth is easily reckoned.

Tile Making.—This is an industry carried on quite extensively in this county, as the following exhibit of manufactories devoted to such work will show:

Clinton Tile Works, F. C. Davidson, proprietor; capacity for making 600,000 feet per annum.

Lane Station Works, Messrs. Lane, Brittin & Thompson, proprietors; capacity, 250,000 feet per annum.

De-Witt Tile Works, Charles Richter, proprietor; capacity, 300,000 feet per annum.

Karr & Downing's Tile works, north of Wapella, on Illinois Central Railroad; capacity, 200,000 feet per annum.

In Waynesville township, two factories, owned and operated by E. Davenport; capacity, 200,000 feet per annum; and by D. Atchison, with capacity for making 300,000 feet per annum.

In Tunbridge township, works of Messrs. Bruw & Quigley, proprietors; capacity, 300,000 feet per annum.

Farmer City Tile Works, operated by Joseph Neal; capacity, 350,000 feet per annum.

In Harp township, on section fourteen. Works owned and operated by E. R. Ross, with a capacity for making 150,000 feet per annum.

Thus the aggregate capacity of these works reaches over two and-a-half million feet per annum. During the past year quite that amount was manufactured here, most of which is disposed of at home.

The price of tiling varies according to diameter, as follows:

Tiling, 3 inches in diameter, per 100 feet,	\$10
" 4 " " " "	15
" 5 " " " "	22
" 6 " " " "	30
" 7 " " " "	40
" 8 " " " "	50
" 10 " " " "	80

Thus far the demand far exceeds the supply. The coming year will witness extensive additions to the works already in working order to meet this demand.

Natural Curiosities.—The field of the Geologist is wide. It not only reaches down through the evidences of past ages, but takes care of surface wonders as well. In De-Witt county, curiosities coming within its domain are scarce, but perhaps worthy a mention. On section 11, T. 19 R 4, there was found, a few years ago, a petrification, remarkable from the fact that it is of quite recent formation. It bears evidences of having been chopped with an axe, and was probably used as a pillar to one of the cabins of a pioneer. What should have caused a piece of timber to thus change from woody fibre to solid rock can only be conjectured. Nature's silent chemists are ever busy, and in her vast repository are re-arranging crystalline forms, thereby giving us new materials. Carbon, a heavy, deadly gas, subjected to a re-determination of its particles, presents us the useful charcoal, or changed again gives us the brilliant diamond; so too, what is wood to-day, through a mysterious law of nature,

may on the morrow become a stone, which we simply know as a petrification.

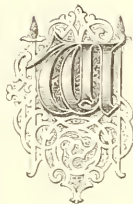
Economical Geology.—From the foregoing brief resume of what has been accomplished in the way of geologic exploration in this county, it is readily seen that only the A. B. C. of what is in store has been made manifest. Sand, various kinds of clays, gravel, have been used, and coal has been found, although as yet not in workable quantity. That the time is not far distant when it will be is quite certain. The first utilized rocks were the prairie boulders in the construction of mill-stones, a use long since abandoned before the introduction of superior burr-stone rock from other sections of the country. The second substance to be used in home arts was sand from various quarries. Sand of a superior quality has been an article of shipment from Mitchell's bank for years. The third article availed of, was clay in the manufacture of brick, and then succeeded that in the making of tile. It has been demonstrated that tiling proves beneficial, not alone to swampy, mucky soil, but to high or rolling prairie as well, hence the conclusion that its use is yet in its infancy—that tile manufacturing may be numbered among the standard industries. Potter's clay has been found, but no use as yet has been made of it. The vast gravel beds underlying the greater portion of the county, in many places quite near the surface, and of great depth, will be utilized in the construction of roadways. There is no reason that the deep, mucky, miserable roads throughout this county could not be exchanged for gravel ways, excelled only by the shell-roads of the South Count the cost of making roads as they now are, together with the annual expenditure necessary to keep them in repair for a period of twenty years, then balance against this outlay that necessary in taking out and hauling this gravel upon them, and thus making highways both durable and inviting, and the balance will be in favor of the gravel roads from a financial stand-point.

From a stand-point of comfort no comparison can be instituted. The most important of all minerals underlying this county is coal. Its mines will, in the near future, be compassed. Its depth is a grave consideration; the passage through and walling against the subterranean waters graver. The required engineering skill will be forthcoming in the near future here, as it has when equal, if not greater disadvantages existed. Lastly, in this summing up of a word with reference to the surface soil. Can its fertility be exhausted? Does the farmer raise less corn or wheat to the acre now than when the first furrows were made across the bosom of these prairies?

The presence of ulmic acid in great quantities in this soil tends to preserve the elements of its fertility. The impermeability of the clayey sub-soil has prevented the escape of these elements, otherwise the surface-soil would be lighter in character, and practically worthless for agricultural purposes. Further than this, the sub-soil itself is a vast repository, as has been practically demonstrated, of the very elements silica, lime, alumina, and ammonia, needed as fertilizers, hence deep plowing will tend to maintain the soil's great fertility. Here too is one of the advantages accruing from tiling the land. In laying the tile the sub-soil is disturbed, part of it is spread upon the surface, and its good effects are noticeable wherever used.

CHAPTER V.

FAUNA.



Append a brief sketch on the Natural History, as relating to the animal life of this county, found here during the early settlement of the county, and probably for some years subsequent thereto. The most important animals indigenous to this region are the

UNGULATA, OR HOOFED.

Of the hoofed animals, one of the most prominent is the American Bison (*Bison*, or *Bos Americanus*), which disappeared from the prairies of Illinois before the arrival of the white man, leaving, as the only evidence of its former presence, a few "buffalo wallows" in certain parts of the state. The bison is a large animal, with thick, heavy body, short, stout legs, short, black horns, and black, or brown, shaggy hair. Large herds of these animals at present roam over the plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Like the mastodon and other ancient animals, the bison is destined at no distant day to become extinct. The American Elk (*Cervus Americanus*), next to the moose, is the largest deer of America. It is remarkable for the size of its antlers, which sometimes grow to the height of six feet, and weigh from forty to eighty pounds. The animal itself is about as tall as an ordinary horse, is very fleet, and has wonderful powers of endurance. It long ago left the prairies of Illinois, and is now found in the northern parts of the United States and in British America. The deer family (*Cervidae*) has had, so far as is known, only one representative in this region, viz.: the common American deer, (*Cervus Virginianus*) which disappeared from its prairie haunts several years ago, and is found in the mountainous regions of Missouri and the unsettled parts of other states. Its flesh is very sweet and palatable, and it is highly prized in the finest markets, where it commands a ready sale at the highest price.

CARNIVORI, OR FLESH-EATERS.

The most ferocious animal of the carnivorous order, common to this country, is the wolf, which belongs to the dog family (*Canidae*). There were formerly two species of this animal in De Witt county, viz.: the prairie wolf (*Canis latrans*), and the common American, or gray wolf (*Canis occidentalis*). The former is small, with long body, elongated, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and like all the dog family, has five-toed fore-feet and four-toed hind ones. It formerly inhabited, in large numbers, the wild prairie regions, but latterly has disappeared from this part of the state. The latter is large, with long, slim body, long, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and straight, bushy tail. In years gone by the howling of these wolves was the evening serenade of the pioneer settlers, and foreboded havoc among the flocks of those times. A few of this species are still found in dense woodlands and unfrequented thickets on the prairies. Two species of fox (*Vulpes*) are found here, the common or Gray Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*), and the Red Fox (*Vulpes fulvus*). The former are still numerous in this region; the latter, rare. Both species are noted for their extreme cunning, and their predatory habits. Foxes

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

are readily distinguished by their slender, pointed muzzle, long bushy tail, and the elliptical pupil of the eye. Of the Cat family (*Felidae*), the only two indigenous representatives are the American wild-cat (*Lynx rufus*), and the Canadian lynx (*Lynx canadensis*). The former was very common during the early history of this country. It was about thirty inches long, of a pale rufous color, dappled with gray, ears black on the outside, tail short, with black patch above the end. It was very destructive to lambs, kids, poultry, etc. It has, within the last few years, almost disappeared. The lynx was never common in Illinois, though it was occasionally seen thirty years ago, and even later. It is about forty inches long, of a grayish color, streaked with black; ears tipped with a bunch of black hairs, and tail very short. It is further distinguished by having one molar less than the true cat, in each side of the upper jaw. It is extremely doubtful whether the panther (*Felis pardus*), ever inhabited these regions. A few individual members of this genus may have been seen here during their migrations from one place to another; but that this animal ever had any permanent habitation in this prairie country is highly improbable. The common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) is one of the most familiar wild animals in these parts. It inhabits the timbered regions, generally near some stream or body of water, to which it resorts for food, in the shape of craw-fish, frogs, mussels, etc. It also feeds upon roots, berries, young corn, "roasting-ears," birds, and other small animals. This animal, from the end of its nose to the tip of its tail, is about two feet long, and has a pointed muzzle, five toes on each foot, and a ringed tail. It is nocturnal in its habits, and in cold climates passes the winter in a partially torpid state. Its fur is valuable. The raccoon belongs to the family of *Procyonidae*, of which it is probably the only representative in this region. There is no evidence at hand that the Bear family (*Ursidae*) ever had any representatives in this country.

The Weasel family (*Mustelidae*) belong to the well-known animals, minks, skunks, otters, common weasels, etc., most of which have long, slender bodies, five-toed feet, and glands which secrete a liquid of very disagreeable odor. Otters and minks are hunted for their furs, which are very valuable. The former are amphibious, and are at present rarely seen. The costly fur called ermine is obtained from a weasel which inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia.

Weasels are brown in summer and white in winter, the tip of the tail being black. The color of minks is dark-brown, or black, throughout the year. The otter (*Lutra canadensis*) is black, and is noted for its size and strength. Its toes are webbed; head large and flat; ears short; tail slightly flattened, and nails crooked. It is aquatic, and subsists on fish. Minks and weasels prey on birds, poultry and small animals of various kinds. The skunk (*Mephitis Americana*) has a pointed nose, bushy tail, and is nocturnal. It feeds upon beetles and other small animals. It is also foud of eggs. It was very common a few years ago, but like most of the wild animals, is gradually disappearing. Of the opossum family (*Didelphididae*), the only species here is the common opossum (*Didelphys Virginiana*). Opossums are small animals, about twenty inches long to the tail, which is from twelve to fifteen inches in length, nearly bare, and prehensile. Its hair is whitish with dark-brown tips. When captured and wounded, it feigns itself dead. It is a marsupial, or pouched animal, and carries its young, which at birth weigh only a few grains, in a ventral pouch situated near its hind legs. On emerging from this pouch, which occurs four or five weeks from birth, the young twine their tails around that

of their mother, and thus supported ride on her back. The opossum lives on birds, eggs, insects and other small animals. This animal, like the raccoon, is found in all parts of the United States and throughout most of North America.

RODENTIA, OR GNAWERS.

The animals of this order are easily distinguished by their teeth. In the front part of each jaw they have two chisel-shaped incisors, between which and the molars is a considerable space without teeth, these animals having no canines. The largest representative of the rodents ever known in this country is the American beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and it is very doubtful whether it at any time had permanent habitat in this country. The rats and mice (*Muridae*) constitute the most numerous family of the rodents. They number, in all, about three hundred species in the world.

Their appearance and habits are too well known to require description here. The black rat (*Mus rattus*) was formerly very common, but of late years it has been almost extirpated by the brown, or Norway rat (*Mus decumanus*), which is much larger and stronger.

Of the mice we note, as found here, the common house-mouse (*Mus musculus*), the field-mouse, the meadow-mouse, the jumping-mouse (*Jaeculus hudsonius* of the family *Jaeculidae*).—which has a body about three inches long and a tail six inches,—and the tree mouse. The musk-rat (*Ondatra zibethicus*), allied to the beaver, has but one species. This animal is about the size of a cat, and has a strong, musky smell. It is amphibious, building its mud houses in ponds and shallow lakes. It is a native of North America, and is still quite common. Its fur, like that of the beaver, is valuable. The fur of the latter is used for making the finest hats.

The squirrel family (*Sciuridae*) is represented here by the red (fox) squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*), the gray squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), the flying-squirrel (*Pteromys volucella*), the ground-squirrel (*Tamias striatus*), the gopher (*Spermophilus*), the prairie squirrel and the woodchuck or ground-hog (*Arcetomys monax*), all of which are so common that they need not be described.

Of the hare family (*Leporidae*), the common gray rabbit (*Lepus caninus*) is the only representative now inhabiting this region. It is very prolific, and is destined to propagate its species long after some of the animals mentioned shall have become extinct.

Bats and moles—the former belonging to the order of animals (*Chiroptera*), the latter to the order (*Insectivora*)—are still very numerous. Both are carnivorous (*insectivorous*), and during hibernation are semi-torpid.

CLASS OF AVES, OR BIRDS.

In the following list of birds indigenous to the county, the old system of groups, or orders, is used rather than the new classification of birds adopted provisionally by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The former, as it contains fewer and less difficult technical terms, will, it is believed, be more readily understood by the general reader. The chief characteristics of all the birds belonging to each order are given first, and appended thereto are the names of such birds of the order as are indigenous to this region.

RAPTORES, OR BIRDS OF PREY.

These are generally of large size and stout form; bills hooked and very strong; claws sharp and curved; wings extensive and

muscles powerful; females larger than males; live in pairs and choose their mates for life (?). Under this order and belonging to the hawk family (*Falconidae*), are the sparrow-hawk (*Tianunculus alaudarius*); swallow-tailed hawk (*Naviclerus furcatus*); hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*); gos-hawk (*Falco palmaribus*); sharp skinned hawk, red-tailed hawk (*Buteo borealis*); red-shouldered hawk, pigeon-hawk (*Falco columbarum*); white-headed ("bald") eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*); ring-tailed, or golden eagle (*Aquila chrycaetos*).

To the owl family (*Strigidae*) belong the great horned-owl (*Bubo Virginianus*); snowy owl (*Strix nisa*); barred owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*, or hoot-owl?); American barn or screech-owl (*Strix flammea*); spotted owl, marsh owl, Kennicott's (?) owl.

Of the Vulture family (*Falcoridae*), the only representative is the turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*).

RASORES, OR SCRATCHING BIRDS.

Birds of this order are characterized by their stout bodies, strong legs and feet, and their general adaptation to living on the ground. It includes the wild-turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), prairie-hen (*Tetrao cupido*) ruffed grouse, or "partridge" (*Bonasa umbellus*), quail (*Ortyx Virginianus*), turtle-dove (*Turtur carolinus*), wild or passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratoria*).

GRALLATORS, OR WADING BIRDS.

These have long necks, long bills, very long and slender legs, and slender bodies. Their general form is well adapted to wading. This order includes the plover (*Charadrius*), common snipe (*Scelopax gallinago*), American woodcock (*Philobela minor*), Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago Wilsonii*), mud-hen (*Fulica Americana*), kill-dee (*Aegialites vociferus*), red-breasted snipe (*Gambetta melanoleuca*), tell-tale snipe (*Gambetta flavipes*), water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*), sand-hill crane (*Grus Canadensis*), blue crane (*Grus Americanus*), yellow-legged and upland plover, white crane (*Grus albus*), and heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

NATATORS, OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

They are broad and flat; feathers compact and well oiled; legs wide apart, femur short, and feet webbed. Under this order are found the common wild-geese (*Anser Americanus*) summer or wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), Canada goose (*Bernicula Canadensis*), American swan (*Cygnus Americanus*), brand goose, or "brant" [*Anser Bernicla*], butter-ball (*Bucephala albeola*), mallard (*Anas Boschas*), blue-winged teal (*Boschas cerceea*), American wilgeon (*Mareca Americana*), red-head duck (*Aythya Americana*), canvass-back duck (?), *Aythya vallisneria*, green-winged teal (*Nettion Carolinensis*), pin-tail duck (*Donula acuta*), trumpeter swan (*Cygnus buccinator*).

INSESSORIES, OR PERCHING BIRDS.

The perchers differ greatly among themselves; all have three front-toes and a single hind-one; feet well adapted to perching. To this order belong the majority of birds, of which we note, as belonging here, the wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*), blue-bird (*Sialis Wilsonii*), cat-bird (*Mimus Carolinensis*), robin (*Turdus migratorius*), brown thrush, or "thrasher" (*Turdus rufus*), titmouse, or chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), nuthatch, (*Sitta Carolinensis*), winter wren (*Troglodytes hyemalis*), cedar bird (*Ampelis cedrorum*), rose-breasted gosbeak (*Guiraca ludoviciana*),

chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), meadow-lark (*Sturnella magna*), blue jay (*Cyanura cristata*), wren (*Troglodytes domestica*) warblers barn-swallow (*Hirundo hordeoruni*), bank-swallow (*Cotyle riparius*), blue martin (*Progne purpurea*), cardinal red bird (*Cardinalis Virginianus*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), indigo bird (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), great northern shrike, or butcher bird, (*Collurio borealis*), yellow, or thistle bird (*Sylvania aestiva*), swamp, or ring-winged black-bird (*Sturnus pectoratorius*), cow blackbird (cow-bird?) common blackbird (*Merula musica*), king bird, or bee martin (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*), raven (*Corvus corax*), common crow (*Corvus Americanus*), summer red-bird, (*Parangra aestiva*), scarlet tanager, Baltimore oriole (*Icterus Baltimore*), peewee, or Phebe bird, (*Sayornis fuscus*), kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), ruby-throated humming-bird (*Trochilus colubris*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*Cuculus cinorus*), ruby-crowned kinglet, golden-crowned kinglet, whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*), grass sparrow, or black-throated bunting, lark, sparrow, finch, snow-bird (*Junco hyemalis*), chipping sparrow (*Spizella socialis*), night hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*).

SCANSORES, OR CLIMBING BIRDS.

Birds of this order have their toes in pairs, two in front and two behind. Under this order and indigenous to this county are the swift, or chimney-swallow (*Cypselus pelagicus*), red-headed woodpecker, (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), Carolina parakeet (*Conurus Carolinensis*), sap-sucker (*Picus pubescens*).

(CLASS) REPTILIA, OR REPTILES.

Under this class we find represented here the order *Testudinata*, or turtles, and including such individuals as the box-turtle (*Cistudo virginea*), snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), wood tortoise (*Glyptemys insculpta*), and soft shelled turtles, including mud-turtles. Of the order *Lacertina* (lizards), the common striped lizard (*Ameiva serlineata*) is the only representative we have found here. Under the order (*Ophidia*), or serpents, we note the common black-snake (*Boscaion constrictor*), water-snake (*Serpens aquaticus*), rattle-snake (*Crotalus horridus*), moccasin (*Toxicophis atripiscus*), copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*), garter-snake (*Eutania sirtalis*), house-snake, joint-snake, blue racer, and green snake. Of these the rattlesnake, copper-head and moccasin are very poisonous, and therefore most to be dreaded. The blowing, or hissing adder, a venomous serpent, is rarely seen here.

The class *Batrachia*, or frogs, has as representatives, the leopard frog (*Rana halecina*), bull-frog (*Rana pipiens*), wood-frog, tree-frog ("tree-toad"), (*Rana hyala*), marsh-frog (*Rana palustris*), common toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) talpole, salamander (*Amblystoma punctatum*), triton, or water-newt (*Diemictylus viridescens*), and mud puppy (*Menobranchus lateralis*).

The class of *Pisces*, or fishes, is represented, in the streams of the county, by the white, the black and the striped bass, cat-fish, pike, sturgeon (rare), gar, goggle-eyed perch, sun-fish, chub, white perch ("croppie" ?), white aad black suckers, buffalo and a few others of minor importance.



CHAPTER VI.

FLORA.



It is our object, in this chapter, to give, in a succinct manner, a catalogue of the principal native trees, shrubs, and grasses found within the limits of the county.

To add a detailed botanical description of each plant, or of all the genus, species, or even families, represented here, would fill a large part of this volume, to the exclusion of other more appropriate matter. By way of preface,

it may be stated that vegetation is a sure index of the character of the soil in which it is growing. No class of persons realizes this fact so fully as does the practical, observant farmer. If he wishes to buy uncultivated land, the kinds of trees, shrubs, or grass growing in the locality decide for him the approximate depth and fertility of the soil, and the consequent value of the land for agricultural purposes. According to its flora Illinois has been divided by botanists into three parts: the heavily timbered regions of the south, whose dense vegetation is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, which, except in the vicinity of the water-courses, is mostly prairie, and noted for the great number and variety of its grasses and other indigenous plants; and the northern section, which is about equally divided between woodland and prairie. This county lies within the great prairie belt, a region famous for the fertility and depth of its soil, and the luxuriance of its flora. Plants, like animals, are greatly influenced in their growth and development by surrounding circumstances. As man and the domestic animals have driven many species of the native animals from this region so, numerous kinds of indigenous plants have disappeared before the onward march of civilization. Hence, we find to-day, in the fields and meadows, few of the grasses and other plants that flourished in their native beauty here fifty years ago. Thus, under the great laws of evolution and succession, all animated nature, from age to age, moves gradually but grandly forward toward the eternal destiny which the Almighty, in the beginning, ordained for all His creatures. The following is a complete

LIST OF NATIVE WOODY PLANTS.

Acer Saccharinum, Rock Sugar Maple.	Ceanothus Americenus, Red Root.
A. Nigrum, Black Sugar Maple.	C. Ovalis, Great Red Root.
A. Dasycarpum, Soft Maple, Silver-Leaf Maple.	Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree, Red Bud.
A. Negundo, Box Elder, Ash Leaf Maple.	Celastrus Scandens, Bitter Sweet.
Aesculus Glabra, Stinking Buckeye.	Celtis Occidentalis, Hackberry.
A. Serrulata, Smooth-Leaf Alder.	Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Buttoe Bush.
Amelanchier Canadensis, True Service Berry.	Cornus Virginiana, Choke Cherry.
Amorpha Fruticosa, False Indigo Shrub.	P. Serotina, Black Cherry, Cabinet Cherry.
A. Canescens, Lead Plant.	Cornus Alternifolia, False Dogwood.
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, Virginia-Creeper.	C. Coccinea, Kinnikinnick.
Asimina Triloba, Papaw.	C. Gracinata, Pigeon Berry
Betula Nigra, River or Red Birch.	C. Stolonifera, " Red Osier.
Carpinus Americana, Blue Beach Hornbeam.	C. Paniculata, "
	C. Sanguinea, "
	Corylus Americana, Hazelnut.
	Cratægus Coccinea, Hawthorn.

C. Tomentosa, "	Q. Palustris, Swamp Spanish Oak,
C. Crus-galli, "	Pin Oak.
Carya Alba, Shagbark Hickory.	Rhus Glabra, Sumac.
C. Sulcata, Thick Shellbark Hickory.	R. Toxicodendron, Climbing Poons,
C. Tomentosa, White Heart Hickory.	Ivy.
C. Glabra, Pignut Hickory.	Ribes Cynosbati, Prickly Gooseberry.
Dirca Palustris, Leatherwood.	R. Hirtellum, Smooth "
Euonymus Americenus, Strawberry Tree.	R. Rotundifolium, "
Fraxinus Americana, White Ash.	R. Laeustre, Swamp "
F. Viridis, Green Ash.	R. Floridum, Black Currant.
F. Sambucifolia, Black Ash.	Rosa Lucida, Prairie Rose.
F. Quadrangula, Blue Ash.	R. Branda, Wood Rose.
Gleditsia Triacanthos, Thrice Thorned Acacia, Honey Locust.	Salix Tristis, River Willow.
Gymnocladus Canadensis, Kentucky Coffee Tree.	S. Humilis, Cone Willow.
Hamamelis Virginica, Witch Hazel.	S. Erioccephala, Silky Head Willow.
Juglans Cinerea, Butternut.	S. Nigra, Black Willow.
J. Nigra, Walnut.	S. Fragilis, Joint Willow, Brittle Willow.
Juniperus Virginiana, Red Cedar.	Sambucus Canadensis, Elderberry.
Lonicera Grata, Woodbine.	S. Pubens, Red Fruit Elderberry.
Menispermum Canadense, Moonseed.	Sassafras Officinale, Sassafras.
Morus Rubra, Red Mulberry.	Shepherdia Canadensis, Buffalo Berry
Ostrya Virginica, Hop-Horbeam, Iron-Wood.	Smilax Hirsida, Greenbrier.
P. Angulata, Cotton Tree.	Spiræa Opulifolia, Vinebark Spiræa
Platanus Occidentalis, Buttonwood Sycamore.	Spiræa Tomentosa, Hardhack, Willow Spiræa.
Populus Tremuloides, Quaking Asp, A-pen.	Staphylea Trifolia, Rattle-Box.
P. Monilifera, Neelace Poplar, Cottonwood.	Wood Bladder Nut.
Prunus Americana, Wild Plum.	Symphoricarpus Vulgaris, Coral Berry.
Pyrus Coronaria, Crab Apple.	Tecoma Radicans, Trumpet Creeper.
Quercus Macrocarpa, Burr Oak.	Tilia Americana, Bass-Wood.
Q. Obusiloba, Post Oak.	Ulmus Fulva, Red Elm.
Q. Alba, White Oak.	U. Americana, White Elm.
Q. Prinus, Swamp Chestnut Oak.	U. Racemosa, Cork Elm, Hickory Elm.
Q. Bicolor, Swamp White Oak.	Viburnum Prunifolium, Black Haw, Arrow Wood.
Q. Imbricaria, Laurel Leaf Oak.	V. Lentago, sheepberry.
Q. Nigra, Black Jack Oak.	Vitis Aestivalis, Summer Grape.
Q. Tinctoria, Yellow Bark Oak.	V. Cordifolia, Frost Grape.
Quercitron Oak.	Zanthoxylum Americanum, Prickly Ash.
Q. Coccinea, Scarlet Oak.	Lendera Benzoin, Spice Bush.
Q. Rubra, Red Oak.	Rubus Strigosus, Red Raspberry.
	" Occidentalis, Black Raspberry
	" Villosus, Blackberry.
	Robenia Pseudocacia, Black Locust.

Of the forest trees the most valuable deserve special mention. Rock Sugar Maple is excellent; the Black Cherry is used by cabinetmakers, and is a wood of good color and grain. The Shag Bark Hickory is perhaps the most valuable of its kind. The White Oak is much used in making furniture and agricultural implements. The Blue Ash is capital for flooring. The Honey Locust is a very durable wood, and shrinks less than any other in seasoning. The Walnut is nearly all gone. The Plane tree, or Sycamore, is used by cabinetmakers. Of the Oak family the most and valuable kinds are the Burr Oak, Panel Oak, and the Pin Oak.

GRASSES.

In the following list of grasses, the common grain plants, not being indigenous to the county, are omitted. Some of the grasses given are not native, but are among those best adapted for animals; hence we include them:

Phleum Pratense, Timothy.
 Agrostis Vulgaris, Red-Top.
 Muhlenbergia Diffusa, Nimble Will.
 Calamagrostis Canadensis, Blue-joint,
 a native grass of the prairies, where
 it grew from ten to fifteen feet in
 height.
 Dactylis Glomerata, Orchard Grass.
 Poa Pratensis, Kentucky Blue-Grass.
 Poa Compressa, Wire-Grass.
 Festuca Elation, Meadow Fescue.
 Bromus Securinus, Common Chest.
 Phragmites Communis, Common
 Reed.
 Arundinaria Macrospora, Large
 Cane.

Lolium Perenne, Darnel Rye-Grass
 Anthoxanthum Odoratum, Sweet-
 scented Vernal Grass.
 Phalaris Arundinacea, Red Canary
 Grass.
 P. Canariensis, Canary Grass.
 Panicum Sanguinale, Crab Grass.
 Panicum Glabrum, Smooth Panicum.
 Panicum Capillare, Witch Grass.
 Panicum Crus-galli, Barnyard Grass.
 Setaria Glauca, Common Foxtail.
 S. Viridis, Bottle Grass.
 S. Italica, Italian Millet.
 Andropogon Scoparius, (?) Brown-
 Beard Grass.

Indians who roamed over this land at the time the pioneer built his hut.

It seems clear that they were not the first denizens of the soil but America was the home of a prior race, and evidence is not wanting that this race was preceded by another. Of the race directly preceding the Indians, there remains but a meagre record. A few mounds, some beads, a small variety of earth-made wares, stone hammers, implements for dressing skins, and now and then one of their idols of religious worship, together with a few articles for ornaments are all of their domestic life left to us.

The Indian race which succeeded the mound-builders was numerous, less than a century ago, but we know little of them. They were a race of hunters; they practised scarcely any of the arts of peace. They were sheltered by wigwams; they had rarely fixed boundaries for their tribes. And so we can remember only a brief day of their history. They preceded us, but left the county no better for their labors. We can scarcely be grateful. We find their gimlets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, flesh-scrapers, spades and hammers, all made of stone, and demanding infinite patience for their manufacture. They dealt as patiently as their neighbors, the beavers, yet despised labor, and imposed it as a degrading burden on their women. We alternately pity and despise them; even admire their sublime stoicism, but sicken at their abominable cruelties. We use the maize which they sometimes cultivated, and enjoy the smoke of the tobacco they taught us to consume. Their modes of life were individual rather than social. They were cunning and cruel, cautious and brave. Like the lion, they sprang unawares from ambush upon their victim, and from a lurking place would speed the arrow into the back of an enemy. Yet they could endure torture with stoic indifference, and look a single foe in the face with Spartan determination.

The Kickapoo Indians occupied this portion of the country before the advent of the whites, and a remnant of this once powerful and warlike tribe was found here, when the first settlements were made. This tribe was at peace with the whites, so that there are no blood curdling tales of midnight attacks on defenceless settlements to recount. Fully ten years before the organization of the county, the last of the Kickapoos had been removed to their reserve in the eastern part of Kansas. Civilization has subsequently crowded the poor remnants of the Kickapoo away from their beautiful Kansas home.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The history of De Witt county differs from that of many sister counties in this, that its pioneers became permanent settlers. The "squatter," so frequently met in a new county, was of rare occurrence in De Witt.

The pioneer proper is the skirmisher of the vanguard of civilization, and rarely goes into permanent quarters. He sows the seed, but leaves others to gather the harvest. He is never happy, but when upon the frontier. When the columns of those seeking homes appear, he plunges deeper into the western wilderness. Let him not be despised. His mission is to spy out the land, and direct the foot-steps of the swarming millions behind him.

Gov. Reynolds, in his history of Illinois, says of the pioneers: "They were rough in personal appearance, yet kind, social and generous. They were hunters and stock-growers, and confined their agricultural operations chiefly on corn. They were brave, prompt and decided in war, yet liberal and magnanimous to a defeated and subdued foe. They were hospitable and generous,

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.



THE contents of these pages have been gathered with patience and diligence from all accessible sources of information.

A complete record of the brave men who first settled in this county, was obtained from two honored members of that small band, Mr. J. J. McGraw, and his friend, Mr. A. L. Barnett.

The pioneers, through unremitting toil and hardship, through sacrifice and danger, have made possible the degree of comfort and culture now enjoyed by many thousands, and jointly with the settlers of other sections, have assisted and brought about the progress of science, letters and philosophy in this great valley. The germ of our beneficent system of free schools was planted by their hands, and nursed by their care. They brought with them the elevating ceremonies of a pure religion, and the great ideas of personal freedom and the brotherhood of mankind.

We are heirs and also debtors of the past. It is not creditable to us, that we so easily forget our great obligation to the hardy men and women who more than half a century ago traveled westward into this part of the great Mississippi valley, and changed the wilderness into fertile fields of plenty. Most of their numbers have gone to the narrow house appointed for all the living, and the tombs which received their worn frames, received with them the host of recollections, anecdotes and reminiscences of almost priceless value. A few, blessed with stout hearts and robust health, frugal and virtuous, still survive, and by their very appearance gladden the hearts of the generation of this day, for whom they have done so much. From them have been gathered, directly and indirectly, the facts recited in this chapter. They deserve well of their country; and as we reap the grand harvests their hands have sown, we can at least cause them to feel that they are held in high honor, and that their deeds, trials and distresses will be ever held in grateful remembrance.

Before speaking more specifically of the pioneers and first settlers of De Witt county, it is proper to speak briefly of the

and ready to share with newly arrived strangers their last loaf."

The first settlers in the present limits of De Witt county were a party of six persons: Zion Shugart, Edom Shugart, their mother, Elisha Butler, and his wife and John Coppenbarger, of whom the only living member is Edom Shugart, who now resides in Marysville, Nebraska. The party arrived in what is now section 7, Tunbridge township, (on the Emily Hays farm), on October 29th, 1824. They put up a hastily constructed log-cabin, and made ready for winter.

During the winter of 1824, Nathan Vester, with a large family, moved in and settled a short distance from the Shugarts, and in the spring John Coppenbarger moved his family into the neighborhood, and thus was commenced the settlement of that portion of the Illinois territory now known as De Witt county.

During the winter of 1824, a little girl of Nathan Vester died, and was buried on the hill, near Emily Hay's residence. As there was no lumber in the country, a coffin was made by splitting slabs out of trees, and hewing them into shape. The nearest settlement to the Shugarts' at that time, was the residence of a man named Laughery, ten miles down Salt creek, in what is now Logan county.

The next settlement of which we have any record was that of John Barr, and Prettyman Marvell, in Big Grove, (now Waynesville), in February, 1826. After them, came Ezra Knapp, Tarusey Cline, Abram Onstott, Samuel Glenn, Benj. Day, Tim, and Samuel Hoblit, Hiram Chapin, Titluan Lane, Samuel Curtright, Samuel Spencer, the Scotts, Josiah Clifton, Matthew Martin, and others, until this became the most populous settlement in the county. About the year 1832, the town of Waynesville was laid out by George Isam, and for a long time was the principal trading point of the county. As to who sold the first goods in Waynesville, there has been discussion. The following account is given by Hugh L. Davenport, and it is considered correct:

"The first goods that were sold in this part of the country, I hauled for a man named Jerre Greenman, who kept them in a log-house, owned by a man named Davis, and Thomas Dunham was his clerk. I hauled the first load from Pekin, on the Illinois river; one article was a barrel of good peach brandy, which found some warm friends soon after its arrival. Where these goods were sold, in a short time there sprang up a small town, which was afterwards called New Castle; it was located near where Atlanta now stands. In 1831, I think a man by the name of Isam laid out the town of Waynesville, on the south side of Kickapoo creek, and a man named Post, kept the first goods there, if my memory is correct."

The next settlement in the county was made in the north-east part of the county, near where Farmer City now stands, in what was then called Hurley's Grove, about the year 1830. Denis Hurley, Richard Kirby, Henry Huddleston, Nathan Clearwater, and Daniel Webb, being the earliest settlers, coming in the order in which they are named.

The next settlement was made in what was called Fork Prairie, in the vicinity of the present town of Marion or De Witt, in 1831 and 1832; the first settlers being Thos. R. Davis, James Morris, John Miller, Benj. Lisenby, Alex. Dale, Josiah Harp, Chas. McCord, and Hugh Davenport.

The first settlement about Clinton was made by Joseph or Josiah Clifton, in 1830. He erected a cabin on what is now known as the Pascal Mills farm, one mile west of Clinton. The early settlers of this county were generally Kentuckians, although

there were a few from some of the other southern states. They came into the county by the way of Springfield; the route from Kentucky being by way of Indianapolis, Danville, Springfield, and thence up the streams.

Coming from a timbered country, they held the prairies as of no value, and settled along the edge of the timber, thinking that no one would ever settle upon the prairies, they could hold it forever for grazing; it was not until after the Illinois Central Railroad was built through the county that the prairies became of any value. The prairies in those days are represented as presenting a lovely sight in spring and summer, being covered with large bright flowers. The grass grew so high that a man riding through it after a rain was literally drenched. The county abounded in game, and for years there was scarcely a day that the settlers' tables were not bountifully supplied with venison or wild to keep. The early settlers had few wants to supply, being simple in their habits and dress. Their greatest difficulty was getting bread-stuffs; mills being few and far between, they very often had to go from thirty to sixty miles to get a sack of corn ground. They were a social and hospitable people, and a stranger was warmly welcomed and aided on his way, while a new settler was helped in building his cabin, and getting a start in this new world. As an illustration of the character of the people of that day, we give an incident related by John J. McGraw.

Mr. McGraw and a neighbor got out of corn one winter, and had no money to buy any. The neighbor said he thought he could get some from John Barr, who lived near Waynesville. So they mounted their horses and rode to Barr's, and arrived towards evening. Upon making their errand known, Mr. Barr told them that they could have the corn, and they could pay for it by making rails in the spring. Said he, "A man came along the other day, and wanted to buy some corn, saying he had the money to pay for it. I told him that if he had money he could buy corn almost anywhere, and I would save my corn for some one who had no money." McGraw and his neighbor shelled each a sack of corn, and the next morning took it to a horse-mill and had it ground. In the spring they paid for the corn by making rails; and Mr. McGraw says he never made better rails, nor gave better count, than he did in paying that debt.

The nearest post-office was Springfield, and the postage on a letter from Kentucky was twenty-five cents. If a man got a letter once in three or six months, he thought he was doing well. They really had no market for their produce, Pekin, St. Louis, and Chicago being their nearest trading point, and thirty cents per bushel for wheat and ten cents for corn was the ruling price. Of money there was little or none, all transactions being carried on by trading. For a number of years there was little more raised than was necessary for home consumption. While the early settlers suffered from lack of what we term necessaries of life, they performed but little labor, in comparison with the people of to-day, and seemed to enjoy life in their way better than we of to-day, while their simple life seemed to prolong their years, as is evidenced by many of the early settlers who are living in this county to-day. Indeed it is astonishing to see how closely is connected the early settlement of this county with the present day, for daily, men may be seen on the streets of Clinton who have seen this county grow and develop from a wilderness to a productive and thickly-settled county.

A history of De Witt county without an account of the "deep snow" would be like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, and a short description of it, and an incident which

occurred at the time, as related by one who passed through that remarkable winter, may follow here. The snow commenced falling about the 8th of December, 1830, and snowed, either day or night, for twenty-one days, until it was four feet deep on a level in the timber, while around the edge of the groves it drifted from fifteen to twenty-five feet high. Several settlers from the vicinity of where Clinton now stands were over to a mill about two miles from where Waynesville now stands. The weather was mild, and the snow fell very fast. They got their grist and started for home. At that time there was no house from the timber on Kickapoo to Ten-Mile Creek, near Clinton, a distance of twelve miles. When they got about three miles from Kickapoo timber, it snowed so fast that they could not see any distance before them, and their team (two yoke of oxen), gave out. The wind changed, and they got lost. The snow was from two to three feet deep, and it began to get very cold, and their clothes froze hard on them. They did not see any timber, and could not tell which way they were going. Finally they unyoked their cattle, and let them go their own way. One of the oxen took a straight course, and they followed him till one of the party, John Clifton, gave out and laid down. The other two dragged him through the snow and cuffed him about to keep him awake. About sunset it quit snowing, and they could see timber and a house about three miles away, and their ox going straight towards it. But it was getting colder, and their pilot gave signs of giving out. They drove the ox before them and dragged their comrade, the ox going a few rods and then stopping to rest, while they rubbed their comrade and cuffed him about, to keep him and themselves from freezing. About dark a crust had formed on the snow hard enough for a man to walk on. So they got their sick comrade upon his feet, and left the ox, to walk upon the snow. The sick man was the first to get to the house, he being the lightest, while the others would occasionally break through the crust down into four-feet of snow, causing them hard labor to regain their footing on the crust; they were nearly frozen to death by the time they got to the house. The house was that of John Robb, who lived on Rock Creek, four or five miles east of Waynesville. They got their oxen to the house in about three days; but their sled and meal laid where they left them until the next spring.

The names of the three men were Josiah and John Clifton, and David Moffit. "The snow was so deep, and the sharp hoofs of the deer penetrated the crust so easily, that we could ride up to them, and jump from our horses' backs on to their backs and cut their throats with a hunting knife. They were so plenty, we could kill all we wanted. Our corn was generally out in the field, and we had to wade through the snow up to our wastes, gather it in sacks, and carry it on our backs, to feed our stock, make hominy, or pound it in a mortar.

"The wolves g ew fence, and attacked man and killed calves and sheep, carried off small pigs, came close to our houses in daytime and killed our dogs."

The territory now embraced by De Witt county was first embraced in Sangamon county, which, in the early history of the State, embraced all the northern part of the State. Afterwards we fell into Tazewell county, which was again divided up, and this territory was placed in Macon and McLean counties. Through the exertion of Hon. James Allen, of Bloomington, the Legislature, in 1839, passed an act organizing De Witt county, from territory taken from the counties of Macon and McLean; the county line between those two counties running four miles south of the present northern boundary of De Witt county.

We are informed by the old settlers that they could have, very easily, gotten another tier of townships from Macon county, embracing the present town of Maroa; but the country then presented such a low, flat appearance, that it was thought it would never be settled to any extent, and it would prove more a burden than an advantage to a new county. That county now produces the best crops of corn of any section in central Illinois.

The county then embraced what is now known as Atlanta township (then known as Four by Six), Blue Ridge, Goose Creek, and Sangamon townships, in Piatt county.

The county was named after De Witt Clifton, the governor of York State.

On the sixth day of May, 1839, an election was held for county officers and for permanent location of county seat, when four hundred and ninety-three votes were cast.

The contest between Marion and Clifton was hot; and as in those days voting had to be done *via voce*, it may be said that a vast deal of dodging had to be done. The founders of Marion were as ambitious as their neighbors in Clinton, and the magnitude of the town and its prospects for prosperity had been heralded to the world by advertisements and posters. One of the latter, dated July, 1836, is as follows:—

"TO THE PEOPLE.

"Marion is located on the head branches of Sangamon River. The first glance at the geographical situat on of this town is sufficient to discover its great importance. There will and must be one great central town in Illinois where the internal improvements of the State will cross and intersect, and this point appears to have been destined by nature for that purpose. High, healthy, and beautifully undulating, the prairie is about four miles across, nearly surrounded by a splendid mill-stream, which affords a number of seats. Mills are now building and contemplated which will be ample for any amount of lumber for building. The timber is as fine as can be found in the Western States, and is inexhaustible. A number of important roads already cross at this point, and the east and west railroad, now locating, passes near enough for all the purposes of commerce. The north and south railroad will pass directly through Marion. The first house was put up last winter; it is already quite a village, affording one store, one grocery, and a number of dwellings, and others now building. Within the last six weeks our lands have been nearly all taken, and such is the present prosperity of this country, that there must be a speedy and great advance on property in a short time.

"A map of Marion and its additions, showing its streams and the prairie, can be seen at the room of Garrett, Brown & Brother. "July 2d, 1836." "D. ROBBINS.

We have already mentioned that the county of De Witt had a voting population of about five hundred at the time of its organization. The list of voters contained in the poll-books of the first election has been lost with those books. Hon. John J. McGraw, for what purpose he does not now remember, took a complete census of all the voters of the county in August, 1844.

These lists are still in existence, and from them the following data are culled:

Former citizens of the county now no more—Clinton Precinct.—Levi Spencer, Lorenzo D. Scott, Thomas Bevan, Thomas Jenkins, James Brown, a physician, zealous member of the Lyceum (see it); Nelson Davis, a teacher; Poetan Bennett, Peter De Spain, at one time county treasurer; Greenberry Hall, John McAbey,

Jonathan Curtright, Rufus Mills, Dawson Beatty, Darius Hall, Josiah Downen, Thomas Hutchin, G. W. Cox, Jacob Kranish, Pascal Mills, Archibald McCullough, Thomas Blalock, William Neal, Fred. Troxel, B. R. Warfield, Isaac Hutchin, G. W. Mills, Alfred Murphy, Joseph Malson, W. McPherson, John Lowry, Lewellen Hickman, John Springer, J. B. Allsup, Ezekiel Lane, James Ennis, Joseph Howard, Thomas Allsup, Gabriel Watt, R. Richards, Mahlon Hall, a Virginian, settled on section 33 in township 20 R. 1 East in 1830; he was in 1839 the largest landholder in the county, owning 1200 acres of land, valued at \$4,600, died in 1856; Reuben Thoraley, William James, Jesse Blankenship, died in Mexico in the service of the U. S.; James Cantrall, Henry Cundiff, A. Gideon, William Cuppenbarger, James French, John French (a great fighter, and addicted to drinking; many amusing anecdotes are told of him. His visits to the town of Clinton had frequently ended by his landing in the county jail, and so on one occasion he took the precaution of spiking the key-hole in the lock on the jail-door, by driving nails into it, thus keeping out of the dungeon for once. The usual fine for a fist-fight was \$3, and whenever French was arrested on a charge of the kind, he would state that his antagonist was the meanest man in the county. He had occasion, however, to modify this assertion in this way: Squire J. J. McGraw, indignant at the repeated transgressions of French, and in order to make a more lasting impression on the mind of the culprit, fined him at one time some \$25 for an assault. French took it to heart, and whenever afterwards he asserted that such and such was the meanest man of De Witt county, he would qualify it by stuttering out, (excepting Squire John J. McGraw, who is ten thousand times meaner), John Wain, T. J. Mills, John Cuppenbarger, Edward Thoraley, John Walker, Jeremiah Kelley, James Stephens, Joshua Dale, Henry Fordice, Solomon Cross, Benjamin Cross, George Carlock, Calvin Pain (in Mexican war), John Lane, Sam. Duncan, William Lowry, Ralph Rosencrans, John Miller, Dudley Richards, Noel Blankenship, David Hood, W. Belford, James Heuson, Joseph Pollock, Hugh Davenport, Jeremiah Thompson, Melvin Lowry, John Clifton, Reuben Parkhurst, Alviu Potter, Moses Kenney, James Lowrey, John Hutchin, James Wilson, Alex. Dale, James S. Brown, Joel E. King, William Wallace (in Mexican war), Solomon Ely, Harrison Lane, B. T. Lowry, Walter Karr, James Smallwood, J. B. Smallwood, James Pollock, Samuel Curtright, E. W. Fears, Melvin Lowry, Daniel McGennis, Thomas Lamb, David Willis, Major Farris, William Coon, Richard Murphy (in Mexican war was a brave man, and rose from the ranks to a lieutenantancy), Andrew Wallace, Henry Brown, Rob. F. Barnett (shot dead by one Hill), Jefferson T. Cross, Thomas Fruit, Washington Allsup, Miles Gray (first post-master of Clinton), Joseph Bowles, Daniel Bauta, Jesse Stout, W. Cundiff Tolbert Allsup, Hugh Glenn, Henry Sammers, B. H. Farris (in Mexican war), J. P. Mitchell, Daniel Newcomb, Franklin Barnett, John W. Scott, W. Mitchell, James K. Scott.

The following have been lost sight of, and are in all probability now in their graves: John Davis, Henry Thomas, Anderson Johnson, Matthew Harvey, James Hall, Daniel French, Thos. Coon, Solomon Miller, Henry Foster, G. W. Karr, J. W. Karr, Henry King, Fleming Lynch, Newton Lynch, Jacob Cross, John Thompson, H. Bennett, Henry Clerage, T. R. Archerd, Job Clifton, Lewis Atkinson, Joseph Karr, William Matthews, Phil. Farmer, Gustavus Shelley, Denuis Provine, W. A. Knight, Joshua Gardner, Leonard A. Provine, James Tuttle, and Jameson Wright.

The following have removed from the county, and most of them are known to be living: Burnell Martin, Kansas; Eli B. Pruitt, Ohio; Martin Scott, Mo.; Matthew Miller, Mo.; W. Hutchin, H. H. Hall, A. B. Wright, Kansas; Charles Hutchin, Leaders Slatten, R. Peyton, Mo., Wm Clifton, Vernon Brown, Uriah McKenney, Kansas; Elisha Littler, Kansas; Murrell Paine, Egbert Hill, Mo.; Will. Gadberry, Mo.; John Bruner, B. Ely, Mo.; Sidney Gay, Mo.; Henry Bowles, William Allsup, Samuel Beebe, Mo.; F. G. Paine, the probate judge, went to Texas; Jacob Silvers, Texas; Henry Thompson, Thomas J. Rodgers, Jordan Bantea, David Maiken, Ervin French, Ky; J. M. Fears, California; Will. Hickman, Joel Hall, Mo.; Sam. Brown, Chicago; Will. Hill, California.

Of those two hundred and thirty voters of the old Clinton precinct, living there in 1844, only thirty-seven survive; the reader will find their names under the heading of "The Old Guard," below.

Waynesville Precinct—Dead List.—Absalom Hamilton, J. B. Jones, R. Post, J. E. Cantrall, John Zollar, James R. Robb, John Montgomery, F. S. Harrison, Z. P. Cantrall, David Wheeler (a physician), George Dyer, Hugh Bowles, James Barr, John Hobbs, J. Ellis, Thomas Barton, James T. Morton, Allen Turner, W. H. Jones, Jonathan Ellington, Robert Turner, George Bodkin, Abel Larson, John Turner, Richard McElhinney, Adam Stevens, John Miller, William Dyer, Jacob Johnson, J. H. Morley, Jesse Griffin, F. M. Jeffrey, Thomas Ackerson, John McCautrall, Wm. Jeffrey, Elijah Hull, Sam. Richards, George Isham, W. Montgomery, David Montgomery, John Robb, E. W. Mathews, Elisha Bushnell, Edward Wain, Andrew Brock, Isaac W. Jones, R. S. Doolittle, and J. S. Atchinson.

Last sight of and probably dead.—O. W. Youg, John F. Buckner, W. Evans, Will. Branson, William Richards, Darius Cody, Johannes Birgen, Alfred Miller, A. B. Ireland, John Simpkin, A. T. Jones, John Eveland, T. D. Cantrall, D. F. Grosh, Edward Morris, J. C. Cantrall, Thomas Coffey, John Scott, Charles Huffman, J. W. Hamitt, W. L. Cantrall, M. G. Williams, John McIntire, Charles Cook, Isaiah Cheek, Jonathan Williams, Fred. Eveland, J. C. Macon, Henry Michael, Joel Gray, Garrett and Abram Ackerson, W. Hall, Nathaniel Harris, W. J. Davis, James, McNeely, Charles Adkinson, Benjamin Brock, Jacob F. Sampson, Josiah Porter and Hardin Wallace.

Removed from the County.—J. L. Jennings, Harrison Maltby, Elisha Butler, Charles Maltby, R. E. Port, A. N. Dills, Th. C. Bergen, John Slatten, Sam. Hammet, James M. Harrold, Preston Butler, Jerome Gorine, John Christion, G. W. Stipp, Charles Graves, B. W. Gray, Nathan Evelaud, A. D. Downey, John Thissell, Ezra Thissell, and P. Storey.

Twenty-two of the one hundred and thirty-three resident voters of 1844 are still living in the county. See *Old Guard*.

Morion Precinct, Dead List.—James Martin, George Barns, W. H. Laiffery, Benjamin Church, Peter Lear, James McDeed, Daniel Robbins, John McDeed, B. S. Day, Gabriel Bennett, J. B. Hagar, E. C. Harrold, Sylvester Griffia, T. E. Sawyer, S. I. Despain, William Waldbou, John Burt, J. B. Williams, S. B. H. blett, Benjamin L'snby, Z. Wilson Cantrall, R. Iden Luce, Monroe Thompson, B. D. F. Maple, N. C. Caine, John E. Day, Thomas Lye, John Lash, John Wilson, Nathan Britton, Henry Webb, Joseph Wilson, Morris Britton, George Barns, W. McKiale, Arthur Jones, Elin Gassford, John Layton, John Dorson, C. Webb, Edward Wilson, Michael Troutman, Charles Parker, Hiram Chapin, and F. S. Robbins.—45.

Last sight of, probably dead.—Charles Sawyer, Thomas Glenn,

Nathan Goodall, R. D. Taylor, Joshua E. Jackson, G. L. Taylor, A. W. Haddock, William Hall, William Haas, Daniel Willard, Douglas Spear, E. W. Wright, John Gutman, H. Sanger, John Cooksey, Jesse E. Sawyer, Job Rathbone, George Livingston, W. E. Walker, Nathan Bornaun, W. E. Sawyer, Robert Sample, Thomas Williamson. William Walters (sent to penitentiary for perjury), Joseph Semple, Charles Richardson, J. M. Storm, W. Barnes, David Rupp, Dav. Vandeverter, John Britton, and G. S. Morrison.—32.

Removed from County.—James A. Lemon, in California; J. A. Jackson, west; James Harp, Kansas; James Vandeverter, west; Daniel Baker, Indiana; Thomas South, west; Alex. Harp, west; J. E. Daugherty, west; Hiram Beebe, west; Thomas Swain, Bloomington; Henry M. White, west; John E. Harris, west; P. M. Gideon, north; Pleasant Smith, west; Greenbury Donar, west; and W. R. Detherage, west.—16.

Thirty of the original one hundred and twenty-three voters of Marion precinct are still living in the county.

Mount Pleasant Precinct, Dead List.—Robert H. Pool, Benjamin Newberry, Peter Arbogast, Solomon Haud, Samuel Brickey, Richard Kirby, John McCord, Timothy Hurley, William Danner, David White, Edward Cover, Samuel Danner, Thomas Gardner, Absalom Danner, John Danner, Dennis Harley, Henry Barnes, Lewis Jackson, Henry Huddleson, John Smith, Asa Weedman, Preston Webb, Josiah Davis, Ambrose Hall, James Sternes, John Weedman, Mathew Johnson, and William Y. McCord.—28.

Last eight of, probably dead.—William Webb, William Pearson, A. B. Danner, Ben. Newbury, N. W. Cox, J. P. Williams, Rob. Williamson, Harrison Blake, Joseph Brown, Hiram White, and A. F. Rogers.—11.

Removed from County.—David White and Phineas Page, west; E. Shinkle, north; Isaac Parmenter, west; Byron Covey, west; Patton Camel, west; and W. H. McFall, west.—7.

Eighteen of the sixty-four voters of Mount Pleasant precinct are still residing in the county.

Long Point Precinct, Dead List.—John Scott, F. S. Troxel, Homer Buck, J. A. Payne, W. Scott, Abram Bash, Samuel Martin, Will. Lane, Alfred Eveland, Elish Lane, William Morris, Henry Troxel, Adnan Lane, Samuel Spencer, Peter Troxel, Elijah Swearingin, Amos Nichols, W. Bowling, Moses Houghan, George Hanger, Alex. Ellis, Mitchell Harrold, Jacob Harrold, S. F. Bowling, John Young, William Harrold, and Jonathan Frisby.—27.

Last eight of, probably dead.—Hiram Riley, David Bash, Joseph Winkle, William Downen, William Holsey, Edward Phillips, Samuel McElhany, W. G. Swearingin, James G. Hobbs, J. W. Scott, Benjamin Witham, and James Scott.—12.

Removed from the County.—John Chatham, William Chatham, J. J. Chatham, Isaac Chatham, Andrew Brumfield, William Spencer, Alex. and A. K. Scott, William Anderson, James Anderson, Wilson S. Fears, and Nathan Lundy, all west.—12.

Fifteen of the sixty-six voters of Long Point in 1844 are to this day residents of the county.

The former precinct of New Castle, not being now a part of the county, is omitted.

We shall now introduce the names of the surviving pioneers and early settlers, as it were.

THE OLD GUARD.

The Van.—Abraham Onstott, S. P. Glenn, Nathan Clearwater, William Adams, Abraham Swearingin, Elijah Watt, and Orrin Wakefield.

Rank and File.—John J. McGraw, Allen Wilson, John Andrew, Jacob Bruer, H. Bowles (now in McLean), Z. H. Blount, Anderson Bowles, Preston Butler (now in Macon), S. C. Baker, A. L. Barnett, F. M. Broeck, William Bennett, John Blount, William Bodkin, J. M. Cox, George Clifton, B. L. Candiff, Joseph Copenbarger, Wyatt Cantrall, Levi Cantrall, James Cook, Z. G. Cantrall, William Cantrall, J. B. Cain, William Cottigham, S. Covey, William Cisca, Peter Crum, H. A. Chapin, Thomas Davenport, Isaiah Davenport, David Remas, Daniel Dragstem, A. M. Dills (now in Logan), Squire Davenport, A. D. Downey, E. O. Day (heavy weight), John Doyle, David Ellington, Isaac Ellington, Thomas Frisby, Jerome Garin, L. Graves (Bloomington), B. W. Gray (Pontiac), Benjamin Howard, Samuel S. P. Huff, William Hays, G. L. Hill, John Humphreys, Thomas Hill, William Harp, Jonathan Harrold, Isam Harrold, Ely Harrold, John Jones, Elias Johnson, John Kellison, Alex. Kelley, C. S. L'auenby, E. G. Lawrence, George Lemen, Charles Leaper, Benjamin Mitchell, John Maxwell, James W. McCord, James McCord, John Marsh, Robert McKinley, Solomon Moore, Harrison Malthy (in Lincoln), Ebenezer Miller, Abram Miller, James McAboy, J. L. McMurry, N. W. Peddicort (Macon), James S. Riley, J. M. Richter, D. F. Robbins, William Rust, W. J. Rutledge, Thomas Spainhour, Sam. Smallwood (Decatur), Isaac Strain, C. W. Slinker, William Summers, V. N. Sampson, D. B. Smallwood, Isaac Sulsher, J. B. Swearingin, Henry Smith, Daniel Scott, J. H. Swearingin, John Scott, William Scott, H. Thompson (in Logan), Henry Thomas, Samuel Troxell, Thomas Vandeverter, T. C. Wright, W. Williams (in Macon), John Warner, Elijah Waldon, Henry Webb, William Webb, George Weedman, Jacob Walters, R. D. Webb, James G. Watson, and Peter Walton.

SUMMARY.

Of the 623 voters of De Witt county in 1844, 214 are known to be alive at this day, December, 1881; 122 of whom live in De Witt county or its immediate vicinity; 275 of those 623 are known, and 134 others are supposed to be dead.

The youngest of the survivors must be at least fifty-eight years of age; many have crossed the three-score, and not a few have gone beyond the scriptural three-score and ten. De Witt is well stocked with hale and hardy old men, and the writer was greatly pleased to see so many of them in what might be called beauteous old age.

The pioneers of De Witt county set a number of their men to protect the State against the inroads of hostile Indians, and in May, 1832, we see the following residents of the county take the field in the Black Hawk war. They had enlisted in Captain James Johnson's company—their names, as far as could be ascertained, were as follows:

Walter Bowls, 3d sergeant, died in 1865 by his own hand; George Copenbarger, corporal, dead; Asher Simpson, now a resident of Kansas; Elisha Butler, dead; G. D. Smallwood, still living in De Witt county; John Henderson, left the State during the civil war; James Ennis, dead; John Clifton, returned to his native state, Kentucky; John Murphy, dead; S. Troxel, living; Thomas Davenport, still hale and hardy, and ready to run another foot race with his friend J. J. McGraw, who defeated him, then considered the fleetest man in the State, in a foot-race fifty years ago, and would do it again; William Adams, still in the county; William Hooper, emigrated to Missouri, and Jos. Clifton, dead.

Another and a very interesting feature of the life of these

pioneers is exhibited in the minutes of their early *Lyceum*, as they call a debating club organized in autumn, 1839, for the purpose of *improving our minds*, as expressed in the preamble to their simple constitution.

The initiation fee was 12½ cents, and no one was to be considered a member until his "bit" was contributed.

Hon. J. J. McGraw, a pioneer in the forest as well as an efficient, conscientious and respected magistrate and county officer, from the birth of the county to this very day, has thoughtfully and with care preserved the minutes of this *Lyceum*.

A leaf or two seem to have been lost, and we could not learn the subject of the first debate.

On the 26th of November, however, the members discussed the following question: "Which would be the more politic course under now existing circumstances for the legislature, to prosecute or to abandon their *Internal Improvement System*?"*
The debt amounted, per capita, to \$30, and the share of De Witt county, with its 3,247 inhabitants, to \$97.400.

The districts of which the present county of De Witt formed a part in 1837 and 1838, were represented by George Henshaw, of McLean, and W. G. Reddick, of Macon. Both voted in favor of the system. John J. McGraw and William Dishon had previously selected the parties for discussing the subject.

William Dishon, William Lowry, Dr. J. C. McPherson, and F. G. Paine advocated the continuing of the system, while J. J. McGraw, Charles Malby, K. H. Fell, Dr. Thomas Laughlin, and Daniel Fourdice argued for its abandonment. J. W. Sapp, E. W. Fears, and John S. Warfield, who had also been called on as debaters, were marked "absent."

* The impetus to the system of internal improvements at the expense, or more properly speaking, on the credit of the state, was given by George Forner, a senator of Sangamon county in 1834; his plans, however, failed. J. M. Strode, senator of all the country, including and north of Peoria, had a bill passed in 1835, authorizing a loan of half a million of dollars on the credit of the state. This loan was negotiated by Governor Duncan in 1836, and with this money a commencement was made on the Illinois canal in the month of June of that year. The great town lot speculation had reached Illinois about that time. The number of towns multiplied so rapidly, that it seemed as though the state would be one vast city. All bought lots, and all dreamed themselves rich; and in order to bring people to those cities in embryo, the system of internal improvements was to be carried out on a grand scheme. The agitation became general, and the indifference of the busy farmer was taken for tacit consent. The legislature, in 1837, provided for the building of about 1,300 miles of railroads, and voted eight millions of dollars for that purpose; two hundred thousand of which were to be paid to counties not reached by those proposed railroads as an indemnity. In order to complete the canal from Chicago to Peru, another loan of four millions of dollars was authorized. And, as a crowning act of folly, it was provided that the work should commence simultaneously on all the proposed roads at each end, and from the crossings of all the rivers.

No previous survey or estimate had been made, either of the routes, the costs of the works, or the amount of business to be done by them. The arguments in favor of the system were of a character most difficult to refute, composed as they were partly of fact, but mostly of prediction. In this way it was proved, to general satisfaction, by an ingenious orator in the lobby, that the state could well afford to borrow a hundred millions of dollars, and expend it in making internal improvements.

None of the proposed roads were ever completed; detached parcels of them were graded on every road, the excavations and embankments of which have long remained as a memorial of the blighting scathe done by this legislature.

The next legislature voted another \$800,000 for the system. A special session in 1839 repeated the system, and provided for winding it up, for it had become apparent that no more loans could be obtained at par. Under this system a state debt of \$14,237,348 had been created, to be paid by a population of 476,183 souls.—*Gov. Ford's History of Illinois.*

From the annexed foot note, the readers will observe that the question itself was still a burning "one at the time of the debate." Most of the participants in the debate have paid that tribute to nature which is due by all mortals. Let the survivor or survivors recite the details. Mr. Woodard and Josiah Downing acted as judges and decided that John J. McGraw and his side had produced the best arguments. That same night the club or *lyceum* prepared a by-law, from which fact it is to be inferred, that the club had previously adopted a constitution. The by-law reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the members of this *lyceum*, that it be considered a breach of good order for any person, who may attend the meetings of said body, and in time of business not to keep his seat, or to talk."

The next meeting was ordered to be held on the fourth of December next, and one question to be discussed was: "Would it be right, as things now exist, for the legislature to legalize the suspension of the State Bank of Illinois?" It was arranged that Charles Malby, William Dishon, Dr. Thomas Laughlin, Henry Dishon, Daniel Fourdice, J. S. Warfield, E. W. Fears, and R. Post should speak in favor of, and K. H. Fell, Dr. James Brown, William Lowry, John J. McGraw, F. G. Paine, Dr. J. C. McPherson, and J. W. Sapp, against the proposed measure. The debate was conducted with some feeling, as the very question at issue had occupied the minds of all people for years. The judges presiding at the meeting, James Vandeventer and John Hughs, could not agree. The president of the club, concurring with Vandeventer, decided that Charles Malby's side had the best of the argument, and that the legislature ought to legalize the suspension of the Bank.*

* ILLINOIS STATE BANK.—It is but recently that the United States has seen a new party—"Greenback party," for short—spring into life, with the avowed object of abolishing the use of gold and silver as measures of value, or money, and substituting for it their fiat money. The older people of our state have had some experience in this matter, and the few remarks introduced here are intended for the generation now starting out into political life. It is presumed to be known by all, that almost every person residing in Illinois about the year 1820 was virtually a bankrupt; that is, he could not pay any debt, however small it was, and despite his possessing many acres of land, etc., simply because there was no money in the state. Well, it was a glorious time for "fiat" money, and the legislature created it, by chartering a bank, the State Bank of Illinois, without a dollar in its vaults, and wholly on the credit of the state. It was authorized to issue notes of various denominations, differing from the notes of regular banks only in being made interest-bearing (2 per cent. per annum) and payable by the state in ten years. The bank and its branches, officered by men appointed by the legislature (politicians, of course, and not business men) were directed by law to lend its bills to the people, to the amount of \$100 on personal security; and upon the security of mortgages upon land for larger sums. These notes were to be received in payment of taxes, costs, fees, salaries of officers, etc., and if tendered to a creditor, and by him refused, the debtor could stay the collection of the debt due him for three years by giving personal security. The Solons at Vandalia (*nomen est omen*) actually believed, that these notes would continue to be worth their face value in gold or silver, and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States was requested by a resolution of the legislature to receive those notes into the land offices in payment for the public lands. Governor Ford tells an amusing anecdote in reference to the adoption of this resolution in the State Senate: "When it was put to the vote in the Senate, the old French Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Menard, presiding over the body, did up the business as follows:—Gentlemen of de Senate, it is moved and seconded dat de notes of dis bank be made land office money. All in favor of dat motion, say aye, all against it, say no. It is decided in de affirmative. And now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollars he never be made land office money. The banks went into operation in 1821, and their officers, finding it easier to lead than to refuse, had soon scattered some \$300,000 of their "fiat" throughout the state. It was taken at first at 75 cents per dollar, but soon came down to 25 cents. A large number of people who had "borrowed"

On the 11th of December, the question:—

"Is it right, in any case to use dissimulation?"

"Well, George Washington could not tell a dissimulation, and our minutes do not state how the question was decided; but from subsequent proceedings one might infer that the discussion was 'spirited' for a 'By-Law,' creating the responsible position of a prosecuting attorney was enacted that very day, and Charles Maltby elevated to the place. William Lowry was elected President, and John J. McGraw, Secretary for the next four weeks, December 11, 1839. How Democratic! Rotation in office, 12 times during the year."

The question:—

"Which has been of the greatest advantage to mankind the discovery of the art of printing, or that of the magnetic needle?" was mooted on the 18th of December and decided in favor of printing.—Henry Cundiff and Mr. Long acting as judges.

H. Dishon proposed for discussion at the next meeting, on the 27th of December, the question: "Who has been the most imposed upon, the Negro of the United States, or the Indian?" J. W. Sapp and K. H. Fell selected the speakers, to wit:—J. W. Sapp, W. Dishon, F. G. Paine, Dr. Laughlin, Dr. McPherson, John Lowery and S. M. Richardson for the Indian, and K. H. Fell, W. Lowry, H. Dishon, John J. McGraw, J. S. Warfield, William Mitchell and Dr. James Brown, for the Negro. E. W. Fears and D. Fourdick, acting as judges, gave the following verdict: "We believe the Indian has been most imposed on."

A much more difficult subject: "Which has the greatest restraint on the minds of mankind, the laws of nature or the laws of man?" was debated on the 3d of January, 1840. Four of the members appointed to speak for the laws of nature dodged the work, leaving it to the care of the three physicians, Laughlin, Brown and McPherson, and they handled the subject well. They were opposed by the Dishons, the probate judge, the clerk, the recorder, by D. Fourdick and J. S. Warfield, who got worsted, the President deciding in favor of the Doctors.

F. G. Paine was elected President, K. H. Fell, Secretary, and Dan Fourdick, Prosecuting Attorney. It was resolved to devote next Tuesday evening to the trial of those members of the Lyceum who had disobeyed the Constitution and By-Laws of said Lyceum. The minutes do not state what was done with the criminals.

The question: "Which does mankind esteem the highest, wealth or education?" was discussed on the 16th; Daniel Fourdick, the valiant, William Lowry, John Lowery, Henry Dishon, the sage, the warlike Warfield and the sarcastic Fell broke their lances in vain for education. John J. McGraw and the three doctors, speaking for wealth, laid them out on the sand, so declared by F. G. Paine, Harvey Bradshaw and the president, acting as Judges.

Another subject of interest, now and then, as well as hereafter was to be debated at the next meeting. It had been selected by Dr. Brown, and William Lowry: "Would it, or would it not be better for the people of the United States to abolish all laws now in existence which compel men to pay their contracts?"

The criminals were brought to justice on the 17th of January, to wit: John S. Warfield, E. W. Fears and Dr. McPherson, tried on a charge of contempt, and fined each, 12½ cents.

from the banks, of course, thought that their transactions with the banks terminated then and there. The idea of repaying was, and remained foreign to them. The real troubles commenced four or five years later, and the history of the state from then for a period of almost twenty years was a series of financial misery and disaster. All honor to James Vandeventer and H. Dishon (3) the president of the De Witt County Lyceum for their decision.

The Secretary reported an income of \$1 25, and the expenditures amounted to \$1 06½, leaving a balance of 18½ cents in the Lyceum's cash box.

"Would it not be better to abolish capital punishment and substitute imprisonment for life?"

Strange to say, this question was decided in favor of abolishing capital punishment, although two of the doctors argued in favor of retaining this mode of killing. The discussion came off on the 31st of January; two new men, Josiah Downer and Mr. Cox acting as judges.

February 6th, 1840, the question:—

"Which is the stronger passion, love or anger?" was discussed. The doctors, or a majority of them, were on the love part, and were defeated, but a resolution was passed, to discuss this question again at the next meeting—but, alas, there was no next meeting.

The Lyceum may have lived, and been wide awake, but the minutes are silent in regard to all proceedings until January 6, 1841. A meeting was then held, Miles Gray was elected President, and Harvey Bradshaw, Secretary. This seems to have been a re-organization of the first Lyceum, many of whose members re-appear, to wit: J. J. McGraw, the three Doctors, Charles Maltby, Harvey Bradshaw, K. H. Fell, J. W. Sapp, William Dishon and F. G. Paine. The Lowry's, Henry Dishon, Dan Fourdick, Sheriff Fears, and Warfield are missing, while Miles Gray, the old post-master, and Eli Fruit seem to be new members.

The debates commenced again on the 14th of January, 1841 when it was decided, "That Capital Punishment was justifiable by the laws of justice and humanity." The three doctors had this time been successful.

The next subject for discussion was: "Does the credit system as it now exists, promote the interest of the country or not?" but the Lyceum had ceased to be; on motion of Dr. Laughlin, the meeting adjourned! Oh, those doctors!

The Lyceum had ended, but it had become the haven of a new organization.

"The *Adelphic Society of Clinton*," founded in November, 1841, by William Lowry, John Wealch, J. J. McGraw, Charles Maltby, W. W. Williams, C. H. Moore, R. Post, and D. Newcomb. This society started out with a constitution of Six Articles, subdivided into numerous sections, and supplemented by a large number of by-laws, but the objects sought were those of its dead predecessor. The first question selected for discussion is being discussed to this day, *to wit*: "Is the intemperate use of ardent spirits the greatest evil amongst mankind?" The doctors were divided on this question. Dr. Brown, in common with C. H. Moore, J. J. McGraw, and others, argued *it was*, while Dr. Laughlin, Dan. Newcomb and others, said no. The chair and the judges decided in favor of Dr. Brown. Turning to state-economy, our intellectual pioneers, on the 18th of November, discussed the question: "Have chartered institutions been beneficial to our county?" and proved that they had been beneficial. "Should capital punishment be inflicted?" This question was decided in the negative; all honor to the judge and jury!

At the next meeting, December 8th, 1841, the question: "Should the internal improvement system of the State of Illinois be abandoned?" was decided in the negative. At a club meeting on the 27th of December, C. H. Moore gave notice that he would offer for adoption at the next meeting the following resolution: *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this club, that the signs of the times do not indicate the perpetuity of our republican institutions." The club met again on the 30th of

December, when the above resolution was brought in, and on motion of R. Post, the following amendment to the above resolution was adopted, *to wit.*: strike out the words "republican institutions," and insert "Federal Institutions." The resolution thus amended, was after a most animated discussion rejected. There is but one other resolution mentioned in those minutes. It was brought in by William Lowry: "*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this club, that immediate measures should be taken to compel the State bank to resume specie payment." The resolution was lost, and so were the minutes of later proceedings of the club.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

William Jones, Polly Cantrall, May 2d, 1839, by Josiah Porter, Presbyterian minister. William Clifton, Parthey Paine, June 13th, 1839, by Robert Henson, M. G. James Brown, Milarea Blount, July 5th, 1839, by Paxton Cummings, M. G. David Hood, Sarah Ann Brown, August 25th, 1839, by J. C. McPherson, M. G. John S range, Nancy Scott, August 22d, 1839, by John Montgomery, Justice of the peace. James G. Hobbs, Mary Hay, Sept. 10th, 1839, by John Montgomery, Justice of the peace. Thomas Davison, Katy Ann Hoblett, Oct. 19th, 1839, by M. S. Hoblett. Levi Cantrall, E. G. Robb, Oct. 15th, 1839, by Josiah Porter, Pastor of Waynesville. J. D. Morgan, Miss L. Graves, November 10th, 1839, by John Hughes, Justice of the peace. Jesse Griffin, Nancy Stipp, November 10th, 1839, by David Montgomery, Justice of the peace. W. Wills, Lydia Hurley, November 14th, 1839, by Henry Maynard. W. L. Fruit, Isabel C. Glenn, December 31st, 1839, by James Glenn. Statistical reports of subsequent marriages are given in the chapter on Civil History—under the sub-head of Land and People.

FIRST JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Obadiah Hooper, John Hughes, Henry Barns, Marion precinct.
Thomas N. Glenn, Long Point precinct.
Abraham Marquiso, Sangamon precinct.
Malon S. Hoblett, Peter Crum, Long Point Precinct.
John Smith, Charles H. Simonson, Clifton precinct.
John Montgomery, Jeremiah P. Donham, Orrin Wakefield, Marion precinct.
David Montgomery, Waynesville precinct.
Jesse McPherson, Robert H. Pool, Mt. Pleasant precinct.
William Anderson was also an acting justice of the peace. His bond however is not on file, and he seems to have been a justice for McLean county.

FIRST CONSTABLES.

William Gadberrry, Isaiah S. Davenport, Alexander Scott, James M. Cantrall, Hiram Crum, John Pratt, Josiah Harp, Gabriel Bennett, Samuel Bevans, Henry Cundiff, Nathan Brittain, William Moran, Lucas Graves, Andrew Scott, Thomas Blalake (?).

Having mentioned the names of those officers of the peace, it is but proper to recite some of their early acts, to wit:

Isaac M. Cady was fined six dollars for contempt of court by Esquire Anderson on the 12th of September, 1839. Isaac paid his fine. Probably the first case of contempt of court in the State was committed by Joseph Marrie, a Frenchman, in autumn 1794. The justice, Jean Dumonlin, at Cahokia, pronounced the fine, when Joseph extended a very insulting invitation to Dumonlin. The latter jumped upon Monsieur "and admitted a merciless" thrashing. Dumonlin was indicted for

assault and battery, but acquitted. Monsieur Marrie, who had prosecuted Dumonlin in the name of the State, had to pay the court costs besides.

Hiram Bernard, assault and battery, ten dollars, and Daniel Fourdree, two cases of assault and battery, six dollars, all by Squire Anderson, September 2, 1839. Hiram's battery must have been of a more violent character than Daniel's two, cases.

Henry Summers, October 12, 1839, assault and battery, three dollars, and John French on December 2, 1839, assault and battery, twenty-five dollars, J. C. McPherson justice of the peace.

Noah Grant, November 1, 1839, assault and battery, three dollars, and Cornelius Cavey, same day and same offence, five dollars, fines assessed by R. H. Pool, J. P.

Daniel G. Craig, fined six dollars for assault and battery upon the body of Mary Craig, his wife, March 2, 1840, Orrin Wakefield, J. P.

Cost of the county government in pioneer times, May to December, 1839: Compensation of county-officers, \$221.00; furniture for court house and office rent, \$181.74; roads, \$104.62; elections, \$54.35; paupers, \$1.25; total, \$562.96.

1840. Compensation of county officers, \$768.35; court house expenses, \$47.66; roads, \$33.25; elections, \$90.70; paupers, \$7.00; guarding and dicting prisoners, \$36.37; total, \$933.33.

The first failure to pay taxes occurred in the third year of the county's existence. The following citizens had failed to make the required payment: Daniel Smith, dead, due by him, 40 cts.; H. Hornbaker, removed to Sangamon county, 74 cts.; David Graham, removed to Iowa, \$1.15; Noah Sneddaker, removed to Otawa, 46 cts.; Jesse Dalby, removed to Ohio, \$1.00; J. C. Bellow, removed to Bloomington, 67 cts.; Clark Bousine, removed to Logan county, 35 cts.; Ervin Bergen, dead, 46 cts.; W. W. Allen, removed to Tazewell county, 80 cts.; total loss, \$6.03.

The first assessment of taxable property is mentioned in the chapter on Civil History. The readers perceive that the pioneers of their county were by no means in poor circumstances, a large number of the then residents had good farms. About 35,000 acres of land had become taxable by having been entered at least five years previously. The lands were owned by about one hundred and sixty resident and fifty non-resident citizens, and were valued at over \$150,000. Horses—not numbered—were assessed at \$17,420, and cattle at \$11,600, other property in proportion, the totals approximating a quarter of a million of dollars.

A few capitalists were met in the county at that time, we mention W. Morris with \$800, Thomas Ward with \$400, John Hobblett with \$200, Sam Bevan with \$100 at interest.

James Glenn was credited with a forty dollar watch—must have been a gold one. A number of taxpayers were sporting carriages, for instance, S. M. Richardson, the merchant; Dr. Wheeler, Daniel Dragstrem, Sam Hammet, R. T. Doolittle, Joel Jackson, Thomas Ward, Jos. Cantrall, F. G. Paine, the probate judge, and E. W. Fears, the sheriff, whose carriage, not a very expensive one, was assessed at \$23.00.

The following residents paid taxes on \$1000.00 and over, viz: Andrew Brock, John Richards, John Miller, William Dyre, Adam Stephens, Sam Hoblett, Benjamin Shipley, John Hoblett, M. S. Hoblett, Charles Council, Stephen Foley, Sampson Rees, John Barr, M. L. Kuapp, Zebulon Cantrall, David Ellington, Samuel Hammet, Allen Turner, Samuel Glenn, Thomas M. Glenn, Abraham Onstott, J. S. Strange, John Robb, Thomas Cuppy, Russell Post, George Isham, S. M. Richardson, R. T. Doolittle,

John Slatten, D. H. Lawrence, T. T. Sampson, J. T. Atchison, Z. B. Cantrall, Prettyman Marvel, Joshua Cantrall, Thomas Ward, Abraham Swearingen, Fred Troxell, Jr., John Young Samuel Spencer, Peter Crum, Mahlou Hall, John Humphrey and others.

RESIGNATION OF PIONEER COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Several of the pioneer officers of the county must have looked upon their respective offices with disgust, as a great number of resignations were tendered.

The treasurer's office was not coveted at all.

J. C. McPherson, the first treasurer of the county, resigned before the expiration of a year. He certainly could not have been afraid of the great responsibilities of his office, for he never had as much as \$25.00 in the county's cash box. Peter D Spain elect d treasurer in August, 1840, threw up his commission on the 8th day of June, 1841. Charles Maltby beat this record by one day, as his resignation was filed on the 7th of June, 1842. E. W. Fears held out three months longer as collector, resigning on the 5th of September of that year. William Mitchell did not serve that long by two weeks, as he resigned on the 23d of August. He too had been treasurer. F. G. Paine, probate justice, served five years and two months. He chose Independence day, July 4, 1844, for the date of his resignation.

Patriotic resignation of Richard Murphy:—

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
DEWITT COUNTY.)

Mr. J. J. McGraw, Clerk of the County Court:—

Be it known to thee that I, Richard Murphy, constable of DeWitt county, do hereby resign my office for to depart for Mexico, therefore I pray thy honor to receive my resignation this June 11. 1845.

RICHARD MURPHY.

PERSONAL MENTION.

JUDGE JOHN J. MCGRAW.

There is no man in the county more intimately connected with its entire history than the honorable judge, this flegleman of the Old Guard. None has ever carried the three score and ten with better grace and more vigor than he, the very picture of healthful beauty in age. His forty years in the harness of official life scarcely tell on him. His broad shoulders are still unbent, his stalwart arms would crush a foe as surely now as half a century ago, and writing these lines, methinks I could see that bright old face, beaming with intellect and benevolence, before me. He was the friend of Lincoln in our days, he remembers the festivities of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republic, the day on which the sage of Monticello closed his weary eyes, he remembers the visit of Gen. Lafayette, and further back, in his school-boy days, in his South Carolina home, heard the proud Albion had triumphed over the great Napoleon and that the famous "Old Guard" had died, man after man, on the fields of Waterloo.

Born in South Carolina of Irish parents in the year 1806, he came to Illinois in 1830, and as stated heretofore, was a resident of what is now De Witt County, before the winter of the "deep snow." At the time of the organization of the County, he was elected County clerk and remained in that office until 1857. On the 16th of May, 1839, he was appointed superintendent of schools, was subsequently elected and repeatedly re-elected to said office until 1855, when Lawrence Weldon succeeded him, served the people of the County as master in chancery from 1839 until 1865, assisted the circuit clerk in the first years of the County's existence, held the office of County treasurer by appointment

during a vacancy caused by the resignation of Jesse C. McPherson, was an acting and active justice of the peace during that period of time, was elected County judge in 1877, resigned that office April 12, 1881, and Cincinnati like, took charge of the modest office of justice of the peace. Such is McGraw! The records of the county will forever show the careful and accurate work, written out in the bold John Hancock style, of this her faithful servant.

The readers will observe that there is no gap in the early history of the County, and this fact is due to the judge's diligence and conscientiousness.

A good portion of the ink, with which the manuscript of these sketches is written, was dipped from the very inkstand carried hither by the judge in his saddle bags in 1830.

THE BARNETTS

We have above stated that the original settlers of De Witt hailed from Kentucky and other southern states, and it should be said to their credit, that none of them made an effort to bring slaves into the state, which, under the then existing laws of Illinois, could have been done very easily. But, more than that, these very men selected Illinois for their future home to escape from the curses of the institution of slavery. William Lowry, of whom we shall speak below, stood not alone as an advocate of freedom, but had the support of the Barnett's, McGraw, Hall, Kenney, Wallis, Bowles and others, and it is proper that a few words be said of them. The Barnett family are of Scotch-Irish stock, and made Virginia their home in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Alexander Barnett, the grandfather of Alexander L. Barnett, the present surveyor of De Witt County, was born in Virginia about the year 1754, and served during the revolutionary war as regimental surgeon in the Virginia continentals. Some of his books and writings are still in the possession of his grandson as highly treasured relics. Being a cotemporary of Thomas Jefferson and a glowing admirer of the liberal and broad views of the writer of the declaration of independence, he firmly resolved that his descendants should dwell on a soil not tainted with slavery. He did not get to see this land of freedom, but in his will he arranged that his sons and their families should carry out his wishes. In those days a father's will was gospel to his children.

Two of the three sons of Alexander, Robert and William, died without issue, a daughter, Eliza, was married to J. G. Brown, and John, the surviving son, and the sire, of the Barnetts in De Witt, was intrusted with the execution of the old Dr's plans. The family had removed to Kentucky after the close of the revolutionary war, and settled in Bourbon county, where two large farms, one of 390 and one of 320 acres, were purchased. The former was the homestead of the old man Alexander, and the latter that of his son John. It was arranged in the will of Alexander, that these 320 acres should be sold, and the money thus realized be invested in real estate in free soil for the benefit of John's and his sister's descendants, and the 390 acres were willed to John in fee simple. John, who had served in the army of the U. S. in the war against England, in 1812 and 1813, made two exploring trips through Indiana and Illinois, in 1829 and 1830, and decided to locate in the latter. His son Franklin had accompanied him on his second expedition, and remained in Illinois—the first Barnett to settle in the present limits of De Witt county. He bought 160 acres of land in section 33, T. 20, R. 1, east. He was a member of the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, board of county commissioners from 1841 to 1847. He removed to Kansas in

1874 or 1875. One of his sons, Gideon, is still a resident of this county in Tunbridge.

Robert P., the oldest son of John Barnett, arrived in 1832, and settled on lands previously entered by his father in Section 34, T. 20, R. 1, and Sec. 2, T. 19, R. 1, east. Robert represented his county in the House of Representatives in the 12th General Assembly, 1840 to 1842, in the Senate of the 13th General Assembly, 1842 to 1844, and again in the House the 17th General Assembly, 1850 to 1852. For years, term after term, our readers will find him presiding at the numerous sessions of grand juries. The time and manner of his death is mentioned elsewhere. Five sons are still surviving him. Nathan M. as supervisor of Barnett township, *wrote out a mandamus of a United States Court*, as he expressed it. How it was done will be told in the township history. His brother Lyman, formerly Sheriff of De Witt, is at present *wearing out another mandamus*, but does it in a less unpleasant way. Alexander L. Barnett, the 3d son John, born Oct. 15, 1810, came to De Witt in 1831, and made the township of Clintonia his home in 1834.

He was elected county surveyor in 1839, against George D. Smallwood, after quite a hot contest, and was re-elected, term after term until 1859, when he retired voluntarily on account of failing sight. His friends gave him a rest of twenty years, when in 1879 they re-elected him to the same office. Mr. Barnett was at that time on a deer hunt in Missouri, little dreaming that theodolite and Jacob's staff were again awaiting him on his return. He told the writer but a day ago, that, despite the three score and ten with an odd one added, he intended to serve the people to the end of his term—providence willing.

It should also be stated that John Barnett, the father of Robert, Franklin and Alexander, spent the evening of his life in De Witt county, to which he had removed from Kentucky years after his sons had come there.

WILLIAM LOWRY, whose name appears in the roster of the county officers, merits more than a passing notice. He was a member of the state legislature in 1822, representing the county of Clark. This legislature had succeeded by foul means, to call a convention, with the avowed purpose of introducing or more properly legalizing the system of slavery in this state. Lowry voted in opposition to this measure and became a member of those famous "Fifteen," who prepared an address to the people of Illinois, in which they boldly denounced slavery. Speaking of it, they say: "What a strange spectacle would be presented to the civilized world, to see the people of Illinois, yet innocent of this great national sin, and in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of free government, setting down in solemn convention to deliberate and determine whether they should introduce among them a portion of their fellow beings, to be cut off from those blessings, to be loaded with the chains of bondage, and rendered unable to leave any other legacy to their prosperity than the inheritance of their own servitude? The wise and the good of all nations would blush at our political depravity. Our professions of republicanism and equal freedom would incur the derision of despots and the scorn and reproach of tyrants. We should write the epitaph of free government upon its tombstone." The address closes with the following pathetic and eloquent appeal: "In the name of unborn millions who will rise up after us, and call us blessed or accursed, according to our deeds—in the name of the injured sons of Africa, whose claims to equal rights with their fellow men will plead their own cause against their usurpers before the tribunal of eternal justice, we conjure you fellow citizens, to ponder upon these things."

There were fifteen members of the legislature who signed this appeal to the people of Illinois, to wit: Risdon Moore and Jacob Ogle, of St. Clair, William Kinkade, from Wayne, George Caldwell, of Morgan, Andrew Bankson, of Washington, Curtis Blakeman and George Churchhill, of Madison, Abraham Cairnes of Lawrence, William Lowry, James Sims, of Sangamon, Daniel Parker, of Crawford, G. T. Pell, of Edwards, David McGahey, of Crawford, Stephen Stillman, of Sangamon, and Thomas Mather, of Randolph.

The strenuous efforts, the undaunted spirits and the energetic labors of these men and their friends have saved the State from slavery. The stupendous consequences which would necessarily have resulted from the success of the pro-slavery party, could of course not be realized in 1822; we, who have lived throughout the civil war of 1861 to 1865, may now contemplate them with a silent shudder.

De Witt county may well be proud of her pioneer William Lowry, who made the county his home some time after the year 1830. Lowry was a native of Kentucky, had been associate judge of Greenup county, and came to Clark county at an early day. After the organization of Edgar county, formerly a part of Clark county, Ill. Lowry served for a time as circuit clerk, and became the first recorder of the new county of De Witt, on the 16th of May, 1839.

JAMES KENNEY, a Kentuckian, of Scotch Irish descent, a friend of John Barnett, located in town 19 R. 1, about the year 1834. The town, laid out by his sons, was named after him.

ANDREW WALLIS, (Wallace,) another pioneer of this class, arrived in 1831, and settled in Tunbridge township. Wallis, like John Barnett, had served in the war of 1812 and 1813. He lived to a high old age, being over eighty years of age when he was called to the grand reveille on the other side of Jordan.

HUGH BOWLES, a native of Bourbon county, Ky., came to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1830, and removed in the spring of 1831 to what is now called Tunbridge township, De Witt county. He served as county commissioner of Macon county prior to the organization of De Witt.

PRETYMAN MARVEL, the first settler of Waynesville, came from Georgia in 1825. He died in 1842, leaving a numerous family, most of whom are still living in the county. His widow married again in 1847, and is now loved and honored by all, the oldest resident of the county. John Barr, her brother, came with the Marvel family to Illinois, and is now a resident of Logan county.

The GLENNS, who followed in the next year, were from South Carolina. The sire of the family, John Glenn, was an old man when he arrived; he remained only a few years. Thomas M. Glenn, a son, had come with his father, and remained in the county for nearly thirty years. Later, about the year 1856, he emigrated to Iowa. S. P. Glenn, another son, came in 1827. S. P. was a man of family at the time; he was probably the first bona fide land owner in De Witt county. S. P. Glenn, now the patriarch of the county, represented it in the State's legislature from 1846 to 1848, and the first county assessment charges him with the ownership of a watch valued at forty dollars; his watch must have been the first gold watch brought into the county.

JOHN DONNER was one of the actual frontiersmen who never come to stay until death overtakes them. Donner had made the township of Santa Anna his home as early as 1830, a few years later he folded his tent and continued his course westward. He is said to have perished on his way to California in 1846.

Another frontiersman named Bridges had come with Donner, left even before Donner did.

PETER GIDEON was the first outspoken abolitionist of the county.

NATHAN CLEARWATER, still surviving, will be mentioned elsewhere.

THE HARPS.—One of the finest townships of the county is named after them. Tyre and Joseph Harp were originally from Tennessee, and had first lived in or near Waynesville. The brothers were ardent friends of public education, and made great personal sacrifices in order to raise funds out of which to pay competent teachers.

EDOM SHUGART, one of the first five white people in the county, taught school in Harp's dwelling as early as 1836. Edom is still living, he resides now in Nebraska.

The Harps had been preceded by Solomon Cross, Jesse Mulkey and Isaac Davidson.

G. B. LEMEN arrived in 1836, and is still an honored citizen of his county, which he represented in the constitutional convention of 1847. Mr. Lemen was also associate county justice from 1854 to 1857.

THOMAS DAVENPORT, a Kentuckian, had removed with his father to Illinois as early as 1820, and made De Witt his home prior to the "deep snow." His foot-race with Judge McGraw some fifty odd years ago is mentioned in the township sketches.

The writer saw both contestants of the foot-race of 1830 a few days ago, and would be ton McGraw, giving odds at that.

THE CLIFTONS and Lisenby's arrived in the county in 1830, the former were Kentuckians, the latter Carolinians.

REUBEN LISENBY, father of Abraham, the first settler in Creek township, had been a soldier in the revolutionary army, and had lost his life in the service. Abraham Lisenby died within a year of his arrival in De Witt, when Benjamin Lisenby became the head of the family.

JOHN MILLER, from Kentucky, was the second settler or pioneer of the township.

The SCOTTS, came with their kinsman, S. P. Glenn, in 1827. They were Carolinians, and held in high esteem by their pioneer brethren. James K. Scott represented the county of De Witt in the state legislature for two consecutive terms, 1842 to 1846.

ABRAHAM ONSTOTT, from Kentucky, arrived in 1829, and has lived now almost fifty-three years in the county.

THE ROBES came from Tennessee in 1830, and the Cantralls from Virginia in 1835.

The American pioneer, as a rule, brings up a large family. Malthus' Essay on Population, and the evils occasioned by a rapid increase of population, has not found its way to the frontier. Contemplating this numerous progeny—families of from eight to twelve children seem to have been the rule—one may suppose that Oliver Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, or at least the first sentence of the first chapter was put into practical use. The worthy vicar opens his memoirs with a philosophical remark, "I have always been of the opinion," says he, "that he, who marries and brings up a large family, does better service to the state than he who continues single and only talks of population." Little did the Vicar at the time dream of the troubles and sorrows to be caused to him by a wayward daughter, not to speak of his son Moses, who sold a valuable colt for a number of worthless green spectacles.

The reader is referred to the historical sketches of the various townships, and the biographical department of this work for

further information as to our pioneers and early settlers, their hardships and trials, their frugality and hospitality.

The few who remain may look with just pride upon the present prosperity of the county. Their labors have not been in vain. The little "patch" of corn has grown into immense fields of plenty, beautiful and comfortable habitations occupy now the sites of the windowless log-hut, stately school-houses are scattered all over the county, and Edom Shugart, the pioneer teacher of the county, rejoices to hear, in his Nebraska home, of the prosperity of the public schools in De Witt. The ox-cart of the early times is not seen any more. The substantial wagon, the gay carriage have been substituted, not to speak of the rail-roads traversing the county in all directions.

CHAPTER VIII.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.



IT is a trite but true proverb that "Times change, and we change with them;" and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life that have taken place in this county in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne."

The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he counted their cool depths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out, in the language of the poet:

"Backward turn, backward, oh, Time in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present days, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness. Let

us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern, and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn* where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer.

So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors.

They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild-duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.*

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of

the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole" which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which served the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the racoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased-paper windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with conu-grease or bear-oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and augur. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horse-collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furlodelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt, and

* Wooden vessels, either dug out or copped, and called "noggens," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

* The whole country, now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages, traversed by railroads and telegraph-wires, was a wilderness, consisting chiefly of prairie, which stretched away in billowy vastness, like a congealed ocean. Along the water-courses was a fringe of timber, and occasionally was to be seen a grove. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons, and some on horse-back with pack horses.

two front ones, cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "nutou-legs," or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckerchief.

In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and ponies were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits Wild grapes and plumbs were to be found in their season, along the streams.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light-blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of

thread; one the "chain," and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *battered*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buck-skin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat, and musk-rat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Jonny* or *Journey*-cake boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long, and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Jonny*-cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked.—*Reynolds' History*.

At all the log-rollings and house-raising it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buck-skin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois*:

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading, expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls. This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *tuffin*, or Monongahela whisky, was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and the *supper half-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Dabel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case, nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth, with puncheons in the middle, over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuck-

ings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally daylight ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was most worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horse-back or on foot. No carriages, wagons, or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Dancing was the favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages; dames of ancient days;
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jessie lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in wood-craft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot racing was often practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, and kept it always in good order; his flutes, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target shooting was much practised, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, which cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At their shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square, stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if the fight was between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

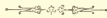
To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessities could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Lemon, a well-known pioneer of Monroe county, and an old style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitch-fork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing-spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father, reflecting a few minutes, promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse

for a collar, and plowed the remainder of the day bare-legged, requiring the assistance of his truantly inclined boy all the time." At this day, to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Augur holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel-head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs. Then, walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell down into a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand-mill. The stones were smaller than those of the "band-mill," and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, with the band in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, was made out of a large round log, three or four feet long.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.



CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF DE WITT COUNTY.



THE idea of self-government and home-rule has taken root in the hearts of the American people to an extent unknown to other nations, nor even understood by them.

It is said that the Pole imbibes his hatred against oppressive Prussia with the milk from the breast of his mother. Why not say then that love of liberty and desire for self-government have, with the people of this land, their origin in so beautiful and poetical a source? The very

atmosphere of America breathes this love of freedom, and the foreigner arriving on its shore seems to inhale it, and a feeling of self-reliance with it.

When the United States had become a hundred years old, the glorious day was celebrated by a people of fifty millions, scattered throughout three thousand five hundred counties. Who can foresee in how many more counties the untold millions of 1976 will salute the second centennial in festive array?

Meanwhile the American pioneer, scarcely realizing that the prosperity and the greatness of the land are largely his work, will continue his march west and south. Log cabins will spring up, and wilderness be converted into laughing fields of plenty.

The pioneer has scarcely become settled, when his innate desire for maintaining law and home government urges him on to organize a new county. Counties, even in this State, have entered upon their mission as such with less than a hundred families residing in their respective limits.

Sometimes other motives combine with this desire of home-rule in the formation of counties,—the spirit of speculation is also well developed in this people.

And thus we reach De Witt county.

"This would be a beautiful site for a town and future county-seat," said A. to F. (in 1834), when, on their journey from Decatur to Bloomington, they beheld, about midway between the two cities, the lovely mound on which now stands the public school-house of Clinton. "A good suggestion," or, "a capital idea," said F. to A. A quarter section of land was soon after entered, and the town of Clinton laid out on it by A. and F. in 1835.

The question of organizing a new county commenced to be agitated in course of time, and culminated in the creation of the county of De Witt, March 1st, 1839.

Hon. James Allen, of McLean county, had made great exertions to have the Legislature, of which he was a member, pass the necessary act.

De Witt county takes the 84th place in the chronological order of the one hundred and two counties of this State.

An Act for the formation of De Witt County:—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit, Beginning at the north-west corner of section numbered eighteen, in township numbered twenty-one north, in range numbered one, west of the third principal meridian, and running thence east, on the section lines, to the north-east corner of section thirteen, in township numbered twenty-one north, in range numbered six east; thence south, on the range line between ranges six and seven, to the township line between townships numbered eighteen and nineteen north; thence west, on the last-mentioned township line, to the third principal meridian; thence, north, on said meridian line, to the township line between townships numbered twenty and twenty-one north; thence, west, on the last-mentioned township line, to the range line between ranges numbered one and two west; and thence, north, on said last-mentioned range line, to the place of beginning, shall constitute a new county, to be called the county of De Witt.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of permanently establishing the seat of justice of said county, the legal voters thereof shall meet at the several places of holding elections for Representatives and Senators in said county hereby created, on the first Monday in May next, and proceed to vote for the following points, to wit: the towns of Clinton and Marion, of said county; and the place

receiving the largest number of votes given shall be the established seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 3. The legal voters of said county shall, at the same time and places above specified, elect one Sheriff, one Coroner, one Recorder, one County Surveyor, one Probate Justice, one Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and three County Commissioners, who shall hold their offices until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; which said election shall be conducted in all respects agreeable to the provisions of the law regulating elections.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said county to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and places of holding said elections above provided for, by posting up notices thereof at least in six public places in the county; and the returns of said election shall be made to said Clerk who gave the notice as aforesaid, and by him, in presence of one or more Justices of the Peace, shall be opened and examined; and they jointly shall give to the persons elected County Commissioners, certificates of their election, and shall transmit abstracts of the election for the county officers to the Secretary of State, as now required by law.

It shall further be the duty of said Clerk and Justice or Justices of the Peace, as the case may be, to furnish the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court with an abstract of the votes given for the seat of justice of said county; which said abstract shall be recorded in the record of the proceedings of said Commissioners' Court, and shall forever exist as evidence of the established seat of justice of said county.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of holding said election it shall be the duty of the present judges of election, embraced within the limits of said County, to act as judges of the same: *Provided, however,* That should said judges decline acting, or be absent on the day of election, the qualified voters present may elect, from among their own numbers, three qualified voters to act as judges of said election, who shall have power to appoint two persons to act as clerks as in other cases.

SEC. 6. The present justices of the peace and constables embraced within the limits of said County shall be and are hereby continued in office as justices and constables of said County of De Witt until the next regular election of justices of the peace and other county officers.

SEC. 7. The proprietor or proprietors of the town where the county seat may be located as aforesaid shall donate the sum of two thousand dollars payable within a period not less than twelve nor more than twenty-four months from the time said election shall be made or in lieu thereof, at their discretion, shall grant and convey by good and sufficient warranty deeds town lots or other lands situated in or about the town where the County seat shall be so located, the aggregate value of which shall not be less than two thousand dollars, to be appraised by three disinterested freeholders, to be mutually agreed upon by the proprietor or proprietors of said town and the County Commissioners of said County, provided said proprietor or proprietors and the County commissioners of said County cannot agree upon the value of the same; *Provided, however,* And said donations or grants are upon this express condition, that the court-house and public offices of said County shall be erected on the present established public square of the town in which the County seat may be located.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners' court, as at early a period as practicable, to appropriate said two thousand dollars so donated as aforesaid, or the proceeds of said real

estate granted as aforesaid, as the case may be, in the erection of a court-house or other necessary public buildings, for which purpose, should the donations consist of real estate, the County commissioners shall have power to dispose of said real estate in such manner and upon such terms, as they may deem most consistent with the public interests.

SEC. 9. Said county shall be attached to, and form a part of, the eighth Judicial Circuit, and until the county seat shall be located as provided in this act, the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts shall be held at the town of Marion.

SEC. 10. For judicial and other purposes, said county shall continue to form parts of McLean and Macon counties until organized as above provided for, and shall continue to be attached to said counties in all general elections until otherwise provided for by law.

SEC. 11. After the election of county officers as herein provided, the persons elected County Commissioners are hereby authorized to administer oaths of office to all other county officers; and the said County Commissioners shall, within ten days after their election, meet together as a court, lay off the county into precincts and justices' districts, appoint a school Commissioner of the county, and transact any other business which may be deemed necessary.

SEC. 12. The school funds belonging to the several townships in said county, together with all interest arising out of said moneys that have not heretofore been expended for schools embraced within the limits of the counties of McLean and Macon now proposed to be set off into the county of DeWitt, and all notes and mortgages appertaining to the same, shall be paid and delivered over to the school commissioners of said county of DeWitt, by the school commissioners of the counties of McLean and Macon, as soon as said county shall be organized, and the commissioner of school funds shall be appointed and qualified according to law.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of said county, before the erection of public buildings, to provide some suitable room or building in which to hold the Circuit and County Commissioners' Courts. The inhabitants residing within so much of the territory set off and forming a portion of DeWitt county as are now within the bounds of Macon county, shall continue to be and constitute a part of the taxable inhabitants of Macon county until the first day of January, A. D., 1840.

Approved March 1st, 1839.

(Signed)

THOMAS CARLIN, GOVERNOR.

The county was represented in the Constitutional Convention of 1847, by Hon. G. B. Lemen; in that of 1862, by Hon. T. R. Webber—and in that of 1870, by Hon. Clifton H. Moore.

In 1848 the counties of De Witt, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, and Macon formed the Eleventh senatorial, and De Witt and McLean the Twenty-ninth representative district.

The apportionment of 1854 made De Witt, Champaign, Piatt, Moultrie, Christian, Shelby, and McLean form the Sixteenth senatorial, and De Witt, Macon, Piatt, and Champaign the Thirty-sixth representative district.

By the apportionment of 1861, De Witt, McLean, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon formed the Tenth senatorial, and De Witt and McLean the Thirty-eighth representative district.

In 1870 De Witt remained a part of the Tenth senatorial, and formed a representative district—the Fifty-second in itself. Since 1872, when the state was divided into fifty-one senatorial

districts, to elect one senator and three representatives each, De Witt and Macon have formed district No. Twenty-nine.

De Witt county was represented in the state senate by John Moore, from 1840 to 1842; R. F. Barnett, from 1842 to 1844; G. W. Powers, from 1844 to 1848; E. C. Smith, of Macon, from 1848 to 1850; Ashel Gridley, of McLean, from 1850 to 1854; Gabriel R. Jernigan, of Christian, from 1854 to 1856; Joel S. Post, of Macon, from 1856 to 1860; R. J. Oglesby, of Macon, from 1860 to 1862; Isaac Funk, from 1862 to 1866; W. A. Cheney, from 1866 to 1868; John McNulta, of McLean, from 1868 to 1870; Michael Donahue, from 1870 to 1874; J. F. Harrold, from 1874 to 1878; and W. T. Moffett, of Macon, from 1868 to date.

In the House of representatives, De Witt county was represented by R. F. Barnett, from 1849 to 1842; James K. Scott, from 1842 to 1846, (two terms); S. P. Glenn, from 1846 to 1848; J. B. Price, from 1848 to 1850; Robt. F. Barnett, from 1850 to 1852; J. E. McMan, from 1852 to 1854; H. C. Johns, of Macon, from 1854 to 1856; Jerome R. Garin, of Macon, from 1856 to 1858; Daniel Stiekel, from 1858 to 1860; Lawrence Weldon, from 1860 to 1864; Boynton Temy, from 1862 to 1864; John Warner, from 1864 to 1866; Henry S. Green, from 1866 to 1868; Jacob Swigart, from 1868 to 1870; W. R. Carle, from 1870 to 1872; Titman Lane, from 1872 to 1874; J. H. Tyler, from 1874 to 1875; W. L. Chambers, from 1876 to 1878; J. H. Tyler and G. K. Ingham, from 1878 to 1880; and by Lewis Ludington, from 1880 to date.

It is remarkable that of all this long list, there is but one man who has served two terms in succession, to wit: James K. Scott. R. F. Barnett has served two terms in the house, and a half term in the senate. J. H. Tyler has also served two terms in the house.

The county of De Witt was represented as part of the third congressional district of Illinois, by John T. Stuart, of Springfield, in the 26th and 27th Congress, 1839-1843, by Orlando B. Ficklin, of Charleston; in the 28th, 29th, and 30th, from 1843 to 1849, by Timothy R. Young, of Marshall; in the 31st, from 1849 to 1851, by Orlando B. Ficklin, of Charleston; in the 32d, from 1851 to 1853, by Jesse O. Norton, of Joliet; in the 33d and 34th, from 1853 to 1857, and by Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, in the 35th, 36th, and 37th, from 1857 to 1863.

As part of the 8th congressional district, De Witt was represented by John T. Stuart, of Springfield; in the 38th, from 1863 to 1865, by Shelby M. Callom, of Springfield; in the 39th, 40th, and 41st, from 1865 to 1871; and by James C. Robinson, of Springfield, in the 42d, from 1871 to 1873. As part of the 13th congressional district, the county was represented by John McNulta, of Bloomington; in the 43d, from 1873 to 1875, by Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington; in the 44th, from 1875 to 1877, by Thomas F. Tipton, of Bloomington; in the 45th, from 1877 to 1879, by Adlai E. Stevenson; in Bloomfield, in the 46th, from 1879 to 1881, and by Dieterich C. Smith, in the 47th, from 1881 to 1883. None of the citizens of De Witt county have ever represented as such the congressional district in which the county forms a part. Among the successful presidential electors, however, we find the following, De Witticans, to wit: Lawrence Weldon in 1860,—first election of Abraham Lincoln, and Michael Donahue, in 1876, election (?) of Rutherford B. Hayes. The other successful electors for the districts of which De Witt county forms a part, were in 1840: James H. Ralston, in 1844: William A. Richardson, in 1848: H. M. Vandever, in 1852: Edward Omeiveny, in 1856: Milton T. Peters, in 1864: James

C. Conking, in 1868; Samuel C. Parks, in 1872: Hugh Fullerton, and in 1880, Jonathan H. Rowell.

No citizen of De Witt has ever graced the state board of equalization by his presence as member, since its erection in 1867. The politicians of the county seem to lack ambition. The county certainly has the very best of material from which to draw, and excellent timber with which to build.

LAND AND PEOPLE.

The area of the county of De Witt, in its present boundaries, is composed of seven full and seven fractional townships, embracing two hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and thirty acres of land, a fraction less than 395 square miles,—not 675 square miles, as stated by Appleton's American Cyclopædia. A large portion, about thirty-three per cent. of the full area of the land, had been entered, and was principally owned by *bona fide* residents at the time of the organization of the county. About 11,000 acres of land were owned by non-residents or speculators. These lands were usually assessed a little higher than those of the actual settlers of the county,—a policy always to be expected in "new" counties. Mahlon Hall, mentioned in a previous chapter, was the largest landholder at that time: he owned 1200 acres of land, assessed at \$4,600. He also paid taxes on eight hundred and sixty-three dollars' worth of personal property. Besides him, there were two resident taxpayers assessed at \$3,000, ten at over \$2,000, and fifty-eight at over one thousand dollars' worth of property, both real and personal. Fifty-three resident citizens paid taxes on personal property only. The first election held in the county had to decide the question of where to locate the county seat, and it is to be presumed that a full vote was brought out. The poll-books, however, cannot be found, and from a short memorandum made in the records of the County Commissioners we learn that 493 citizens voted on that day, March 6th, 1839. The original census lists of 1840 are also lost so that no names of heads of families could be obtained from that source. The writer found, however, a list of voters, most carefully compiled on the 29th of November, 1844, by Hon. John J. McGraw, then Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. This list is here introduced in substitution of the lost census lists of 1840. It is arranged by election precincts, and many of those 635 names may remind the survivors of persons and events they have not thought of for years.

Clinton Precinct.—Levi Spencer, Lorenzo D. Scott, Thomas Bevan, Thomas Jenkins, Benjamin Howard, James Brown, Ninian W. Peddecord, Burnel Martin, Nelson Davis, Eli B. Fruit, Thomas Devenport, Poetan Bennett, John Davis, Henry Thomas, Peter D. Spain, Anderson Johnson, G. Hall, John McAbay, Jonathan Curtright, Rufus Mills, Dawson Beatty, John M. Cox, Darius Hall, Martin Scott, George Clifton, Josiah Downen, Thomas Hutchin, George W. Cox, Jacob Kranish, Pascal Miller, Archibald McCullough, Nathan Harvey, Thomas K. Bladlock, James Hall, Wm. Neal, Harvey Bradshaw, Frederick Troxell, Matthew Miller, B. R. Warfield, William Hutchin, Henry H. Hall, Isaac Hutchin, Daniel French, Isiah Devenport, George W. Mills, Thomas Coon, Jacob Bruner, Alfred Murphey, Joseph Malson, Wm. McPherson, Joshua Fenton, John Lowry, Amos B. Wright, Thomas C. Wright, Lewellen Hickman, John Springer, James L. McMurry, John B. Allsup, Solomon Miller, Ezekiel Lane, James Eunis, Charles Hutchin, Landers Slatten, Henry Foster, Joseph Howard, Thomas Allsup, E. L. Cundiff, Gabriel Watt, Thomas Dunham, Rolla Richards,

George W. Karr, John W. Karr, Mahlon Hall, Reuben Thornby, Wm. James, Jesse Blankinsip, James Cantrall, Henry King, Henry Cundiff, Rumsford Peyton, Armsted Gideon. Wm. Copenberger, James French, John Winn, Wm. Clifton, Vernon Brown, Thomas J. Mills, John Copenberger, Uriah McKenney, Edward Thornby, John Walker, James Walker, Jeremiah Kelley, Elisha Littler, James Stephens, James McAbby, Wilson Allen, Joshua Dale, Fleming Lynch, Newton Lynch, Henry Fourceice, Solomon Cross, Benjamin Cross, Skelton K. Cross, George Carlock, Jacob Cross, Thomas Spainhoward, Calvin Pain, John Lane, Henry Bour Kain, Samuel S. P. Huff, S. Duncan, Murrell Pain, John Thompson, H. Bennett, Abraham Miller, Wm. Lowry, Ralph Rosencranz, Henry Clerage, John Miller, Lemuel Woodard, Dudley Richards, Egbert Hill, Wm Gadberrry, John Boyer, Noel Blankenship, John Bruner, David Hood, Wm. Belford, James Henson, Joseph Pollock, Hugh Devonport, T. R. Archard, Bonarges Ely, J. Thompson, Melvin Lowry, Job Clifton, Sidney Gary, Henry Bowles, John Clifton, Ruben Parkhurst, William Allsup, Alvin Potter, Ebenezer Miller, Moses Kenney, Samuel Beebe, Lewis Atkinson, James Lowry, John Hutchin, Remus Davis, Thomas Wilson, Alexander Dale, Jacob Silvers, James S. Brown, Joel E. King, Joseph Karr, William Mathews, William Wallace, Henry Thompson, Philo Farmer, Thomas J. Rogers, Jordan Banta, Solomon Ely, Harrison Lane, B. T. Lowry, Walter Karr, James Smallwood, Samuel Smallwood, John B. Smallwood, James Pollock, William Williams, Samuel Curtright, E. W. Fears, John French, John J. McGraw, Melvin Lowry, Daniel McGinnis, Thomas Lamb, David Willis, Gustavus Skelley, Major Farris, William Hayes, Dennis Provine, David Maiken, Ervin French, Wm. Coon, J. M. Fears, Isaac Strain, Joseph Copenberger, Charles S. Lisenby, Nathan Cooper, Wm. A. Knight, Richard Murphy, Andrew Wallace, Henry Brown, Robert F. Barnett, Jefferson T. Cross, Thomas Fruit, Washington Allsup, Joshua Gardner, William Adams, Samuel H. Martin, Miles Gray, Joseph Bowles, William Hickman, A. L. Barnett, Z. H. Blount, Daniel Banta, Jesse Stout, Wm. Cundiff, Tolbert Allsup, N. Murphy, Leonard Provin, Joel Hall, Anderson Bowles, Hugh Glenn, Henry Summers, B. H. Farris, Samuel Brown, John P. Mitchell, Daniel Newcomb, John Warner, George L. Hill, Wm. Hill, Franklin Barnett, F. G. Paufe, James Luttle, John W. Scott, Wm. Mitchell, James K. Scott, Jameson Wright.

Waynesville Precinct.—Abraham Hamilton, J. L. Jennings, J. B. Jones, Harrison Malby, Elisha Butler, O. W. Young, Charles Malby, John F. Buckner, R. Post, Daniel H. Dragstrom, R. E. Post, Wm. Evans, J. E. Cantrall, Wm. Branson, Wm. Richards, Darius Cody, E. G. Lawrence, A. N. Dills, Johannes Bergen, Thos. C. Bergen, John Zollars, Alfred Miller, James C. Riley, James R. Robb, John Slatten, A. B. Ireland, John Simpkin, John Montgomery, F. S. Harrison, Z. P. Cantrall, Samuel Hamet, Cornelius W. Slinker, David Wheeler, A. T. Jones, John Barr, George Dyer, James M. Harrold, John E. Veland, Preston Butler, Jerome Gorin, Thos. D. Cantrall, Hugh Bowles, D. F. Grush, James Barr, John Hobbs, Edward Morris, John Christison, James Ellis, J. C. Cantrall, Wyatt Cantrall, Thos. Burton, Thos. Coffey, James T. Morton, Geo. W. Stipp, John Humphreys, John Scott, Allen Turner, Wm. H. Jones, Jonathan Ellington, Samuel C. Baker, Charles Huffam, Jas. W. Hamitt, Robert Turner, Wm. L. Cantrall, George Bodkin, Moses G. Williams, Abel Larison, John McIntire, Charles Cook, John Turner, Isaiah Cheek, Richard McElhinney, Adam Stevens, Jonathan Williams, John Miller, Wm. Dyer, Jacob Jenson, Levi

Cantrall, Squire Deveport, Charles Graves, Wm. Summers, Thos. Hull, James H. Morley, Jesse Griffin, F. M. Jeffrey, Thos. Ackerson, Linus Graves, B. W. Gray, Wm. Summers, Jr., Frederick Eveland, John Cantrall, Wm. Jeffrey J. C. Macon, Henry Michael, Nathaniel Eveland, Elijah Hull, Joel Gray, Garrett Ackerson, Abram Ackerson, Wm. Hall, Samuel Richards David Ellington, Nathaniel Harris, George Isham, Wm. Montgomery, Wm. J. Davis, Abraham Oustott, David Montgomery, David McNuley, A. D. Downey, John Robb, E. W. Matthews, Elisha Bushnell, John Thissell, V. N. Sampson, Chas. Adkinson, Edward Winn, Ezra Thissell, Andrew Broek, Isaac W. Jones, Benjamin Brook, Isaac Ellington, F. M. Brook, James Cook, Jacob F. Sampson, Z. G. Cantrall, R. S. Doolittle, Thos. Frisby, Parmer Story, J. S. Atchinson, Josiah Porter, Hardin Wallace, Wm. Cantrall.

New Castle Precinct.—Moses L. Bushnell, James Foley, Wm. R. Hulsey, Spencer Turner, Andrew Fogg, Harvey Turner, Cornelius Lambert, Samuel Briggs, John Druly, George Guard, Joel Hulsey, Lemuel Shipley, Charles Connell, Benj. Shipley, E. H. L. C. Donegan, Samuel Bevan, John Gellatly, Sampson Reese, John E. Hoblitt, James Shipley, John Kensey, James Hoblitt, Samuel Jones, Cyrus Tuttle, John Druly, Samuel Hoblitt, Sylvester Strong, Jesse Hedges, Isaac A. Dunnagan, Ezekiel Hedges, T. J. Larison, David Mason, James Hedges, A. K. Marden, John Mason, Wm. Foley, Archibald V. Gardner, John Hoblitt, James Downey, John Barr, Henry Williams, J. P. Dunham.

Marion Precinct.—James A. Lemon, J. A. Jackson, James Harp, James Martin, D. B. Sallwood, William Bennett, James Vandeventer, Geo. Barns, Wm. H. Lafferty, John M. Richeter, Benj. Church, Peter Lear, Charles Sawyer, Thos. Glenn, D. F. Robbins, James McDeed, Daniel R. bbins, John McDeed, Daniel Baker, Thos. Smith, Nathaniel Goodall, R. D. Taylor, E. O. Day, B. S. Day, Gabriel Bennett, J. H. Blount, Joshua E. Jackson, Alex. Heap, J. B. Hagar, J. E. Daugherty, Solomon Moore, Green Lee Taylor, Hiram Beebe, Eli Harrold, Thos. Swain, A. W. Haddock, Sylvester Griffen, T. E. Sanger, William Hull, Solomon Despain, John D. Huston, Elijah Walden, Christian Shehkle, Wm. Walden, Wm. Rust, John Rust, Wm. Haus, Daniel Willard, Douglas Spear, John B. Williams, E. W. Wright, John Gatmao, T. B. Hoblitt, Benj. Lisenby, L. Cantrall, R. de Luce, Monroe Thompson, B. D. F. Maple, Stillman Sawyer, Robert McKinley, John Cooksey, N. C. Caine, John E. Day, Thos. Dye, Henry M. Waite, Henry Webb, Jesse E. Sawyer, John Kellison, Job Raththous, John Lash, John Wilson, Geo. Livingston, Wm. Webb, Nathaniel Button, Henry Webb, Sr., Joseph Wilson, Wm. E. Walker, Nathan Boman, Wm. E. Sawyer, Thos. Vandeventer, Morris Button, Geo. Weidman, Geo. Barns, Wm. Bodkins, Wm. J. Rutledge, Benj. Button, J. B. Caine, John E. Harris, Robert Semple, Thos. Williamson, John Andrew, Wm. Walters, Joseph Semple, P. M. Gideon, Charles Richardson, Wm. McKinley, John Marsh, James M. Stone, Wm. Bernes, David Roper, Arthur Jones, Henry Arbogast, Hugh Arbogast, Pleasant Smith, Elish Gussford, Elijah Watt, Geo. Lemen, Isaac Swisher, David Vandeventer, John Button, John Layton G. S. Morrison, S. Waterford, John Dorson, C. Webb, Jacob Walters, Edward Wilson, Charles Day, Michael Troutman, Wm. Carew, Chas. Parker, S. Donor, Stillman A. Chapin, James McCord, Hiram Chapin, Wm. R. Deterager, F. S. Robbins, O. Wakefield.

Mount Pleasant Precinct.—R. D. Webb, J. B. Swearingen, Robert H. Pool, Joseph C. Egenson, Benj. Newbery, Peter Ar-

bagast, Wm. Webb, John Jones, Solomon Hand, Samuel Buckley, Richard Kirby, John McCord, Peter Buckley, David White, Timothy Harley, Phineas Page, Wm. Dauner, David White, Jr., Edward Curry, James W. McCord, Samuel Dauner, Thos. Gardner, Absolom Dauner, Henry Smith, Wm. Pearson, John Dauner, Dennis Harley, Nathan Clearwaters, Henry Barnes, A. B. Dauner, Cornelius Corry, Wm. Cottingham, Alex. Heely, Ezekel Shouklee, Wm. Harp, Lewis Jackson, Elias Johnson, Henry Haddleson, Benj. Mitchell, Benj. Newburg, Jr., N. W. Cox, J. P. Williams, John Doyle, Robert Williamson, Harrison Blake, John Smith, Asa Weedman, Isaac Parmeter, Preston Webb, Byron Curry, S. Corry, Josiah Davis, Ambrose Hall, Patton Camel, Joseph Brown, Wm. H. McFall, Wm. Watson, James Sternes, John Weedman, James G. Watson, Peter Watson, Mathew Jackson, Wm. G. McCord, Hiram White, A. F. Rogers.

Long Point Precinct.—John Scott, Sr., John Chatham, Hiram Riley, Frederick Troxel, Homer Buck, J. A. Payne, Wm. Scott, Abram Bash, David Bash, Wm. Cisca, Joseph Winkle, John Chatham, Samuel Martin, Wm. Chatham, Daniel Scott, Isaac Chatham, Andrew Brownfield, Wm. Lane, Alfred Enland, Alex. Scott, Wm. Spencer, A. K. Scott, Elihu Lane, Wm. Morris, Henry Troxel, Wm. Downen, Wm. Holsey, Zebidie Holsey, Solomon Holsey, Amos Houghman, Adam Lane, Samuel Spencer, Edward Philips, Peter Troxel, Elijah Swearingen, Amos Nichols, Samuel McElhaney, Wm. Anderson, John H. Swearingen, James Anderson, Wm. Bowling, Thos. Jackson, Abraham Swearingen, Moses Houghman, John Scott, Wm. Scott, George Hanger, Chas. Leaper, Alex. Ellis, Samuel P. Gleason, Peter Crum, John Maxwell, Wm. T. Fears, James G. Hobbs, Mitchell Harrold, Jacob Harrold, Jonathan Harrold, J. W. Scott, S. F. Bowling, John Young, Samuel Troxell, Isam Harrold, Eli Harrold, James Johnson, Wm. Harrold, Nathan Lundy, Jonathan Frisby, Benj. Witham, James Scott.

The United States census of 1840, taken one year after the organization of the county, furnishes the following data in regard to its then inhabitants. The population amounted to 3,247 sou's, 586 of which were heads of families. The census mentions one person being over one hundred years of age, without naming said person. There was only one colored person, a young woman, in the county at that time.

Eight hundred and seventy-five adults were employed in agriculture, eighty in mechanical pursuits, sixteen were merchants, and nine professional men of learning. Two deaf and dumb, two blind, and seven insane or idiotic persons are mentioned in the census reports. These unfortunates were depending on private charity for maintenance, as the authorities of the county had no funds whatever at their disposal to provide for paupers. The county at that time supported eleven schools, attended by four hundred and seventy-four pupils. Three hundred and sixteen adults out of a total of less than one thousand five hundred were unable to read or write.

The wealth of the people of the county consisted principally in lands, live stock and agricultural products.

The "squatter," so frequently met with in new counties, is scarcely observed in De Witt; fully one-third of the area of the county had been purchased from the United States, and was owned by bona fide citizens of the county on the day of its organization. We shall here introduce some statistics in reference to the area of the various congressional townships, and the quantity of land taken up or entered in each prior to the 1st of March, 1839, the birth-day of the county:

Designation of Township.	Area According to Field Notes in Acres.	Acres Purchased or Entered prior to Mar. 1, 1839.
Township 19—R. 1 E.	23,253.07	10,440
" " 2 E.	22,424.81	10,320
" " 3 E.	23,194.79	4,050
fr. " 4 E.	17,378.36	440
" " 20 1 E.	22,757.01	6,280
" " 2 E.	21,632.01	5,760
" " 3 E.	21,511.88	11,880
" " 4 E.	21,648.32	8,200
fr. " 5 E.	5,167.00	960
fr. " 21 1 E.	15,021.48	11,280
fr. " 2 E.	13,321.41	6,640
fr. " 3 E.	13,376.23	520
fr. " 4 E.	15,446.78	2,360
fr. " 5 E.	12,255.49	3,280
TOTAL.....	252,429.73	83,040

Township 21, Range 1 West, was a part of the county at that time, and half of its territory, viz., 11,080 acres had been entered prior to March 1, 1839.

It is impossible to state accurately how many acres were under cultivation, but the agricultural products of the year indicate that a considerable portion, probably eleven or twelve thousand acres, were being cultivated during the year. The census reports the following crops, to wit: Wheat, twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-four bushels; oats, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-two bushels; rye, eight hundred and twenty bushels; Indian corn, two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventy bushels; potatoes, eight thousand four hundred and twenty-one bushels; hay, seven hundred and sixty-six tons; flax and hemp, seventeen tons; tobacco, six thousand and fifty pounds; sugar, four hundred pounds. Nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six pounds of wool had been clipped off five thousand and eighty-three sheep. Said census reports further, one thousand four hundred and thirty four horses, four thousand two hundred and seventy-two heads of cattle, and fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight hogs. There were ten retail stores in the county, with a capital of \$23,660 invested; two tanneries, with \$3,500 capital; one distillery and three grist and three saw-mills constituted the various branches of industry represented in the county at that early day. During the year 1840 sixteen houses had been erected in the county at an expense of about nine thousand dollars.

Comparing the statistics as taken from the census reports, with the county assessments of 1840, the following may be added: Thirty-five thousand acres of land, or about two-fifths of all lands entered, were assessed at one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars—some at three dollars, some at four dollars, and the lands of non-residents at five and six dollars per acre. The personal property was valued at eighty-six thousand five hundred dollars, and the improved town lots in the county at six thousand five hundred dollars.

Land sales in the present limits of De Witt county, prior to its organization as such:

On February 3, 1832, Richard Dogget sold to Baron T. Lowry the west half of the south-west quarter of section 22, in township 19, range 2 east, containing 80 acres, for \$200. This land is now owned by Magill Brothers, is assessed at \$1,900, and worth about \$3,000.

On April 18, 1832, William Spitters sold to John Lowry the east half of the south-east quarter of section 21, in township 19, range 2 east, containing 80 acres, for \$200. This tract is now divided into six unequal parts, which in the aggregate, are worth about \$3,500.

On September 25, 1832. Jesse Morris sold to Alexander Purviance the west half of the south-east quarter of section 19, in township 19, 3 east, for \$1.25 per acre; it is now worth fully \$40 per acre.

April 24, 1832. Robert Hamilton sold to Alexander Purviance the east half of the north-west quarter of section 9, township 19, range 3 east, 80 acres, for \$140. This tract belongs now to H. C. Spainhour, and it is very questionable whether this land could now be purchased for twenty times that price.

December 25, 1832. Hiram Daniel sold to Mahlon Hall the west half of the south-east quarter of section 34, in township 20, range 1 east, 80 acres, for \$160. This tract is now subdivided into six parcels of various sizes, it is assessed at \$1,600, and is worth \$4,000.

January 5, 1832. Samuel Curtright sold to Mark McPherson the west half of the north-west quarter of section 32, in township 21, range 1 east, for \$400, 85 per acre. This quarter section is now divided into twenty-seven lots and tracts, being in the immediate vicinity of Waynesville. Agricultural lands thereabout are assessed at \$20, and are worth \$45 to \$50 per acre.

January 28, 1832. Daniel Venson sold to Thomas Cuppy the east half of the north-west quarter of section 28, in township 21, range 1 east, containing 80 acres, for \$400. The land now belongs in part to M. Finprock and Augustus Ball, is assessed at \$900, and worth about \$2,400.

February 20, 1832. Fred. Troxell sold to Henry Troxell the north half of the east half of the north-east quarter of section 32, in township 21, range 2 east, 40 acres, for \$40. This tract is now owned in part by Eli Harrold and David Troxell, and is worth \$45 per acre.

November 12, 1831. Thomas Cuppy sold to George Isham the west half of the south-east quarter of section 29, in township 21, range 1 east, for \$100, \$1.25 per acre. This tract belongs now to James Cook, and is worth \$33 per acre.

First land sales after the organization of the county: James Vandeverter sold to Thomas Patterson the north-east quarter of section 27, township 20, range 3, for \$640, or \$4 per acre, June 7, 1839.

Elijah Watt sold to Robert Rosencrans the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 31, and the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 32, all in township 20, range 4, for \$310, on May 21, 1839.

Prettyman Maxwell sold to Thomas Barr the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 30, in township 21, range 1, 40 acres, for \$75, June 11, 1839.

James Nelson sold to Henry Summer the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 32, in township 20, range 2, 40 acres, for \$100, June 12, 1839.

These prices are introduced here to compare them with the assessed value hereafter to be mentioned, and to show that the assessors of 1839 invariably assessed property at its actual value.

The census of 1850 enumerates eight hundred and ninety two families residing in eight hundred and eighty-eight dwellings-houses.

The occupations of those heads of families are stated to have been as follows: Five hundred and ninety-one farmers, one hundred and fifty-one mechanics, thirty-six merchants, nineteen engineers and millers, ten teachers, ten ministers, nine physicians, two lawyers, five county officers, six clerks, two tavern keepers, fourteen day-laborers, and thirty-seven without occupations.

The county had then nine mills, one steam, six water, and two horse-power; two tanneries, two saddle and harness shops, two blacksmiths, two cabinet makers, and one wagon-shop.

The assessed values of all the property in the county amounted to \$738,621, an increase of over 200 per cent. on the values of 1840, viz., \$244,000. The population showed an increase of 60 per cent.

The county supported forty-one schools, attended by nine hundred and forty-six pupils. The public funds for school purposes were still very limit d, and the schools depended almost exclusively on private subscriptions.

The public funds expended during the year for school purposes amounted to \$789 45, by which only thirty-six of the public schools were benefited, five not receiving any support from this source. In some of the districts efforts had been made to start school libraries, and the year 1850 finds fourteen libraries, with about seven hundred volumes in the aggregate. The census man reports one pauper in the county, supported by the county at an expense of \$212 78 per annum. Some marginal remarks of the said officer may find room here also. He says: "The health of this county has been very good, only twenty-four deaths during the year. The county is in the central part of Illinois, in a fine farming district; it is watered by Salt Creek, running from east to west, a fine stream for mills; the timber is of an excellent quality for farming purposes; white, black, and burr-oak, walnut, hickory, and maple. Stone and coal are scarce; excellent water is reached by digging from fifteen to twenty feet into the ground. The prairies are covered with a fine crop of grass. Wages are as follows: Farm hands per month, \$13; day-laborers, 62 cents per day and board, or 87½ without it; mechanics receive \$1.50 per day and board, which is considered to be worth 25 cents per day."

Ten years later, in 1860, the population of the county had increased to 10,820, fully one hundred per cent. since 1850. Among these were only six persons of color.

The census of 1870 shows a population of 14,768,—an increase of thirty-seven per cent. The chief productions of 1870 were 118,185 bushels of wheat, 1,311,635 of Indian corn, 216,756 of oats, 881.0 of potatoes, 20 289 tons of hay, 341,456 pounds of butter, and 96,916 of wool, 39,790 acres of pasture, 14,938 of woodland, 10,719 of cultivated lands, and 1217 of acres in cities and villages.

The value of the products enumerated above is estimated to have been \$1,300,000, to which may be added the value of the products of those 33,000 acres not mentioned in the returns, amounting in the aggregate to \$335 000.

These agricultural statistics of 1880 report also 350 sheep, valued at \$1059, killed by dogs; 58,418 pounds of wool shorn; 3035 fat sheep sold, weighing 310,340 pounds in the aggregate; 3413 cows kept; 112,612 pounds of butter, 320 pounds of cheese, and 19,370 gallons of milk sold; 796 colts foaled during the year, and 399 horses died; 3618 fat cattle, weighing 4,717,295 pounds, sold; also 28,643 hogs, weighing 6,851,837 pounds. It is further reported that during the year 857,105 feet of drain-tiling had been laid throughout the various parts of the county, and that 698,788 feet of the same had been laid previously.

There were 7873 horses, 12,067 head of cattle, 21,800 sheep, and 29,322 hogs, 12 carriage factories, 1 large flour mill, and 2 manufactories of saddlery and harness.

The census of 1880 gives the county a population of seventeen thousand souls, in round numbers. The statistics of said census not having been published at the date of this writing, we take

the county assessment of 1880 as the basis for the following statistics:—

251,657 acres of land, assessed at . . .	\$3,831,729
4207 town lots,	414,188
Personal property of every description, . . .	1 123,246
Railroad property, with the exception of Illinois Central and its branches, . . .	267,049
Total,	\$5,634,212

The assessed value of property is about forty per cent. of the actual value, hence the wealth of the county may safely be estimated at twelve millions, or about \$700 per capita,—a splendid showing.

The agricultural statistics of the county for the year 1880 account but for 198,859 acres, or four-fifths of its area. They are here introduced as follows: 82,779 acres of corn, having produced 2,714,168 bushels; 12,776 acres of wheat (winter), producing 191,221 bushels; 1901 acres of spring wheat, 18,209 bushels; 15,203 acres of oats, 397,153 bushels; 2127 acres of orchards, 91,938 bushels of fruit; 2248 acres of rye, 37 742 bushels; 25 acres of barley, 329 bushels; 309 acres of potatoes, 20,084 bushels; 14,418 acres of meadows, producing 17,167 tons of hay; 509 acres of all other field productions, valued at \$4,450.

One-fifth of the area of the county was donated to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, about the year 1853, and as this company received all the open land in each alternate section, it may be inferred that, prior to said time, three fifths of the land had been entered. We have shown above that 83,000 acres had been entered during a period of time commencing November 1827 and March 1830. From 1839 to 1853 some 70,000 acres seem to have been entered.

The said railroad company received the following quantity of lands, to wit:—

In range 1, east,	9,555,65 acres.
In range 2 east,	12,511,03 acres.
In range 3, east,	14,598,12 acres.
In range 4, east,	14,049,20 acres.
Total,	50,714,00

Pauperism.—This ugly sore on the body politic has caused the people of this county less trouble than other counties had to endure. The accounts of public expenditures at an early day scarcely mention this item, and when mentioned, the amounts of money needed and expended in this direction are very small, to wit: \$1 25 in 1859, and \$7.00 in 1840. The records of the county do not mention pauperism at all, though overseers of the poor were appointed. A county farm, that had been intended for an asylum for the helpless at an early day, was sold again December 31st, 1860. The few paupers in the county at that time were farmed out under contracts.

Soon after, however, it became necessary to provide ampler means to meet the expenses of caring for paupers. The writer found in the tax levies of from 1862 to 1866 the following amounts, under the name and title of "Pauper Fund," to wit: \$2,112.83 for 1862; \$1,365.34 for 1863; \$2,360.37 for 1864; \$3,349.54 for 1865; and \$2,729.57 for 1866,—amounting in the aggregate, for those five years, to \$11,918.25. The tax levies for all other expenditures, with the exception of war and sinking-fund taxes, amounted, during those five years, to \$47,275.01. From it we may infer that, at the period mentioned, pauperism absorbed twenty per cent. of the county tax. In 1867, 1868,

and 1869 no mention is made of pauper tax, and the support of paupers was treated as one of the regular branches of expenditures. In 1870 and 1871 a heavy pauper tax, amounting to \$7,152.16 and \$7,982.91 respectively, was levied. About the same time the present county farm was purchased. The reader will find a full account of this transaction in another part of this chapter, under the head of "Government."

At present the county paupers are domiciled on that farm, which contains two hundred acres of good land, and is provided with ample buildings, representing a cash value of at least \$12,000. The land is productive, and provides for the wants of its twenty-three inmates of the asylum, six of whom are insane.

W. M. Moore took charge of the farm in March, 1879, as Superintendent. His administration has been very successful, and has given satisfaction in all directions. His salary, \$900 per annum, is, like the salaries of all officials of the county, below the average salaries paid in the State.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

We have seen, in the foregoing, a population of 3247, in 1840, increase to 5002 in 1850, to 10,820 in 1860, to 14,765 in 1870, and to 17,014 in 1880.

Records of births and deaths not having been kept until recently, it is impossible to state how great the natural increase of population has been.

Marriages were solemnized as follows: twelve in 1839; thirty-six in 1840; forty-one in 1841; thirty-three in 1842; forty-four in 1843; twenty-four in 1844 (must have been an off year); twenty nine in 1845; thirty-one in 1846; forty-six in 1847; thirty-five in 1848; fifty-two in 1849; sixty-one in 1850; fifty-two in 1851; sixty-eight in 1852; one hundred in 1853; eighty-eight in 1854; one hundred and nine in 1855; one hundred and twelve in 1856; ninety-four in 1857; one hundred and thirteen in 1858; one hundred and thirty-one in 1859; one hundred and four in 1860; one hundred and twenty in 1861; seventy-eight in 1862 (war); seventy-three in 1863; one hundred and eleven in 1864; one hundred and twenty in 1865; two hundred and three in 1866 (boys in blue are home again); one hundred and sixty in 1867; one hundred and forty-four in 1868; one hundred and fifty-three in 1869; two hundred and eighty in 1870; one hundred and fifty-eight in 1871; three hundred and six (climax) in 1872; one hundred and six y-four in 1873; one hundred and ninety in '874; one hundred and fifty in 1875; one hundred and thirty-eight in 1876; and one hundred and fifty-one in 1877; hundred and forty-five in 1878; one hundred and seventy in 1879; and one hundred and thirty-eight in 1880,—4567 marriages in forty-two years.

The statistics of the county in reference to births and deaths are as follows:—

Born during the year 1880,.....	339 children.
Died during the year 1880,.....	98 persons.

Natural increase,..... 241

This increase, equal to 1-25 per cent., corresponds with the general average of the nation. It does not seem large,—14 to 1000,—and yet it would double the population in about sixty-six years, and continued at the rate, it would produce a population of about four millions in five hundred years.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The civil government of the county of De Witt was conducted by boards of County Commissioners, consisting of three members, from the date of its organization, May 15th, 1839, to December

1st, 1849. The administrative duties then devolved on county courts, composed of one county judge and two associate justices.

In 1859 the present system—government of county by a Board of Supervisors—superseded the county courts, and has conducted the affairs of the county ever since.

Before entering upon a recitation of the acts of the officers conducting the affairs of the county, we shall here introduce an alphabetically arranged list of the various officers having served the people of the county in the forty-two years of its political life.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS OF DE WITT COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Barnett, Alexander L., County Surveyor, from 1859 to 1859, and from 1879 to date.

Barnett, Franklin, County Commissioner, from 1841 to 1847.

Bolin, William, Treasurer, from 1845 to 1847, and Sheriff from 1848 to 1850, and from 1852 to 1854.

Blount, Zeno H., Recorder, 1847 to 1849.

Brown, J. S. County Surveyor, from 1861 to 1863, and from 1869 to 1875.

Barnett, Lyman, Sheriff, from 1874 to 1876.

Booth, W. H., States Attorney since 1850.

Campbell, D. B., States Attorney, from 1839 to 1849.

Cantrall, Zehulon, District Assessor in 1840.

Cottingham, William, County Commissioner, from 1846 to 1849.

Cundiff, Henry, Treasurer, 1847 to 1849.

Clay, Samuel E., Associate Justice, from 1857 to 1858, when he left the State.

Carter, S. K., Superintendent of Schools, 1867 to 1869, and States Attorney from 1872 to 1876.

Campbell, Barz., Sheriff, from 1860 to 1862.

Chambers, W. L., Circuit Clerk, 1868 to 1872.

Carle, J. T., Circuit Clerk since 1880.

Dragstrom, Daniel, Assessor, 1839.

De Spain, Peter, Treasurer, 1840 to 1841.

Danner, William, Associate Justice 1849, died in office July 13th, 1851.

Donahue, Michael, Master in Chancery, 1865 to 1871.

Deland, James, Circuit Clerk, to fill vacancy, appointed 1880.

Emerson, Charles, States Attorney 1849.

Eads, A. A., County Judge, 1861 to 1865.

Ely, Lafayette, Coroner since 1880.

Fell, K. H., Circuit Clerk, 1839 to 1841.

Fears, E. W., Sheriff, from 1839 to 1844, and also Collector of Revenue in 1841 to 1843.

Fuller, William, Sheriff, 1854 to 1856.

Graham, Samuel, Associate Justice, from 1853 to 1859, and County Judge from 1865 to 1869.

Green, J. M., Coroner, 1862 to 1864.

Green, H. S., States Attorney, 1862.

Gardiner, Thomas, Jr., Sheriff, 1870 to 1874.

Graham, G. B., Master, since 1872.

Graham, W. W., County Clerk, 1873 to 1877.

Gambrel, W., Treasurer, 1873 to 1877.

Hall, H. H., Coroner, 1839 to 1844.

Hughes, John, Commissioner, 1839 to 1841.

Halt, Darius, Assessor, 1841, and Coroner 1876 to 1878.

Hoblett, T. B., Commissioner, 1842 to 1845.

Hamilton, Absalom, Assessor in 1843, and Recorder in 1847 to 1849.

Hammitt, A. J., Treasurer, 1849 to 1851.

Hall, B. F., Coroner, from 1852 to 1855.

Hull, William, Coroner, from 1860 to 1862.

Hand, J. S., Superintendent, 1863 to 1867.

Hickman, W. W., Coroner in 1868.

Howell, J. H., States Attorney, 1868.

Hall, Jonathan R., County Judge, 1869 to 1873.

Hovey, Lorenzo D., Treasurer, 1871 to 1873.

Hefferman, William, Coroner in 1871.

Harrison, W. H., Circuit Clerk, 1872 to 1880.

Ingham, J. K., County Judge since 1881.

Jones, B. T., Treasurer, 1861 to 1863.

Kelly, J. J., School Superintendent, 1859 to 1861, and Circuit Clerk from 1860 to 1868.

Kelly, Thomas, Treasurer, 1867 to 1871.

Kelly, W. R., State Attorney, 1876 to 1879.

Lowry, William, Recorder, 1839 to 1841.

Lafferty, W. H., Assessor and Collector of Revenue, 1839 to 1841, and County Judge from 1857 to 1861.

Lane, Ezekiel, Sheriff, from 1850 to 1852.

Lewis, Robert, Circuit Clerk, from 1852 to 1860.

Lemen, G. B., Associate County Justice, from 1854 to 1857.

Lutterell, G. M., Treasurer, from 1855 to 1857.

Lamont, W. H., State Attorney, from 1858 to 1860.

Lukin, Oliver, County Surveyor, from 1859 to 1861, and from 1863 to 1865.

Lisenby, James, Treasurer, from 1859 to 1861, and County Clerk from 1861 to 1869.

Lafferty, J. A., Sheriff, from 1862 to 1864.

Lisenby, A. V., County Clerk since 1877.

McGraw, John J., County Clerk from 1839 to 1857, County Treasurer *pro tem.* in 1840, School Superintendent in 1839 to 1855, Master in Chancery from 1839 to 1865, County Judge from 1877 to 1881.

Maxwell, John, County Commissioner in 1839, four months, and again from 1845 to 1849, also Associate County Justice from 1849 to 1853.

McPherson, J. C., Treasurer, 1839 and 1840.

Maltby, Charles, Treasurer and Assessor, 1841 and 1842.

Mitchell, William, Treasurer in 1843 and 1844, Sheriff from 1846 to 1848.

McCurd, W. Y., Associate County Justice, 1851 to 1853.

Meservay, W. N., Treasurer, 1853 to 1855.

Merryman, H. H., Sheriff, 1856 to 1858.

McFarland, Josiah, Coroner, 1858 to 1860.

Martin, S. H., Probate Justice 1864 to 1849.

Morlan, J. G., Coroner, 1864 to 1868.

McHenry, A. D., Sheriff, from 1864 to 1866, and from 1868 to 1870.

McMurray, W. C., Sheriff, from 1866 to 1868.

Newcomb, Daniel, Circuit Clerk, from 1841 to 1848.

North, W. H., Superintendent of Schools, 1861 to 1863.

Post, Russell, County Commissioner, 1839 to 1842.

Paue, F. G., Probate Justice, 1839 to 1844.

Pool, R. H., Recorder, from 1841 to 1843, Treasurer in 1842 and 1843.

Post, Seth, State Attorney, 1849, one term.

Pool, Decatur, Sheriff, from 1858 to 1860.

Purter, Edward, Treasurer, from 1863 to 1867.

Robbins, P. S., Assessor in 1840.

Richter, J. M., Coroner, from 1844 to 1852.

Robbins, Daniel, County Judge, 1849 to 1857.

Richardson, David, Surveyor, from 1865 to 1867, and from 1875 to 1879.

Swearingen, John, Assessor in 1839.
 Springer, W. T., Treasurer, 1851 to 1853.
 Stansbury, James E., Treasurer, from 1855 to 1857, County Clerk from 1857 to 1862, died in office three months after commencing a second term.
 Tipton, T. F., State Attorney, 1866 to 1868.
 Thomas, Ezekiel, Coroner, 1874 to 1876.
 Vandeventer, James, County Commissioner, 1839 to 1846.
 Vanlue, F. M., School Superintendent, 1869 to 1873.
 Vanneter, E. S., State Attorney since 1879.
 Wright, W. G., County Commissioner, 1847 to 1849.
 Warner, John, Circuit Clerk, 1848 to 1852.
 Watson, C. C., Associate Justice, 1853 to 1854.
 Weldon, Lawrence, School Commissioner, 1855 to 1859.
 Woodward, Jesse J., Associate Justice, 1858 and 1859.
 Walker, Robert, County Judge, 1873 to 1877.
 Welch, Miss Mary, School Superintendent, 1873 to date.
 Weedman, Amos, Sheriff, 1876 to date.
 Wilson, James A., Treasurer, 1877 to date.
 Young, W. H., State Attorney, 1860 to 1862.

First Board of County Commissioners, May 15, 1839, to Sept. 1839.

JOHN MAXWELL,	} Commissioners.
JAMES VANDEVENTER,	
JOHN HUGHS,	

The board held their first meeting on the 15th of May, 1839, at Clinton, which town had been established as the county seat by a public election held on the 6th of May.—Three hundred and thirteen votes had chosen Clinton, while one hundred and eighty had selected Marion as the county seat. The abstract of this election is certified to by K. H. Fell, circuit clerk of De Witt county, and by William Anderson, an acting justice of the peace.

The first orders made by the board had reference to a political subdivision of the county into six precincts, to wit:

Saugamon precinct—Commencing at the south-east corner of the county, thence north to the center line of township twenty, thence west one mile, west of division line between range four and five, thence south to line between townships eighteen and nineteen, thence east to the place of beginning. Poll to be at the house of John Madden, and John Madden, Ezra Marcus, and John Maller to be judges of election.

Mount Pleasant.—Commencing on the south-east corner, thence west with the county line, one mile west of the range line between four and five, thence south of the county line, thence with the county line to place of beginning, with poll at Mount Pleasant. Richard Webb, John Dener and Denis Hurley were appointed judges of election.

Marion.—Commencing on the county line between sections 35 and 36, township 19, range 4 east, thence north to county line, thence west, taking two-thirds of range number three, thence south to county line, thence east to place of beginning, with poll at the town of Marion. James McCord, Gabriel Watt, and Hiram Chapin were appointed judges of election.

Clinton.—Commencing on the south line of the county, or county line, between sections 32 and 33, township 19, north of range 3 east, thence north to the north-west corner of section 16, township 20, thence west to county line, thence south with the county line to the south-west corner of the county, thence east to the place of beginning, with poll at Clinton. Henry Brown, Andrew Wallace, and Thomas Fruit, judges of election.

Long Point—Commencing at the north-west corner of section

16, township 20, thence north to county line, thence west with county line to center of section 17, township 21, thence south to center section 17, township 20, thence east to the place of beginning, with poll at the house of Samuel P. Glenn. William Hougham, S. P. Glenn, and Samuel Spencer, jr., judges of election.

New Castle.—Commencing in the center of section 17, in township 21, north of range 1 east, thence south with the said center line to section 17, in township 20, thence west to county line, thence with said line to the place of beginning, with poll at New Castle. Andrew Brock, John Hoblett, sen., and John Barr, judges of election.

The board next proceeded to organize and divide the county into nineteen road districts, and to appoint the following citizens supervisors of public roads, to wit: Joseph Howard, John Humphries, Ambrose Hall, John Lowry, Isaac Davenport, Henry Diston, William Dye, G. D. Smallwood, Tyre Harp, William Pierce, Abraham Marins, Andrew G. Winkler, Samuel Cline, Isaac Swisher, William Bolin, Allen Turner, George Isham, and T. R. Hoblet.

The various roads through the county, designated either as state or as county roads, were declared to be county roads of the new county of De Witt.

William Lowry (see pioneers), qualified as county recorder, and Fleming G. Paine, took the oath of office as probate justice, the clerk of the court of county commissioners, John J. McGraw, was appointed school commissioner; Jesse C. McPherson, county treasurer, and W. H. Lafferty collector of taxes for that portion of the county formerly belonging to McLean county. The valuations of that—(the northern)—part of the county, amounted to one hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty six dollars; the rate of tax was 30 cents per hundred dollars of assessed values. The prospective revenue for the first year was therefore only \$344.35. The taxes to be paid on the property situated in the southern part of the county, formerly part of Macon county, was being collected by the authorities of said county. More than one-half of the first year's revenue of the county of De Witt was thus lost to the county. The amount was but small, yet the loss was felt severely. The county had to enter upon its mission of an independent corporation in a dependent condition, so to say, ushered into existence with a debt in embryo. The financial condition of the county was bad in the beginning, nor did it improve for years thereafter. The board organized a seventh precinct,—

Waynesville—from parts of New Castle and Long Point, previous to the regular August election, and appointed Zebulon G. Cantrall, Thomas Cuppy and David Montgomery judges of election.

Henry Dishon contracted for the building of a court-house, to be completed by September, 1839, and for which the county was to pay to him the sum of sixteen hundred and four dollars. E. W. Fears appears as the first sheriff, and A. L. Barnett as first surveyor of the county. Daniel H. Dragstrom was appointed constable of New Castle precinct.

Second Board of County Commissioners.

JAMES VANDEVENTER,	} 1839 to 1840.
JOHN HUGHS,	
RUSSELL POST,	

The court house was completed, as contracted for, and was received on the 2d of September by the commissioners. The contractor received on payment two county bonds of \$302.00 each,

due in 18 and 36 months, and bearing interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum. These two bonds remained unpaid for many years; the county managed, however, to pay the 12 per cent interest, with regularity.

Preparations were now made to hold a term of the circuit court at Clinton; the board appointed the following citizens to constitute

THE FIRST GRAND JURY.

Samuel Hobblet, John Barr, James Downy, John Montgomery Matthew McElheny, Thomas M. Glenn, Frederick Troxel, Daniel Newcomb, Thomas Fruit, Charles M. Simonsou, Ambrose Hall, William Wright, Franklin Barnett, John Walker, John Lowry, Polly Richards, George B. Lemen, James McCord, John Lane John Danner, Preston Webb, John S. Madden, and William Baily.

The acts of this and other grand-juries are mentioned under the heading of "Circuit Court," to which our readers are referred.

The proprietors of the town lots of Clinton had, in accordance with the act of the legislature creating the county of De Witt, to donate to the county the sum of two thousand dollars, either in money or in real estate, to be appraised by competent parties. The question of the location of the county-seat had been decided by the elections above mentioned. From the number of votes cast, 493—it may be inferred, that all voters took a deep interest in the matter, and no one seems to have abstained from voting. The feeling between the rival towns, Marion and Clinton, had become rather warm, and the decision of the 6th of May, 1831, was by no means considered final. However, the Clintonians had it, "and the proprietors of the town lots were ready" to fulfill their part of the contract. Hugh Bowles, Henry Dishon and J. J. McGraw acted as appraisers for the proprietors had chosen to donate lots in lieu of the two thousand dollars cash to the county. In consequence of the appraisement thus had, the following deed was executed, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS } This indenture made and entered
DE WITT COUNTY. } into this 20th day of September, A. D.
1839, between Jesse W. Fell and Hester V., his wife, of the county of McLean, and State of Illinois, of the first part, and James Vandeventer, John Hughs and Russell Post, County Commissioners of the county of De Witt, and State of Illinois, and their successors in office of the second part, Witnesseth, that whereas by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled an act for the formation of De Witt county, it was provided among other things that the proprietor or proprietors of the town where the county seat should be established should donate to the said county the sum of two thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof, at their discretion, grant and convey town lots or other lands situated in or about the town where the county-seat should be located, to the value of two thousand dollars; and whereas, the county-seat of said county of De Witt was, in manner prescribed by said act, established at the town of Clinton on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1839. Now, therefore, J. W. Fell and Hester Vernou his wife, one of the proprietors of the said town of Clinton, in consideration of the premises do, give, grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said county commissioners, and their successors in office, for the use of and in trust for the inhabitants of said county of De Witt, the following described lots, to wit: Lot No. 4, block No. 1; Lots No. 1 and 2, in block No. 2; Lots No. 7 and 8, in block No. 14; Lots No. 5, 6, and 8, in block No. 20; Lots No. 3 and 4, in block No. 26, and Lots No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, in block No. 30, all of said town of

Clinton, as marked and recorded in the recorded plot thereof, with all the privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the aforesaid lots to the said county commissioners and their successors in office, for the uses aforesaid forever.

And I, the said Jesse W. Fell, for myself from my heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant to and with the said County Commissioners and their successors that I will forever warrant and defend the title of the aforesaid lots against the lawful claims of myself, my heirs, or assigns, and against the claim of every other person or persons whatsoever. In testimony whereof we have herunto set our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

J. W. FELL. [seal.]
HESTER V. FELL. [seal.]

This deed was acknowledged before Geo. F. Markley, notary public of McLean county, Ill., on the 21st of September, 1839, and recorded in book A, on pages 145, 146 and 147, Dewitt County Records, on the 14th of March, 1840. By similar deeds Peter and Evelina A. Withers convey to the county lots 1 and 2 in block 20; James Allin and Catharine, his wife, lot 5 in block 15, lots 5 and 6 in block 18; lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 19, lots 3 and 4 in block 30, lots 3 and 4 in block 29, lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 in block 25, and John Anderson the Public Square, to wit: 40 feet of the west side of lot No. 5 and block No. 9, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of said lot, and running thence north 123½ feet to the north side of said public square, thence west 40 feet to the place of beginning.

Thus the county obtained possession of thirty-two lots, valued at \$2,000, or \$62.50 each, rather a fancy price, as subsequent events amply proved.

The public square had been laid out and properly recorded as such on the 1st day of October, 1835, almost four years prior to these donations. The title of the county to the public square is imperfect for this very reason. The county will have to build a new court-house sooner or later, and should then erect it on grounds actually owned and possessed by the county. Public squares are not intended for buildings of this or any other kind, and people cannot be legally taxed to erect public buildings on real estate not owned by the authority ordering such tax levies to be made. Besides, it may be said that the presence of a court-house on the public square is detrimental to the development of the city in all other directions.

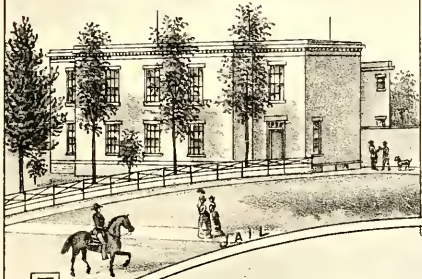
We return to the county affairs.

The board granted the prayer of David Macon to erect a mill-dam, five and one-half feet high, across Salt creek, on the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section 19 north, range 2 east. R. Edwin Post, of Waynesville, obtained license to retail liquors—the first license granted by the authorities of the county.

The board next proceeded to examine into the financial affairs of the county, and caused the treasurer, J. C. McPherson, to submit a detailed report at the December term, 1839. This report is still on file; we give it in full, to wit:—

REPORT OF J. C. McPHERSON, TREASURER.

Dr	
Amount received for licenses	\$ 10 00
Amount received for fines	24 00
Amount received in town lots, as part of donations to the county	1,369 00
from proprietors of Clinton; appraised value	24 00
One promissory note in hand of treasurer	24 00
	\$1,427 00



COUNTY FARM



COURT HOUSE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DE WITT COUNTY, ILL.

	Cr.
By cash paid to K. H. Fell	\$ 15 00
By cash paid E. W. Fears; services as sheriff.	6 00
By county orders due and unpaid	322 42
By court-house bonds issued Sept. 2, 1839	604 00
By balance in favor of county	479 58
	\$1,427 00

This report seems to have given full satisfaction, inasmuch as the county had a surplus of \$479.58 after all its debts had been discharged and paid in full. A closer examination of the report will develop a less prosperous and plethoric condition of the treasury. The treasurer had received not more nor less than \$34.00 into the treasury, and was called on to pay \$947.42, therewith clearly demonstrating that the revenue then being collected would barely suffice to pay one-third of the county indebtedness. The report does not show who paid those \$10.00 for licenses, nor who had been fined. It is to be presumed, however, that the fine item is the proceeds of eight fist-fights, the usual fine being \$3, until Esquire McGraw raised it, as will be seen in our chapter on Pioneers.

The promissory note has remained promissory to this date; it was made by one Bradshaw, and has received reinforcements or compromises in the shape of similar notes; they are still on file in the county clerk's office at Clinton, and apt to remain there. The lot item of \$1,369 has long ago been stripped of its illusion.

We come now to the credit items, and find them solid and genuine; they all had to be met, and were met, although at a much later day; the court-house bonds were redeemed in 1853.

In March, 1840, the board appointed Joseph Bowles, John Montgomery and Daniel Robbins overseers of the poor. This office proved a sinecure, for fortunately the county of DeWitt had but few if any paupers in its limits at that time. The first pauper it mentioned in the census reports of 1850.

McPherson resigned the office of treasurer on the 17th of March, 1844, and was succeeded by John J. McGraw, appointed treasurer *pro tem*.

The board ordered a road tax of ten cents, and road labor of two days.

The first assessment of taxable property was returned to the court in June, 1840, by John Swearingen, W. H. Lafferty and Daniel Dragstrem, district assessors, who received seventy two dollars for their work. These officers had been very exact and conscientious in the discharge of their duties. The assessed values correspond with the actual values, as appears from deed records and administrators' sale of personal property records. The assessed value in 1840 was \$305,920. The tax levy was 30 cents per 100.

W. H. Lafferty was appointed census commissioner for the county at the June term, 1840. His reports seem to have been lost or destroyed.

Third Board.

JOHN HUGHES,	}	1840 to 1841.
RUSSELL POST,		
JAMES VANDEVENTER, (re-elected)		

The necessity of having a proper prison at the county-seat had become more and more apparent, the board therefore invited bids for the building of a jail, to wit:

"To be fourteen feet square in the clear, two stories high, the lower story to be eight feet, the upper seven feet high; lower story to be built of timbers twelve inches square; two walls with a space of four inches between said walls, said space of four

inches to be filled with timbers upright; the lower floor to be laid with timbers twelve inches square; the timbers of the second floor also to be twelve inches square, and the third floor to be composed of timbers ten inches thick."

William Dishon took the contract, and completed his work June 1, 1841. He received his pay, \$900.00, in county bonds, payable in two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. He was allowed a further compensation of \$25.00 for some extra work not mentioned in the contract.

P. De Spain, who had been elected treasurer in August, 1840, resigned in June, 1841, the vacancy being filled by the appointment of Charles Maltby. W. H. Lafferty reported to have completed the collection of the county revenue, and requested to be credited with \$37.64 of delinquent taxes. From this it would appear that the net revenue of the county, proceeding from taxation amounted in that year to \$880.12.

E. W. Fears was appointed to collect the revenue of 1841, the tax rate being 40 cents, and the assessed value had increased to \$392,000.

Fourth Board.

RUSSELL POST,	}	1841 to 1842.
JAMES VANDEVENTER,		
FRANKLIN BARNETT,		

The building of the jail had increased the county debt—the treasury of the county was continually out of funds; so another slow and searching examination of the financial condition of the county was resolved upon.

The Treasurer, Charles Maltby, at the December term, 1841, submitted the following report:

Cash in Treasury,	\$3 31
Bills receivable,	306 07
Tax bills in hands of collector,	1,563 75
Lots in Clinton, unsold,	899 00
Balance due from proprietors of claims,	607 00
Credit:	
County orders unredeemed,	650 60
Court-house bonds,	604 00
Jail bonds,	900 00
Balance in favor of county,	1,244 44
	3,379 13 \$3,379 13

Here is the same state of affairs mentioned in 1839, the county assets exceeding its liabilities nearly \$1250, and yet no money to pay or redeem county orders and matured bonds. The "bills receivable" mentioned above are the Bradshaw notes, etc. From the statement above, it is to be inferred that the county had, up to that date, realized about \$496 from the sale of Clinton town lots.

The Treasurer reports further, that during the year ending November 30th, 1841, \$979 84 had been issued in county orders to defray the current expenses of the county. This amount is in excess of the county revenue, which, as seen above, could not have amounted to more than \$850. The county board seems to have been fully aware of the want of proper economy and management of the fiscal affairs, for in making the levy for the ensuing year, they provide for an amount sufficient to pay off unredeemed orders and to meet current expenses. The writer does not know what member of the board should be complimented in the premises, and would merely state that Franklin Barnett was the new member.

This financial report, like the one of December, 1839, is followed by the resignation of the Treasurer, June 1842, when R. H. Pool was appointed Treasurer *pro tem*.

Fifth Board.

JAMES VANDEVENTER, }
FRANKLIN BARNETT, } 1842 to 1843.
TIMOTHY B. HOBBETT, }

The financial condition of the county continued to improve during the administration of this board. The amount of unpaid county orders was reduced to \$305.07; a part of the "bills receivable," some \$42-00, were collected, and the total amount of expenditures of the county reduced to \$901.60. There had been trouble during the year in the collection of the revenue. E. W. Fears had resigned the office of collector, and was succeeded by William Mitchell. The latter neglected to file a bond, and was superseded by E. W. Fears, in September, 1843. Mitchell rendered a full and succinct account of collections made by him and paid his vouchers, amounting to \$791.88, into court, as required. The collectors of the county performed, for many years, nearly all the official functions of the treasurers, who had apparently no duties to perform. Collectors would disburse the county funds in the payment of county orders and juror warrants, and then settle their accounts with these vouchers, by paying them directly into court. The county board would then examine these vouchers, count them, and finally burn them. From the financial reports introduced here, it would appear that the treasurers of the county, during the first four years of its existence, had handled less than \$100 in cash, and that they received no compensation for their services. There were not less than seven treasurers in office during those four years, and all of them but one, R. E. Pool, resigned before the expiration of their respective terms.

The financial condition of the county having materially improved, the board reduced the annual county tax to twenty cents per one hundred.

Absalom Hamilton was appointed to make the county assessment for the year 1843.

Sixth Board.

FRANKLIN BARNETT, }
TIMOTHY B. HOBBETT, } 1843 to 1844.
JAMES VANDEVENTER, re-elected. }

O. Wakefield was appointed overseer of the poor, and agreed to keep, clothe, feed and guard a certain idiot—John Bellow—for \$120.00 per annum.

The county tax was raised to thirty cents, as the financial statement of 1843 exhibited an increase of county indebtedness, and consequently a depreciation of county orders.

From March, 1844, the county sheriffs became collectors of revenue, and the treasurers became assessors by virtue of their office.

Seventh Board.

TIMOTHY B. HOBBETT, }
JAMES VANDEVENTER, } 1844 to 1845.
FRANKLIN BARNETT, re-elected. }

During the year the citizens of the county were greatly agitated about some questions in reference to changing the county seat, dividing the county, or making additions to it.

Presley Williams and four hundred others had petitioned the State Legislature to make Waynesville the county seat.

Another petition, signed by E. W. Wright and four hundred and seventy-six others, prayed for a division of the county; while B. R. Warfield and four hundred and forty-one others remonstrated against Wright's petition.

The reader will perceive that this petition and the remonstrance against it aroused the most profound interest of all citizens, for there appear the signatures of nine hundred and thirty-nine citizens attached to either one or the other of said documents. Many citizens were wholly wrapped up in the business, so that they signed the petition as well as the remonstrance.

John J. McGraw, county clerk at the time, careful and accurate, compiled the names of all voters of the county by precincts, and stated officially, and above the seal of the court, that the county of De Witt counted, in August, 1844, not more nor less than six hundred and seventy-five voters. This list is still on file in the clerk's office,—our chapter on Pioneers contains it at length.

Another petition, headed by W. E. Sawyer and signed by two hundred and eighty one others, prays the State Legislature to add a part of Logan county to De Witt. Fred Troxell and three hundred and forty-seven others remonstrated against Sawyer's prayer, saying that the object of it was, first, to add territory to the county; next, to divide the county, and, finally, to get the county sent away from Clinton.

F. G. Paine, probate justice, resigned his office on July 4th, 1844. It is not known what induced him to tender his resignation at the nation's holiday,—his letter seems to indicate ill humor, to wit:—

J. J. MCGRAW, ESQ., CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT:

I hereby resign the office of Probate Justice of the Peace, to which I was commissioned by the Governor of the State of Illinois for the county of De Witt. I shall refuse to do business in that office from and after the present day. You are therefore authorized to issue a writ of election to fill my vacancy,

A financial statement, dated June, 1845, represents an indebtedness of \$1624.31, and not a dollar in the treasury. The available assets consisted in the delinquent tax list for the current year, amounting to \$170.55.

Eighth Board.

JAMES VANDEVENTER, }
FRANKLIN BARNETT, } 1845 to 1846.
JOHN MAXWELL. }

The first inquest of the county, held by J. H. McPherson on the body of Matthew K. Martin, occurred during this administration. The reader will find a full account of this murder case under the heading of "Courts."

There is nothing further of any interest to mention. The county debt was slowly increasing; it amounted in June, 1846, to \$1959.54, and no money in the treasury.

Ninth Board

FRANKLIN BARNETT, }
JOHN MAXWELL, } 1846 to 1847.
WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, }

This board undertook to build a new court-house. The Clerk was instructed to invite bids, by advertisements in Springfield papers. John Maxwell protested against these proceedings, and had his protest entered upon the records, as follows:—

"I, John Maxwell, one of the members of the County Commissioners' Board of De Witt County, do hereby dissent and enter my most solemn protest against the majority of said board in relation to the building of a court-house, or receiving proposals for the same; first, believing that the

people are already oppressed with taxation, and the county is already some twelve or fourteen hundred (over two thousand) dollars in debt, and that the people, who should ever rule, have not been consulted on the subject; these, with many other reasons, I deem sufficient to dissent from the majority, being determined to do no act of this kind without consulting the people.'

The fiscal statement of June, 1847, shows a county debt of \$2117.35, with \$16.70 in the treasury to meet it.

Tenth Board.

JOHN MAXWELL,
WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, } 1847 to 1848.
W. G. WRIGHT.

The protest of Maxwell's had delayed the building of the court-house for almost a year; meanwhile the question had been diligently mooted, and some citizens had volunteered pecuniary aid towards building a better court-house.

The records of the board, December term, 1847, contain the following:—

"Whereas, the citizens of De Witt County have bound themselves to raise one thousand dollars, in responsible subscriptions, for the purpose of building a court-house in the town of Clinton; therefore it is ordered that the County Commissioners proceed to the letting of said house on the first Monday of January next, said house to be two stories high, thirty two feet wide by forty-four feet long, built of brick, and finished in a good workman-like manner. It is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk cause an advertisement to be published in the *State Register*, for three weeks, stating that a court house will be built, of the size and form aforesaid; that \$500 will be paid when the walls are erected, and \$500 when the same is completed and received, and the balance to be paid as to be agreed upon by the parties at the time of accepting the bid; bids to be sent in by the first Monday of January, 1848."

Messrs. Smith & Dellahunt took the contract on the 3d of January, 1848, for \$3,300. The court-house was completed and received in June, 1849; the contractors were paid \$265 for extras not provided for in contract, to wit: "Cupola" and painting. The total cost of the building was \$3,565. The county issued eleven bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,674.53, to pay the balance due to the contractors on the day of settlement. They seem to have received previously the sum of \$880.47, and it is very probable that this amount was raised by voluntary contributions.

Eleventh Board.

JOHN MAXWELL,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } 1848 to 1849.
WILLIAM COTTINGHAM.

The building of the court-house seems to have occupied the attention of the commissioners to a great extent, no other public business being considered during the time. The collector of the revenue of 1847 had departed this life rather abruptly, leaving his accounts in a somewhat confused condition. The financial statement of 1849 reports tax-bills of 1847 to the amount of \$679 still outstanding, and the county debt to be \$4,250.01, and not a dollar in the treasury. The ordinary expenditures during the year amounted to \$1,955.20 only.

Twelfth Board.

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
WILLIAM COTTINGHAM, } Sept. 1, 1849, to Dec. 1, 1849.
JOHN MAXWELL, re-elected.)

The official term of this board was but brief. The new constitution of Illinois had abolished the county boards, substituting

in their stead county courts, to consist of one judge and two associate justices, to be elected for a term of four years.

The last county board perfected a settlement with the collector of the revenue for 1848, who had also completed the work of his predecessor.

From this settlement it appears that William Mitchell had collected \$252 41 before his death.

The county debt amounted, as stated above, to \$4,250.01, to wit:

Court-house bonds of 1839.....	\$604 00
Jail bonds, balance of.....	205 00
Accrued interest on above Court-house bonds.....	600 48
Court-house bonds of 1849.....	2,674 53
County orders—unpaid.....	166 00
TOTAL.....	\$4250 01

First County Court, 1849 to 1853.

DANIEL ROBBINS, Judge.
JOHN MAXWELL, } Associate Justices.
WILLIAM DANNER, }

Up to this time the authorities of the county had in no wise aided in the improvement of roads and the building of bridges, so much needed; nor had the financial condition of the county permitted any appropriations for this purpose.

In 1850 the county court had bridges built over Rock Creek, Big Slough, south-east of Mount Pleasant, Salt Creek, at the crossing of the road from Clinton to Marion and South Fork of Salt Creek, near Mount Pleasant, spending \$325 in their erection. The current county expenditures during the year exceeded those of the preceding years to the amount of about \$500, \$1,229 10 in county orders, and \$163.85 in juror warrants were issued during the year. The records give also an account of the town lots in Clinton, sold by the sheriff in April, 1851. James Allsup bought fourteen lots for \$286, Samuel Harrold, one for \$34.25; S. Slatton, one for \$30; Nathan Murphy, one for \$20; Alex. Argo, three for \$84; Samuel Cox, one for \$25; W. N. Meservay, one for \$25; Thomas Little, two for \$40, and W. Yearman, one for \$20. These twenty-five lots had been appraised at \$1,562.50 in 1839, and were sold for \$566.25 in 1851. No wonder that the paper of the county remained under par.

The county jail was found by the grand jury to be in a "dilapidated, unsafe, and unfit condition," and the sheriff was ordered to have it repaired at once. The reader will soon learn what steps that officer took to carry out this order.

Associate Justice William Danner died on the 13th of July, 1851. The following resolutions were entered of record September, 1851:

"That by the death of William Danner the county has lost a good citizen, a just and faithful judge, an upright and honorable man.

"That this court, feeling deeply the loss of their associate, tender their sympathy to his bereaved family.

"That the clerk make out and transmit to the widow of the deceased a copy of these resolutions."

W. Y. McCord was elected associate justice to fill vacancy caused by the death of William Danner.

The county expenditures were constantly increasing, the taxes grew higher, and yet the public debt was not reduced. The court continued to make internal improvements by the building of numerous bridges, and the citizens endorsed this proceeding by re-electing the county judge for another term.

Second County Court, 1853 to 1857.

DANIEL ROBBINS, *County Judge*.
 SAMUEL GRAHAM,
 CHARLES C. WATSON, } *Associate Justices*.

The same system of internal improvements was pursued during this term. The county tax, \$4,458.22 in 1853, was increased to \$7,300 in 1854.

A short abstract of the tax values of the county may find space here.

Value of live stock	\$400,000
Moneys at interest	135,000
Store goods	79,000
Farming utensils	55,000
All other personal property	150,000
Farming lands	930,000
Town and city lots	85,000
TOTAL	\$1,825,000

The state tax for the year amounted to about \$9,000, and the local school taxes to a little more than \$2,000. The total tax did not exceed one dollar per one hundred dollars of tax value. Still the usual growling at the enormous taxes were constantly heard. It is very much to be deplored that none of the constitutional growlers of those years had to pay taxes, when they had run up, as in the city of Clinton, to ten times the amount mentioned herein.

The jail building had meanwhile remained an eye-sore; the peremptory order of the county court, that the sheriff should at once repair the building, had been disobeyed, ignored, yea, treated with contempt. A powder plot at Clinton in 1854! and so reported by grand jury of the county, as will more fully appear from the following, a verbatim copy of said report:

De Witt County Circuit Court, May term, 1855. Pleas b gun and held at the Court-house in Clinton, on Monday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1855. HON. DAVID DAVIS, Judge of the 8th judicial circuit, composed of the counties of De Witt, etc., presiding.

On the 18th day of May of the said May term, the following order appears of record:

The grand jury this day returned into court the following order, to wit:

"The grand jury have visited the jail of our county, we find the roof very much dilapidated, the rooms very filthy, and an amount of gunpowder, nearly two kegs spilled on the floor some time last year, and not removed, with the probability that it has settled between the crossed timbers and beneath."

It is therefore ordered by the court, that all prisoners of this county shall be committed to either the county jail of McLean or Pangoon counties, until the county court of this county shall prepare a suitable prison; it is further ordered that the clerk of this court certify this report, together with this order, to the county court at its next regular session.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
 DE WITT COUNTY } ss. I, Robert Lewis, clerk of the
 circuit court within and for said county, do hereby certify the
 above to be a true copy of the report and order, as appears of
 record in this office this 3d of June, 1855.



ROBERT LEWIS, *Clerk*.

William Bolin, who had been sheriff in 1854, and ex-officio jailer of the county, was considered the intellectual originator, the modern Robert Ratesby as it were, of this diabolical plot;

it has never been ascertained whom he had intended for the Guy Fawks of this conspiracy, he probably intended to play that part too. However his plans, like those of the London plotters of 1604, were frustrated. Guy Fawks' day (November 5) was kept as a national holiday for over two hundred years, and was also celebrated in the New England states for many years. Even to this day, the street gamins of London may be seen, on the 5th day of November, dragging Guy Fawks in effigy through the streets of London, and burning it publicly at night. The historical day of the discovery of the De Witt county powder plot is the 14th day of May. So far the two conspiracies are analagous; they differ, however, materially in the objects to be attained. Ratesby and Fawks attempted to destroy the great and good men of the land, while Bolin aimed at the bad and wretched jail-birds of his county; and if hereafter the boys of De Witt county should contemplate to celebrate their 14th day of May, let them have a booming bonfire in honor of their grim old sheriff.

The county court of those days looked upon the matter from a different standpoint, and contemplated with anger the extra expenditures to be met. Their order in reference to the affair, sinister as it appears, is not plain nor very intelligible—reading as follows:

"The grand jury has condemned the county jail on account of its being in a filthy condition and in need of repairs—that gunpowder to the extent of two kegs has been spilled on the floor, descending through the cracks thereof, making it unsafe to life, and that Hon. Judge Davis had thereupon ordered that all criminals or persons committed in De Witt county should be conveyed to the Bloomington or Springfield jails in this state—and that this court, being of the opinion that the gunpowder above alluded to was placed in said jail by the permission of William Bolin then sheriff. *It is therefore ordered*, that the court will choose a man, and that the said William Bolin may choose a man, and if they cannot agree, the two to choose a third man to value the said jail, and that said William Bolin may use any means he may choose for the purpose of removing the difficulty so far as the powder is concerned, at his own risk; and as to the cleaning and repairing of said jail, this court will provide, the said Bolin being accountable only so far as the use of fire or other means he may use for the purpose of removing the danger of the powder to the county for the value of said jail."

The records do not disclose who were chosen to value, nor what further measures were resorted to. It is probable, however, that the building of a new jail in 1857 was in part brought about by the plot.

Charles C. Watson vacated his office in autumn, 1854, and was succeeded by George B. Lemen in December of said year.

The Clinton division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 216, were granted the free use of the court-room up stairs, on condition that said Sons repair damages done by holding meetings in said room previously, to repair broken benches, put new glass where there are holes in the lights, and repair the plastering around the stove-pipe. This order leads us to infer that the meetings of these Temperate Sons had been rather intemperate.

On the 26th of January, 1857, the bids for building a new jail were opened, and the contract awarded to Hoagland & Ricketts, who offered to build the jail according to plans and specifications for \$12,000 in cash, or for \$14,578.40 in county bonds, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date; the building was to be completed on or before December 1, 1857.

The court chose the bond bid, and the contractors filing a good and sufficient indemnity bond, issued a number of bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$17,223.00, to become due in June, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, respectively, bearing six per cent. annual interest from date of issue, viz., March 6th, 1857, in payment of work hereafter to be done!

W. Bolin, G. B. Lemen, and Jesse Stout were appointed experts to inspect the work as it progressed. The jail was to be built on the plans of the Tazewell county jail, then considered one of the best in the State.

The ground on which it was to be erected had been bought of Fred. Hanguer, who received his pay, viz., \$623.87, in ten per cent. interest-bearing county bonds, March 2d, 1858. We have failed to ascertain why the county court issued and paid over to the contractors \$17,223 in county bonds, instead of \$14,578.40, as previously agreed upon. The cash bid of \$12,000, made at the same time, indicates that the county paper, at the time of receiving bids (January 2d, 1857), was worth about eighty-three cents per dollar. Two months later (March, 1857), it seemed to have taken \$17,223 in county bonds to represent \$12,000 in money; in other words, county orders were then worth only seventy cents per one dollar.

This unfavorable condition of the finances of the county delayed the work of the contractors, who, in one instance, had to hypothecate \$9000 of those bonds to obtain a temporary loan of only \$2500. In July, 1858, the county court negotiated with A. Gridley & Co. a loan of \$12,000, in order to have funds with which to pay the work on the jail as it progressed. The money was placed in the McClean county bank, and was to be checked out by Robert Lewis, and only in favor of the jail contractors, and in amounts in accordance with the progress of the work.

This is the first instance of placing public funds under the control of a fiscal agent, of rudely ignoring the county treasurer, and in defiance of the revenue law. The jail bonds mentioned above (\$17,223) seem to have been surrendered to the county court in part only, as some of them are marked "paid," and defaced; none of them have been destroyed, and they all remain on file in the Clerk's office. No financial statements are mentioned during this period, and with part of the county funds in another county, part in hands of collectors, and balance, if any, in the hands of treasurer, it would scarcely have been possible to have a correct and succinct statement made.

The people of the county had meanwhile become restive and dissatisfied with the management of their affairs. A petition, signed by Nathaniel Razez and ninety-nine others, praying for a vote on the adoption of township organization, was presented to the court in September, 1858. The court thereupon ordered a vote, and the system was adopted by a vote of 1424 against 308 at the November election in 1858.

In December, 1858, R. Lewis reported that he had drawn \$5262.22 of the county deposits in the McClean county bank.

A. L. Barnett, Smith D. Jones, and D. M. Drag were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into townships.

In January, 1859, Robert Lewis reported that he had drawn \$2450 of the jail funds, leaving a balance of \$4387 78 in bank. The court ordered the issuing of \$12,433.80 in new bonds, to take up an equal amount of jail bonds issued March 7th, 1858, which were ordered to be cancelled.

The county court remained in activity until June 6th, 1859, confining themselves to routine business only, when the Board of Supervisors took charge of the government of the county.

SUPERVISORS.

First Board—1859 to 1860.

George A. Hume, of Wapella, Chairman; Wilson Allen, Texas; B. G. Lisenby, Creek; Hiram Chandler, Nixon; A. A. Eads, Barnett; W. B. Smith, Clintonia; John D. Hutchin, Tunbridge; James Millmore, Harp; Edward O. Day, De Witt; Thos. C. Robb, Waynesville; C. S. Cain, Wilson; R. R. Knight, Santa Anna; and Jonathan Pearson, of Rutledge.

One of the first resolutions of the board was to employ a competent attorney to attend to the legal business of the county, and to be the counsellor of the board in their proceedings. They accepted the offer of L. Weldon, and fixed his compensation at one hundred dollars per annum.

Questions having arisen as to the legality of the acts of the former county court since April, 1859, the Board asked C. H. Moore and L. Weldon for their opinion in regard to this matter. This opinion was given on the 9th of June, 1859, in words as follows:—

" TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CLINTON COUNTY.

" GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, to whom you referred the question: 'When did the power of the county court of this county over county business cease?' would give as their legal opinion, that on and after the first Tuesday of April, 1859, the county court, for county business, ceased to exist, and that any acts done after that time were illegal and void.

" The sixth section of the 7th article of our Constitution provides how counties can adopt township organization.

" The Legislature, in their Act of April 1st, 1851, article 1, section 4, expressly states, that if it shall appear that a majority of the legal votes of said county was cast for township organization, then the county so voting shall be governed by and subject to the provisions of this Act.

" Township organization on and after the first Tuesday in April succeeding said election.

" As we presume that there was nothing wrong intended, permit us to suggest that your board run over all acts done by them, and adopt all that are right. These that you don't ratify are dead letters, and you had better so notify the Clerk, Treasurer, and Sheriff."

The opinion rendered was undoubtedly correct, and the advice, though unasked, more so, and what is still better, the board had sense enough to act on this wise suggestion. Fault-finding seems to have been the rule for years and years; committees of investigation chase one another; reports follow reports, until the climax is capped by a resolution of the board to *investigate their own actions*.

Returning to the subject, let it be said that the Board of Supervisors examined the proceedings had by the defunct county court up to the fourth day of June, and that these proceedings were sanctioned by the following resolution:—

" Resolved, that after a full examination of the proceedings of the old officers of the old county court, from the 1st to the 4th of June, and as from the full examination of laws and decisions of the Supreme Court, and likewise of legal counsel, we are fully satisfied that their powers ceased on the 5th of April last, and further, that, as we find all bills that were allowed were fair on their face; and we further agree that the Clerk shall issue his orders on the same."

From the latter part of this resolution, it is to be inferred that the board suspected that doubtful claims or jobs had been passed on and ordered to be paid; hence the trouble. The "old members of the old county court," however, had acted wisely and properly in confining themselves to routine business only, and in finally disposing of pending claims against the county. These "old members of the old county court" certainly knew more

about the merits of those claims than a number of new men could find out in the brief space of their seasons.

The jail contracted for in 1857 was received in June, 1859. Hoagland and Ricketts, contractors, received the following amounts, to wit:—

First payment, bonds of March, 1857, . . .	\$2500 00
Amounts drawn from county funds in Me- Cleau county bank,	8,776 40
Subsequent payments (June 10th), proba- bly county orders,	641 25
	<hr/>
	\$11,917 65

The actual cost of the jail seems to have exceeded this amount, as will appear from the following:—

Jail bonds paid to contractors as above, . . .	\$2,500 00
Bonds issued January, 1859, to take up part of first jail bonds, issued March 7th, 1857,	12,433 80
Amount paid to contractors in cash as above, . . .	9,417 65
Amount paid Fred. Hanguer for lot,	623 87
	<hr/>
	\$24,975 32

The original jail bonds, \$17,233, seem to have been disposed of as follows:—

Amount paid <i>bona fide</i> to contractors, . . .	\$2,500 00
Amount redeemed by the issue of January, 1859,	12,433 80
Amount surrendered to the county,	2,289 20
	<hr/>
	\$17,223 00

On the 24th of June, 1850, L. Welden was appointed agent of the county to prosecute its claim against the Federal Government for swamp lands sold in violation of the Swamp-Land Act of 1850.

Darius Hall was made the fiscal agent of the county, June 24th, 1859. All county moneys were ordered to be deposited with him, and he was to pay interest to the county at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all deposits left in his hands for over sixty days. This arrangement, probably made through motives of economy, was wholly and absolutely wrong. The Treasurer of the county is by law the custodian of all county funds, and his bond secures the county against loss.

The boundaries of the townships of Clintonia and Wapella, were changed, September, 1859; sections one, two, three, four, five and six of Clintonia were added to Wapella.

The first tax levy made by the Board of Supervisors was thirty-three cents per one hundred dollars.

John Warner was made swamp-agent in December, 1859, in place of L. Weldon heretofore appointed.

The boundary between Santa Anna and De Witt township were changed by taking off from Santa Anna and adding to De Witt the following tracts, to wit.: commencing at the north-west corner of section thirty, in township twenty, range five east, thence east to the north-east corner of the north-west quarter of said section, thence south one-half mile, thence east to county line, thence south-west with the county line to the range line, thence north with the range line to the place of beginning.

The Board, by order of December, 1859, prohibited the keeping of saloons or tipping houses, by a vote of ten against three—Wilson, Allen, J. D. Hutchin, and Ben. Lisenby voting nay.

In March, 1860, the Board instructed their attorney, L. Weldon, to bring suit against ex sheriff Merryman, for the recovery of revenue balances in his hands, viz., \$375.00, from 1856, and \$425.00, from 1857.

The finances of the county were found to be in a very confused state, so that it became necessary, in the opinion of the Board, to cause a minute examination to be made. The following resolution—the records do not state who brought it in, nor who seconded it, was passed at the same term:

Resolved, 1st. That on the second day of said term of the Board of Supervisors, the board proceed to issue bonds to the amounts of fifty and one hundred dollars, payable five years after date thereof, with 8 per cent interest, payable annually by the county.

2d. That county orders or jury warrants, when presented to the amount of \$50 00, or its multiple, shall be exchanged for such bonds, and then be cancelled and burned, and a record of the same be kept, in which each bond issued shall be numbered as issued.

3d. That the bonds be signed by the clerk and the chairman of the Board, and countersigned by the County Treasurer.

4th. That the clerk is hereby authorized to procure blank bonds of the denomination of \$50.00 and \$100 00—to be of some good form.

5th. That the Board proceed to get up a petition to the legislature for a law legalizing the issue of the above bonds.

6th. That these resolutions be published once in the "*Central Transcript*."

Would it not have been proper to have given the fifth resolution the place of the first one? And why had Darius Hall been made the fiscal agent of the county, when there were not even funds on hand to pay expenses?

Second Board—1860 to 1861.

Wilson Allen, of Texas township, chairman; William Clagg, Clintonia; Hiram Chandler, Nixon; J. K. Davis, Wilson; A. A. Eads, Barnett; William Faller, Rutledge; J. D. Hutchin, Tunbridge; Tillman Lane, Creek; Thomas Love, Wapella; Isaac Monet, Santa Anna; Alexander McCoukey, De Witt; Thomas C. Robb, Waynesville; and James T. Willmore, of Harp.

This Board held their first meeting on the 10th of September, 1860, having allowed the county to govern itself for fully six months.

On the 12th of September the Board made an order to sell the swamp lands belonging to the county. These lands seem to have embraced some 1934 acres in the aggregate, 454 of which were sold at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10.33 per acre, netting \$2,844.70.

On the 13th of September, the Board passed a most sweeping order, in the following resolution, to wit.:

That the Board of Supervisors now in session, declare all old orders, contracts or agreements, heretofore made by the county judges, under county organization and not consummated or entered into, shall be void from and after this day!!

Nullification, yea, repudiation. Shades of John Caldwell Calhoun!

On the 31st of December, the board sold the old county farm to R. E. Liveney for \$1,202 00.

A committee having examined the books of the circuit clerk, reported that docket fees, amounting in the aggregate to \$306.00, had been collected, and not been paid into the county treasury.

Another financial measure of very doubtful merit was taken—

(see Book C., page 97)—by passing the following resolution, apparently not "fathered:"

"That the treasurer of De Witt county is hereby authorized to use county orders at 10 per cent. discount, in raising the balance of the money necessary to pay interest on the jail bonds, after getting the balance in the hands of Darius Hall due the county, or as much lower as he can."

How is this very remarkable order to be understood, or to be construed? The treasurer is authorized to use county orders, &c. How was he to procure them? County orders can only be issued on vouchers duly audited and allowed; they certainly could not be issued as a commodity to be sold. It is therefore to be inferred, that county orders heretofore issued and redeemed, were to be put on the market again, a most pernicious, if not felonious, proceeding!

On January 3d, 1860, two bonds, of \$700 00 each, bearing 8 per cent. annual interest, and maturing January 3d, 1866, were issued in payment of goods purchased of Messrs. Herring & Co.

Third Board—1861 to 1862.

A. A. of Barnett, chairman; Wilson Allen, Hiram Chandler, Nixon; William Fuller, Rutledge; Walter Karr, Wapella; G. B. Lemen, Harp; Isaac Monett, Santa Anna; Alexander McConkey, De Witt; Thomas Ritchie, Creek; John P. Mitchell, Clintonia; James B. Turner, Tunbridge; Bynton Tenney, Waynesville, and Luther S. Hubble, of Wilson.

The first meeting of this board was held in May, 1861. Fort Sumter had been fired upon and occupied by the rebels; the civil war was inaugurated!

Thomas Snell presented a petition to the board, praying for the appropriation of \$5,000.00 to defray the expenses of uniforming the volunteers from De Witt county, and to support the families of those volunteers while in the field. This petition was referred to a special committee of seven, to wit: Chandler, Lemon, Allen, Monett, Tenney, Fuller and Karr, with instructions to act immediately. The committee reported unanimously in favor of granting the prayer, and upon motion of James B. Turner, the following order was made:

"Be it ordered, by the board of supervisors of the county of De Witt, now in session, that John P. Mitchell, John Bishop and L. D. Hovey, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to disburse the funds appropriated by this board for uniforming all volunteers from this county regularly mustered into the service of the United States, or of this state, and for the necessary expense of assisting in the support of the families of those who volunteer, while in service, and that said committee shall have power to appropriate so much of said funds as may seem to them actually necessary for the purpose aforesaid, pledging the good faith of the county for the payment of the same to be drawn by orders on the county treasurer, to be paid out of money to be levied and collected for that specific purpose, by said board at the next September term, in the same manner as state or county taxes are now collected by law, and that said committee shall be bound to make a full report of all their acts at the regular meeting of said board on or before September next, and before entering upon their duties they shall be required to give an approved bond to this county for the faithful performance of their duties for the best interest of the county in the sum of \$10,000"

The committee reported in September as provided above; their report was approved, but never made a matter of record, nor could it be found among the files. A special tax, the first war tax, of 12 cents, was levied to meet those expenses, and the col-

lector was instructed to pay the amount collected to the treasurer of the committee, instead of the county treasurer, where it really belonged. The assessed value of taxable property in the county was at that time about \$2,300,000, and the tax levied would net about \$2,500.00, or one-half of the amount appropriated. It is therefore to be inferred that the committee managed to meet all necessary expenses with about \$2,500, instead of the \$5,000 appropriated.

The August interest on county bonds, viz., \$1,200, was overdue, and no funds were in sight, neither for this nor the February interest. The board therefore ordered that the holders of said coupons receive a bond of \$1,200, bearing eight per cent. interest, and to mature in 1865.

According to the amount of semi-annual interest due in August, 1861, the county bonded debt must then have amounted to \$30,000 in eight per cent. bonds, principally accrued from the building of the jail.

On February 11, 1862, the clerk was instructed to pay to A. Gridley & Co. county orders to the amount of \$1,414.50, in payment of \$1,200 in coupons, \$600 of which were six months overdue; county orders seem to have been worth 85 cents per \$1.00 at that time.

The tax levy of 1861 was as follows:

State tax, 47 cents per \$100.....	\$10,177 67
County " 50 " "	11,501 15
War " 12 " "	2,760 27
Town " 81 " " average	1,913 25
Road " 31 " " average	877 89
School " 35 " " average	8,133 53
Delinquent taxes of former years.....	2,194 63
TOTAL.....	\$37,558 39

or about 1.53 per one hundred dollars tax value. Wilson Allen was appointed a committee to examine all county records, with a view of ascertaining if there were any moneys due to the county, and by whom.

Fourth Board—1862 to 1863.

Boynton Tenney, of Waynesville, chairman; H. P. Smith, Santa Anna, William Fuller, Rutledge; Luther S. Hubble, Wilson; Thomas Loer, Wapella; J. R. Hall, Barnett; J. P. Mitchell, Clintonia; G. B. Lemen, Harp; Jacob Swigart, De Witt; Hiram Chandler, Nixon; John McAboy, Creek; Wilson Allen, Texas; and Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge. First meeting held August 7, 1862.

The interest in the war seemed to have absorbed everything; no committees were appointed to investigate, nor did former committees of investigation have anything to report.

The board resolved to negotiate an eight per cent. loan of \$25,000, bonds to mature in five, six, seven and eight years, in order to pay a bounty of \$40 to each volunteer, and to levy a special tax of \$2,000 to meet the first annual interest on the proposed loan. This part of the resolution was not carried out, but formally rescinded, and instead of it a special war tax of 50 cents on the one hundred dollars of tax value ordered; the proceeds of which were to be applied as follows:

- \$1,000 to redeem county orders heretofore issued to volunteers as bounty.
- \$2,000 to support the families of volunteers.
- \$2,000 to pay the interest on the war-loan of \$25,000, made September, 1862.

The tax of 50 cents would, however, produce more than twice

the amount above provided for, and as none of those war-bonds would mature during the coming year, it was and remains a question, why so large an amount was levied.

The ardor for war, and the desire for further blood-letting seemed to have abated to a certain degree. A resolution to discontinue payment of bounties from aud after October 1, 1862, was brought in before the board and debated. It was lost by a vote of five against eight.

J. R. Hall, G. B. Lemm, Hiram Chandler, L. S. Hubble and J. P. Mitchell voted for, and W. Fuller, Ben Howard, Tom Loer, John McAboy, H. P. Smith, Jacob Swigart and Wilson Allen against the resolution.

On the 30th of September the board modified the order in reference to the \$25,000 county loan, by substituting the following: The county clerk shall issue county orders, drawing ten per cent. annual interest from date of issue, to the amount of \$3,000, due October 1, 1863; \$7,000, due October 1, 1864; \$7,000, due October 1, 1865; and \$8,000, due October 1, 1866. These orders were issued and placed in the hands of the finance war committee—J. P. Mitchell, John Bishop, and L. D. Hovey, with instruction to sell them at the highest market price, and to use the money thus realized for bounty purposes. Subsequently the clause as to market price was modified by the words: NOT FOR LESS THAN 80 CENTS PER \$1.00. The records do not show what amount had been sold for less than 80 cents. It is a fact, however, that some bounty claims of those days are still pending.

The county had now been under the system of township organization for four years. Innumerable resolutions bearing on economy had been offered and passed, but matters had not improved; the credit of the county was impaired, not because the county was loaded down with debts, but because the "governors" had succeeded to make all believe that every body was not any more honest than the law would make him. The county debt was less than one per cent. of its tax values, or less than half of one per cent. of its actual values.

Fifth Board—1863 to 1864.

Wilson Allen, of Texas, chairman. William Fuller, of Rutledge; John Johnson, Wilson; Thomas Loer, Wapella; T. C. Robb, Waynesville; W. Morrow, Barnett; J. P. Mitchell, Clintonia; James W. McCord, Harp; A. D. Chapin, De Witt; John McAboy, Creek; Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge; W. H. Martin, Nixon; H. P. Smith, of Santa Anna.

The board had their first meeting in September, 1863, and for want of having anything else to do, they appointed a new committee under the chairmanship of William Fuller, to re-examine all county books and papers, to ascertain if there were any funds due to the county, etc.

In December, 1863, John Warner reported that he had succeeded in recovering \$679.30 swamp land funds, that he had paid to the auditor of state the expenses incurred in surveying swamp lands, to wit: \$235, that his commissions, twenty per cent. of amount recovered, aggregated \$135.86; and that, with his report, he tendered the balance, viz., \$308.44 to the county. This report was accepted.

The board ordered another loan of \$3,000 for war purposes. This amount of money was to be distributed to the several townships in equal amounts, and to be disbursed by the supervisors in the support of the families of volunteers. A queer measure, and of very questionable merit.

Exit fifth board.

Sixth Board—1864 to 1865.

H. P. Smith, of Santa Anna, chairman. Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge; Wilson Allen, Texas; Tilman Lane, Creek; W. S. Brooks, Nixon; Eli Robb, Barnett; James De Land, Clintonia; Isaac McCuddy, Harp; Jacob Swigart, De Witt; Thomas Loer, Wapella; John Johnson, Wilson; William Fuller, Rutledge, and J. M. Sampson, of Waynesville.

The various investigation committees appointed during preceding years have thus far not reported. The board held its first meeting in September, and confined its action to a pretty stiff tax levy, nearly three times as high as that of 1861. The board had come to the conclusion that the interest of the county debt should not longer be paid by issuing new bonds, and that part of the old bonds should be taken up and canceled. In order to have the necessary funds the following levy was made:

Current expenses,	40 cts.
Special tax to redeem bonds,	75 "
War tax,	50 "
	81 65

For county purposes alone. State and local taxes made the levy reach three dollars per one hundred dollars tax value.

The support of paupers had, in the meantime, been a constantly growing expense, and the board contracted with Thomas Harris to take charge of all county paupers at \$2.50 per week for board. Six thousand dollars were appropriated towards the support of the families of volunteers during the current year. The records do not state how this fund was to be distributed, hence it may be inferred that the distribution plan practised in 1863 was tried again. The sale of the swamp lands was completed on the 13th of March, 1865. The county had sold in all 1930 acres of swamp land, and had drawn from that source the handsome revenue of \$10,103.18, the average price being \$5.25 per acre.

The accounts of the outgoing Treasurer, B. J. Jones, were, on examination, found to be short to the amount of \$2,580.03, as reported September 14th, 1864. If, during his term of office, all county moneys had passed through the Treasurer of the county, as the law contemplates and prescribes, the Treasurer's compensation would have exceeded the above amount; besides, the Treasurer was lawfully entitled to his full percentage on all county funds handled by fiscal agents or war finance committees.

In February, 1865, at the last call for volunteers, the quota of the county appeared to have been one hundred and one, and in order to avoid a draft, a large bounty, \$300 each, was offered and paid in ten per cent. bearing county bonds, 101 of which, representing \$30,300, were issued.

The war-fund committee was at last discharged, March 14th, 1865, and the County Treasurer authorized to act in its stead. A deal of confusion and anxiety would have been avoided, if the plain letter of the revenue law had been strictly adhered to.

At that time it was ascertained that some of the bonds issued to townships, in support of volunteer families, had not been used, and it was therefore ordered that those unused bonds should be "rescinded." Under this order \$2250 of those \$3,000, and 6000 issued in 1863 and 1864, were surrendered, and finally cancelled February, 1867.

The last war tax, fifty cents per one hundred dollars, was levied in 1866. The war fund levied as direct tax during this period of time amounted in

1861 to	\$2,760 27
1862 "	10,569 31
1863 "	11,241 30
1864 "	11,798 00
1865 "	14,467 09
1866 "	13,595 75
Total,	\$64,431 72

Of this amount the collectors of the county report to have collected and paid over to committees or treasurers, as the case might be, the sum of \$60,941.16; cost of collection was \$1218.82, and the balance, \$2271.74, remained on the tax books as back tax, and, when subsequently collected, was treated as part of the regular county revenue. This amount, however, was insufficient to pay and discharge all county war loans and accrued interest. The loans amounted to \$72,000 after deducting those \$2250 mentioned above, and the interest accrued during those years cannot have been less than \$18,000, making an aggregate of war expenditures of \$90,000 at least.

The readiness to make these sacrifices is highly commendable; but as the subject itself is more extensively treated in the chapter on "Patriotism," it may here be dismissed.

The expenditures of the county had been heavy during the year, but as all payments of interest were promptly met, and a part of the funded debt paid and canceled, and as the county funds were placed where the law directed they should be, the credit of the county was restored at once.

The administration by the Sixth Board of Supervisors was meritorious and efficient.

Seventh Board—1865 to 1866.

Wilson Allen, of Texas, Chairman; John Johnson, Wilson; W. R. Carle, Wapella; J. C. Cantrall, Waynesville; William Morrow, Barnett; James De Land, Clintonia; Isaac McCuddy, Harp; Darius Cheney, De Witt; John Bosserman, Nixon; Thomas Lane, Creek; Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge; W. C. McMurray, Santa Anna; and William Fuller, of Rutledge.

This board confined its labor to routine business only; the policy of the preceding board, "pay as you go," was strictly adhered to; the assessed values of taxable property in the county amounted now to \$2,820,635.

Eighth Board—1866 to 1867.

Wilson Allen, of Texas township, Chairman; William Fuller of Rutledge; J. K. Davis, of Wilson; T. L. Groff, of Wapella; J. C. Cantrall, of Waynesville; John Bartley, of Barnett; J. F. Harrold, of Harp; David Bosserman, of De Witt, John Bosserman, of Nixon; T. Lane, of Creek; M. B. Spicer, of Tunbridge; James De Land, of Clintonia, and W. C. McMurray, of Santa Anna.

This board appropriated \$10,700 towards building bridges in the several townships. The Clerk was ordered to issue six per cent interest-bearing county orders for that purpose, and William Fuller, O. Wakefield, and W. Clagg were appointed a special committee on bridge-building, and were entrusted with the disbursement of amounts appropriated.

Ninth Board—1867 to 1868.

James De Land, of Clintonia, Chairman; M. B. Spicer, of Tunbridge; D. M. Waller, of Texas; T. Lane, of Creek; John Bosserman, of Nixon; J. M. Maddox, of Barnett; J. F. Harrold, of Harp; David Bosserman, of De Witt; E. Davenport, of Waynesville; W. R. Carle, of Wapella; W. M. Smith, of

Wilson; William Fuller, of Rutledge, and S. S. Chapin, of Santa Anna.

Tenth Board—1868 to 1869.

Boynton Tenney, of Waynesville, Chairman; W. Y. McCord, of Santa Anna; James A. Wilson, of Wilson; H. D. Watson, of Wapella; D. Cheney, of De Witt; J. F. Harrold, of Harp; Lewis Campbell, of Clintonia; George Hartsock, of Texas; James A. Kirby, of Tunbridge; William Fuller, of Rutledge; John Manlove, of Nixon, and Thomas Maddox, of Barnett.

Eleventh Board—1869 to 1870.

William Y. McCord, of Santa Anna, Chairman; Peter Brickey, of Rutledge; J. A. Wilson, of Wilson; Calvia Timmons, of Waynesville; William Gambrel, of Barnett; James De Land, of Clintonia; R. Mitchell, of Harp; P. V. C. Poole, of De Witt; W. M. Moore, of Texas; James A. Kirby, of Tunbridge; John Bosserman, of Nixon, and William Wright, of Wapella.

During the administration of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh boards, public affairs seemed to have managed themselves. The boards confined themselves to the auditing of claims presented for payment.

A startling resolution, introduced by James De Land, was passed in 1867; we call it startling, because it reads so queer in a county where the temperance laws were strictly enforced, to wit: "James De Land is hereby authorized, by order of this board, to buy all necessary stimulants for the use of John Spradley, and that the County Treasurer is authorized to pay all bills thus contracted."

The records, of course, do not state the circumstances under which this strange order was made, and on inquiring, we learned that John Spradley had been a soldier in the army; had come home badly wounded, and had then to undergo the amputation of a leg. This operation is said to have been a rare triumph of surgery. Spradley survived for years. Dr. J. Wright, of Clinton, performed the operation.

The eighth board—1866 to 1867—had, as stated above, placed \$10,700 in the hands of a bridge-building committee. This amount had not all been disbursed; \$2975 were returned in 1869, and placed in the hands of the several Supervisors for direct disbursement.

Twelfth Board—1870 to 1871.

A. A. Eads, of Barnett, Chairman; Benjamin Howard, of Tunbridge; J. W. Blue, of Texas; J. D. Graham, of Creek; Ross Mitchell, of Harp; John Bosserman, of Nixon; James A. Wilson, of Wilson; P. V. C. Poole, of De Witt; David Kelley, of Santa Anna; James De Land, of Clintonia; E. B. Harrold, of Wapella; Calvin Timmons, of Waynesville, and Peter Brickey, of Rutledge.

Poole's claim to his seat was questioned, and the chair decided that Mr. Poole was not longer a member of the board, as he had moved his residence to McClean county.

The general prosperity and a plethora money-market had had its effect on the people of De Witt county as well as on others; various railroads were in contemplation, and aid was asked from counties, townships, cities, and towns. The good people of De Witt county tumbled handsomely and deeply into it. Large amounts of stock were subscribed for by townships and county, and this subscription has been the cause of endless troubles. In 1870 the county board instructed their chairman not to sign the county bonds intended for the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, and caused a copy of this instruction to be sent to the officers of the road,—a formal declaration of war.

In December, 1870, the authorities purchased a tract of land for the purpose of an asylum for the poor of the county, the present county farm.

The treasury of the county being depleted, the old and pernicious remedy of issuing interest-bearing county orders was again resorted to. The Clerk was instructed to issue, in payment for the farm, ten per cent. interest-bearing county orders, to the amount of \$5000, and *so much more as needed to meet the probable discount* (verbatim).

The actions of the board seem to have been the object of some criticism, as appears from the animus of the following "liberal" resolution, passed in December, 1870, viz.:

"Resolved, by the board of supervisors, that the editor of any paper of the county be *permitted (sic)* to examine the records with a view of publishing the proceedings of the board." There may be some propriety in such permissions, when granted by the Czar of Russia, the Tycoon of Japan, or the king of the Cannibal Islands, but a board of supervisors in the grand American Republic ought to have known that neither editors nor the people generally need any permit to inform themselves of the proceedings of their servants.

The domain of the county of De Witt seemed to have been too small for this board, as appears from the following resolution passed at the same December term:

Resolved, "That the registering law of the state is onerous, burdensome and productive of no good, and ought to be repealed."

Thirteenth Board.—1871 to 1872.

John D. Graham, of Creek, chairman; Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge; W. H. Grier, Texas; H. C. Martin, Nixon; William Gambrel, Barnett; James De Land, Clintonia; Robert Walker, Harp; Smith Fuller, De Witt; Calvin Timmons, Waynesville; E. B. Harrold, Wapella; James A. Wilson, Wilson; Peter Brickey, Rutledge; and David Kelley, of Santa Anna.

A resolution, that the chairman be instructed not to sign any county bonds for the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad company, until there had been a full investigation of the legality of issuing such bonds, and of the constitutional power of the legislature to authorize such subscriptions, was voted down, only Walker voting in the affirmative. (What had become of the member who had seconded the motion?)

The board voted to the various town-hips the sum of \$1,450.00; the records do not state who introduced the resolution, nor for what purposes the money was voted. The several supervisors were authorized to call on the clerk for their respective money orders!!

The issuing of such orders, with no audited vouchers to back them, is a violation of law, and the treasurer, who honors them, is liable on his bond for the full amount. Another resolution, following at the heels of the preceding one, is worse—an absolute wrong, as the supervisors vote themselves a larger compensation than the law contemplates, to wit; \$2.00 per diem, \$1.50 a day for expenses, and 10 cents per mile, mileage, one trip. Robert Walker voted—*noy*.

The railroad fight came up again, on December 27th, 1871. The following resolution, introduced by De Land, was passed:

Resolved, by the board of the supervisors of De Witt county, that W. Gambrel, Robert Walker, and Benjamin Howard be appointed a committee to employ proper counsel to inquire as to the legality of the bonds of De Witt county, given to the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad company, and if by their decision they are found to be illegal, resist the collection of the tax as now extended on the various collectors' books.

Lorenzo D. Hovey had been elected county treasurer and collector, and collected a part of that railroad tax during the year.

Fourteenth Board.—1872 to 1873.

David Kelley, of Santa Anna, chairman; Robert Walker, Harp; Moses Fredmore, Nixon; Henry Bennett, Creek; Benjamin Howard, Tunbridge; William Bishop, Clintonia; E. B. Harrold, Wapella; William Gambrel, Barnett; W. H. Oglevie, Waynesville; W. M. Moore, Texas; J. A. Lemert, Wilson; D. A. Resencrans, De Witt; and Peter Brickey, of Rutledge.

The committee appointed in December, 1871, made report in August, 1872. The report, not recorded, nor on file, was received, and the committee discharged. The tax fight continued, being based principally on the omission of the treasurer's signature on the bonds issued.

By a resolution of the board the salary of the circuit clerk and sheriff, was fixed at \$1,500 per annum, and \$1,000 each for deputy hire.

This board seemed to have had an inclination to enter into general legislating, as shown hereby:

"Be it *resolved* by the supervisors of De Witt county, that the extending of common law jurisdiction to county courts, and the present mode of selecting jurors is both expensive and unnecessary, and is derogatory to the best interest of the tax-payers of this county, and should be repealed." Another:

"Be it *resolved*, by the board of supervisors of De Witt county, that the present registry law is useless and burdensome, and a tax on the people without any benefit whatever resulting therefrom, and that both experience and economy, as well as justice and right, demand its immediate repeal."—Still another:

"*Resolved*, second, that it is our opinion the present requirements of the common school law in reference to the qualifications of teachers, is an unjust discrimination in favor of certain state institutions and injurious to the masses of the people, and that *equity and good conscience* demand its immediate repeal."

"*Resolved*, third, that in our opinion the county superintendent is a mere man of straw, and that the office should be abolished, and a county board of examiners elected or appointed instead thereof, to be paid by the applicants for teaching."

Fifteenth Board.—1873 to 1874.

David Kelley, of Santa Anna, chairman; John Randolph, Tunbridge; S. E. Arnold, Creek; Charles Klipzig, Nixon; William Gambrel, Barnett; Lewis Campbell, Clintonia; Robert Walker, Harp; Jacob Swigart, De Witt; James P. Strange, Waynesville; E. B. Harrold, Wapella; Joshua Lemert, Wilson; Peter Brickey, Rutledge; and W. M. Phares, of Texas.

First meeting was held in September; the salary of the county clerk was fixed at \$1,200.00, and \$1,000 for deputy hire; salary of county judge at \$400 per annum.

William Gambrel resigned, and was succeeded by Z. D. Cantrell—appointed.

The county employed E. H. Palmer, and Weldon, Benjamin, as attorneys in the railroad bond suits.

On the 2nd of February, 1874, the following resolutions—not stated by whom introduced, was passed, to wit:

Whereas, the county finance is in a "mixed" and unsatisfactory condition in consequence of our county officials not carrying out the provisions of the laws now in force in regard to records; and whereas, in order to get our finances in a more safe and "intelligible" condition, and for the purpose of having our laws fully carried out,—therefore be it resolved by the board of supervisors of De Witt county in session, that the treasurer of

De Witt county is hereby instructed to carry out sections 30 and 31, chapters 27, page 149. Gross' Statutes of Illinois; also section 25 of chapter 25, page 156 of the above statutes."

The following resolution may account in part for the "mixed" condition of "our" finance; it was passed on the 3rd of February, 1874.

Resolved, by the board of supervisors of De Witt county, that a committee of two be appointed by the chair, to search records and reports, and make a full investigation of the acts and doings of THIS BOARD and its committees in relation to the purchasing of and paying for the poor farm, the amount paid, and how paid; also, the purchasing of stock and farm implements, and fitting up the poor farm for the first year, also naming the expenses of each year, and report to this board at its next meeting."

Walker and Randolph were appointed as members of this committee.

Sixteenth Board.—1874 to 1875.

David Kelley, of Santa Anna, chairman; Amos Dick, Waynesville; Charles Klipzig, Nixon; J. M. Hendrix, Creek; Z. Cantrall, Barcott; E. B. Harrold, Wapella; Robert Walker, Harp; J. H. Randolph, Tonbridge; Lewis Campbell, Clintonia; James Wilson, Wilson; Jacob Swigart, De Witt; W. M. Phares, Texas; and James Vandeventer, of Rutledge.

The committee of investigation, Messrs. Walker and Randolph, submitted their report, at the first meeting of the board in April, 1874.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PURCHASE OF POOR-FARM.

To the Board of Supervisors of De Witt county:—Your committee appointed to investigate the acts of this board and its committees in purchasing, fitting up, and putting in practicable operation the poor-farm, also its necessary expenses, would report, that we find on page 640 Supervisors' record, a resolution appointing a committee of three to purchase a farm, and put in operation as a poor-farm, and instructing the county clerk to issue county orders to pay all indebtedness incurred thereby. Your committee cannot learn from the records that any bonds were issued. James De Land, Benjamin Howard, and John Bosserman, were appointed that committee. From other sources your committee learned that bonds to the amount of \$5,000 were issued and sold to Shepard & Co., of Chicago, but that afterwards it was discovered that the county had no authority to issue such bonds. And on page 472 of supervisors' record, we find a resolution directing De Land to correspond with Shepard & Co., and have the bonds paid in some other way. On same page committee on poor-farm reported. Report was approved and ordered filed, and the committee directed to complete their work. Your committee could not find said report among the files, nor ascertain or learn its contents. On page 473, we find a resolution directing the county clerk to issue county orders to cover all indebtedness incurred in purchasing and fitting up the poor-farm. Your committee, by examining the stubs on the order book, found the following orders have been issued:

J. De Land, to pay on land.....	\$1,600 00
Millard and others, work on buildings.....	1,690 12
Bishop, McGill & Co., J. R. Hall, farm.....	258 28
E. H. Palmer and J. R. Hall, mules.....	230 00
Kirk, for work on poor-house.....	100 00
J. M. Green.....	17 50
B. Mills.....	530 00
Thomas Kelley, for money paid Shepard.....	5,152 77
TOTAL.....	\$8,578 67

(The committee's addition is incorrect, should be \$9,578.67.)

\$4,000 of the above amount were paid on the farm, and the balance, \$4,578.67 should be \$5,578.67) seems to have been spent in building the house, buying teams, stock, farming tools, household furniture, seeds, feed and provisions for the first year. What part was spent in building your committee have not the means of knowing. The farm contains two hundred acres, and the contract price \$9,500. Four thousand of that amount appears to have been paid out of the above orders, the balance was to be paid in two notes, which were made by B. Mills, and secured by deed of trust on the farm; one of the above notes was for \$2,500, and was paid by L. D. Hovey, county treasurer, in May, 1872, and the other is for \$3,000, due in May, 1874. The personal property is inventoried to be worth \$3,663. Your committee find the record of running expenses during the first two years so imperfect, that they cannot state what the expenses were."

This report was received, but failed to give satisfaction or to quiet the minds of the people. It cannot now be stated, whether the error of \$1,000, pointed out above, was discovered at the time. The fact is that the poor-farm, improvements and stock included, had cost the county fifteen thousand and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-seven cents.

The board, after accepting the above report, passed the following resolution, to wit:

"Be it resolved by the board of supervisors of De Witt county, that there be a committee of three appointed to investigate the acts and doings of the committee empowered to purchase a poor-farm, and that said investigating committee have power to summon any person or persons whom they believe to know anything in regard to the facts pertaining to the same, and especially the purchasing committee, and such evidence shall be taken in writing, and report the same to the board of supervisors at their next meeting—the evidence shall be taken under oath."

Wilson, Hendrix and Cantrall were made members of this committee.

The last payment on the poor-farm was made July 27, 1874.

The committee of investigation of purchase of poor-farm reported on said day as follows:

To the board of supervisors of De Witt county—Your committee appointed to investigate the acts and doings of the committee appointed by said board to purchase and put in practical operation a poor-farm, would submit the following:

That we find, upon the sworn statement of James De Land, that the amount of money received by said De Land from the county did not exceed the amount paid out by him in the purchase and fitting up of said farm, and upon the sworn statement of said De Land and John Bosserman, that there was a detailed report made by them of their acts and doings as said committee, and submitted to the board, received by them and placed on file, and the committee discharged; that the deposition of B. Mills corroborates the evidence of said De Land and Bosserman so far as the purchase of the farm was concerned. Your committee recommend that the depositions of said De Land, Bosserman, and Mills, be placed on file.

The poor-farm troubles ended for the time with this report, the contents of which are neither new nor interesting. The report made by Walker and Randolph was decidedly more accurate and to the point.

Seventeenth Board—1875 to 1876.

Lewis Campbell, of Clintonia, chairman. J. H. Randolph, Tunbridge; W. M. Phares, Texas; J. C. Coulter, Nixon; Z. D.

Cantrell, Barnett; Robert Walker, Harp; John Marsh, De Witt; Amos Dick, Waynesville; Jacob Parlier, Wapella; C. S. Cain, Wilson; W. O. Gray, Rutledge; Levi Rathburn, Santa Anna; and Benjamin Miller, Creek.

As stated heretofore, the authorities of the county had caused a special railroad tax to be levied and extended in 1871 and 1872. Pending the collection of this tax, the board undertook to repudiate the debt, thus leaving the amounts meanwhile collected in the hands of L. D. Hovey, treasurer. The railroad levy had amounted to \$39,888.48, of which \$7,642.09 had been collected, and had remained unaccounted for; this appears from a report made to the board at their August term, 1876.

The ex-treasurer failed to account for those amounts, and, when suit was brought, June, 1877, he had left the state.

Eighteenth Board—1876 to 1877.

James De Land, of Clintonia, chairman. J. H. Randolph, Tunbridge; John Hendrix, Creek; W. M. Phares, Texas; Robert Walker, Harp; John Marsh, De Witt; James Wilson, Wilson; Levi Rathburn, Santa Anna; C. S. Lisenby, Nixon; J. E. Bradley, Barnett; Amos Dick, Waynesville; Jacob Parlier, Wapella; W. O. Gray, of Rutledge.

The suits about those railroad bonds had been decided against the county. In September, 1876, the board consented to bear Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, who would make some proposition in regard to the payment of those bonds. The records do not contain any account of the nature of this proposition. A committee had meanwhile been appointed to ascertain the probable cost of an appeal of the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and now reported, that \$570 were needed to bring the case before that court. On the 11th of October, 1876, the board elected a committee of three to negotiate with the bond-holders, with a view of effecting a compromise.

This committee, consisting of J. H. Randolph, James Wilson, and W. O. Gray, entered into consultations and deliberations with the attorneys of the bond-holders, and on the 29th of December, 1876, submitted the following articles of agreement to the board, to wit:

Whereas, the *Etna Life Insurance Company*, the *Ridgely National Bank*, *Ammasso Stone*, and the *Society of Savings*, are the holders and owners of bonds issued by the county of De Witt in aid of the *Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad*, in the aggregate amounting to one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars, and upon which said bonds there are over-due coupons for five annual installments of interest, ending with the coupons due the 1st of July, A. D. 1876, amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars, and upon which over-due coupons there have also accrued a considerable amount of interest; *And whereas* suits have been pending in which the validity of said indebtedness has been questioned, by reason of said bonds not having been countersigned by the county treasurer, both by the tax-payers of said county of De Witt and the board of supervisors of said county, which said suits have been terminated adversely to the said tax-payers and county of De Witt; *And whereas* the holders of said bonds are pressing the county by suits and otherwise for the payment of said over-due interest, as well as of all accrued interest thereon; and the said bond-holders are desirous of quieting all questions as to the validity and sufficiency of said bonds upon the one hand, and said board of supervisors are desirous upon the other hand of obtaining ease and time for the payment of said over-due interest. Now, therefore, it is agreed by and between the said board of supervisors and the said bond-creditors

of said county, that the said board of supervisors will, by an order or a resolution of said board at its next meeting, direct the county treasurer of said county of De Witt to countersign the aforesaid bonds as held by said creditors, as the same may be presented to him for that purpose; and said board of supervisors do further agree, that said over-due interest, as evidenced by the said five over-due coupons, and all interest accrued thereon, shall be paid by the said county in five annual installments of one-fifth thereof in each installment; the first of said installments to be paid by the first day of July, A. D. 1878, the levy in the year 1877 to provide for the same, and thence successively until all are paid, subject to a deduction, however, to be made of four years of accrued interest, or interest to accrue upon said over-due interest; that is to say, that said annual installments or coupons over-due, shall be taken up and paid each in its order six years from maturity thereof, with two years' interest on each of said coupons or installments. The true intent and meaning of this being, that said county shall have a rebate of interest accrued and to accrue, equal to the sum of nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars (\$19,680). And the said creditors agree on their part to accept payment of said over-due coupons in manner aforesaid, and with the deduction of interest thereon, to be made as aforesaid; and that they will desist in the mean time from all legal proceedings to enforce the collection and payment of said over-due interest, and upon payment as aforesaid will surrender said coupons to said county.

And said creditors do further agree, that if the board of supervisors of said county of De Witt shall be lawfully authorized by a vote of the legal voters of said county to fund the said over-due interest into bonds bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the interest payable annually, and the principal maturing at either sixteen or twenty years, so as that said bonds may be executed and delivered by the 1st day of July next, that they will accept said bonds at par for said overdue coupons, so arranging and adjusting the coupons for interest thereon as to give to said county the advantage of the same reduction as contemplated by the arrangement first recited herein, or the said county may, at its election, dispose of said bonds, paying to said creditors the par value thereof, and if such election be made, said county shall have the same advantage of reduction to the extent aforesaid, that is to say, the said creditors will accept the face of said coupons less the sum of three thousand two hundred and eighty dollars in full discharge thereof, provided said money is paid by the first day of July, A. D. 1877.

It is further agreed, that the judgments upon a portion of said coupons rendered in favor of the *Society for Savings* and the *Etna Life Insurance Company*, shall be subject to the foregoing agreement, and that said judgments shall be satisfied upon the payment of the coupons embraced therein, as though judgment had not been rendered thereon, the county to pay the costs in said suits. And it is further agreed, that the suit of *Lisenby and others vs. Melvin and others*, in the *Logan Circuit Court*, may be dismissed at the cost of the county, and that defendants shall waive all damages by reason of the injunction therein.

Signed: HAY, GREEN & LITTLE, Attorneys,
for and in behalf of creditors.

J. H. RANDOLPH, }
J. A. WILSON, } Committee,
W. O. GRAY, }

on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of De Witt county, Ill.;
This 2d of November, 1876.

The board, by a vote of six, to wit, Randolph, Phares, Hendrix, Marsh, Wilson, and Rathburn, against five, to wit, Lisenby, Bradley, De Land, Walker, and Parlier, passed a resolution to compromise the bond question on the basis of the articles of agreement submitted. (Amos Dick and W. O. Gray did not vote; they had probably "paired" off. Mr. Gray had previously signed the articles as member of the committee, and would certainly have voted in the affirmative.)

The bonds represented by the parties above mentioned amounted to \$164,000, drawing ten per cent. annual interest; the accrued interest remaining unpaid amounted, July 1st, 1876, to the enormous sum of \$82,000.

In June, 1877, the board ordered suit to be brought against L. D. Hovey, former Treasurer, found in default.

Nineteenth Board—1877 to 1878.

J. H. Randolph, of Tunbridge, Chairman; Thomas Cornwell, of Texas; George Scott, of Creek; C. S. Lisenby, of Nixon; N. M. Barnett, of Barnett; James De Land, of Clintonia; Charles Willmore, of Harp; D. H. Rosencrans, of De Witt; Matthew Hammett, of Waynesville; Jacob Parlier, of Wapella; Thomas Cain, of Wilson; Daniel Fuller, of Rutledge, and L. Rathburn, of Santa Anna.

It will be observed that only two of the six members voting for a compromise had been re-elected, while three of the five voting in the negative were returned. Neither Gray nor Dick, of the "pair off," were re-elected.

Twentieth Board—1878 to 1879.

W. O. Gray, of Rutledge, Chairman; Edward Weld, of Texas; J. D. Graham, of Creek; C. S. Lisenby, of Nixon; N. M. Barnett, of Barnett; John Wrightwick, of Clintonia; Charles Willmore, of Harp; John Marsh, of De Witt; Mathew Hammett, of Waynesville; T. W. Cain, of Wilson; L. Rachtou, of Santa Anna; Jacob Parlier, of Wapella, and J. R. Turner, of Tunbridge.

For the first time since 1850 a financial statement of the county is made a matter of record. It was submitted by the County Treasurer on the fourth day of December, 1878, and though brief, it has a pleasing appearance, *i. e.*, the cash-box of the county was well stocked.

Financial Statement of De Witt County, Illinois, December 1st, 1877, to November 30th, 1878.

	Dr.
Dec. 1, 1877. To amt. received from W. Gambrel, ex-Treasurer,	\$12,104 44
To Nov. 30, 1878. To amt. of revenue of 1877 collected in 1878,	32,637 43
To excess of earnings of officers over their	
compensations,.....	2 249 86
To fines, etc.,.....	221 46
	\$47,213 19
Credit:	
Current expenses of the County for which county	
orders or juror certificates were issued during	
the year,.....	\$16,969 14
Witness fees paid direct,.....	254 75
Collector's commissions,.....	769 64
Over-due coupons of railroad bonds paid,.....	17,898 00
	\$35,891 53
1878, Dec. 1. Cash in Treasury,.....	\$11,411 68

In March, 1879, steps were taken to refund the county debt in six per cent. bonds, the holders of \$155,000 of old county bonds having agreed to surrender them for cash. A petition praying for a vote on this question was presented on the 2d of March,

and an election ordered to be held on the first Tuesday of April next. A called meeting of the board was held on the 31st of March and the above order in reference to holding such election was rescinded.

Twenty-first Board—1879 to 1880.

W. O. Gray, of Rutledge, Chairman; J. R. Turner, of Tunbridge; A. E. Newman, of Texas; John D. Graham, of Creek; John N. Maulove, of Nixon; Lyman Barnett, of Barnett; James De Land, of Clintonia; Charles Willmore, of Harp; Jacob Swigart, of De Witt; Matthew Hammett, of Waynesville; Jacob Parlier, of Wapella; Nicholas Foley, of Wilson, and Levi Rathburn, of Santa Anna.

Board met on the 22d of April. Upon motion of James De Land, the chairman appointed a committee of one in each township to collect the remains of deceased Union soldiers buried in private or village cemeteries.

The revenue derived from the surplus fees earned in the various county offices had fallen far short of expectation, and the board, in their desire to increase the resources of the county, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, there is a large amount of fees in the Circuit Court of De Witt County uncollected; and whereas, by the negligence and delay in collecting said fees the county sustains great losses, therefore be it Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of De Witt County, that we hereby sell said fees to W. Z. Dewey, for one-half of the actual amount of said fees which he may be able to collect; and it is hereby expressly agreed that the county shall be at no expense in or about the collection of said fees, and that he make a full and complete report, whenever required by said board, of the amounts collected and not collected, with reasons for their non-collection; and that he leave said money in the hands of the proper officers of said county, to wit: the Circuit Clerk, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff. Time for collecting fees to commence immediately, and to cover the time from December, 1872, to December 1878."

On the 3d of September, a report in reference to the poor farm was placed on file. We introduce it here because of its general make-up. It is somewhat bucolic, the reader imagines, to sniff the balmy air of that bright September day; the luscious melon and the tempting peach, fat cattle lazily ruminating, appear before his mental vision, etc., etc. "We were shown" says the report, after mentioning the pleasures of the festive board, "through all the buildings by the Superintendent (W. M. Moore, Esq.), and then walked over the farm, through the cornfields, finding them well tended, and burdened with a heavy crop," etc., etc.; "and we desire to say to the people of the county, that the farm buildings and stock are a credit to the county; the hogs, 157 in number are unsurpassed in quality, and the teams, tools, and machines are in good order. The management of the farm, as well as the care of inmates, is faultless, and reflects credit upon the superintendent and lady, to whom the board cheerfully accord the same, without a dissenting voice. The apartments for the poor are clean, airy, and comfortable as well as *their clothing and food* ('airy' clothes may be all right in summer, but 'airy' food is rather 'thiu') ; their discipline is good,—all in keeping with the times in which we live."

Bright as this picture is, it appeared still more so when compared with the gloom caused by other public affairs. A strong suspicion had gained ground that the accounts of Circuit Clerk Harrison were crooked. Resolutions to investigate multiplied, and ended in the appointment of James De Land as committee of one to investigate. W. Z. Dewey reported, about that time, that he had collected \$486.25 of old fees, and drew his compen-

sation, \$243.12. Would not the county have fared better in offering this compromise of fifty per one hundred to the individuals by whom those fees were due?

At the next meeting of the board, James De Land filed his report in reference to fees earned and collected in the office of Circuit Clerk, 1872 to 1876. This report is most elaborately compiled, and winds up by stating that the officer in question, Mr. Harrison, was then owing to the county a balance of \$372.03, and not of \$350.59, as would appear from his own report. On motion of Mr. Graham, the report of Mr. De Land was accepted.

W. H. Harrison thereupon resigned his office. James De Land was appointed by the judges of the circuit to fill this vacancy.

A second petition, praying for a vote on the question of refunding the county debt at a lower rate of interest, was filed March 1st, 1870, and the prayer was granted, and an election ordered on the day of the April township election.

Suit for \$10,000 was brought against Harrison and his sureties, but an amicable settlement, based on fifty per cent. of amount due to the county, was proposed by said sureties; the money, viz., \$5,000, to be paid into the county treasury within sixty days after adjournment of court.

W. Z. Dewey reported to have collected old fees to the amount of \$1200. The county debt to be refunded amounted, in the aggregate, to \$175,000. At a called meeting of the board, held on the 15th of March, the order for holding an election on this question, at the April town election, was rescinded, and a special election ordered to be held on the fifteenth day of April next. It seems that the phraseology of the previous order did not suit capitalists or bondholders, and the vote now was to be on twenty years' bonds of \$1000 each, bearing six per cent. annual interest, and made payable in New York.

Twenty-Second Board—1880 to 1881.

J. R. Turner, of Tunbridge, Chairman; A. E. Newman, of Texas; J. D. Miller, of Creek; J. N. Manlove, of Nixon; Charles Richter, of De Witt; Lewis Campbell, of Clintonia; Charles Willmore, of Harp; E. D. Sessions, of Waynesville; Jacob Parlier, of Wapella; Mathias Crum, of Santa Anna; E. Helmick, of Rutledge; Nicholas Foley, of Wilson. One vacancy (Barnett), the Supervisor elected refusing to qualify.

This and the present board are composed of twelve members only, as the members of Barnett refuse to qualify.

There is quite a little history connected with the supervisors'hip of said town, which will more fully appear in the township sketch. Nathan Barnett, elected Supervisor in 1878, had qualified as such officer in due form of law. His township had voted a subscription of \$30,000 in aid of constructing the Illinois Midland Railroad; and as the road was located so very near the West township line as to be almost outside of the town, the authorities concluded to repudiate this subscription. The law-machinery was put in operation, and in due course of time a writ of mandamus was issued. Nathan refused to obey, was fined \$500, and sent to Springfield jail for contempt of court. A man of grit, and Spartan-like, Nathan remained in jail until his term of office had expired and a successor was elected and qualified in the person of his brother Lyman. Nathan having, as he said, "worn out" the mandamus, had to be set at liberty. Lyman attended the meetings of the board during the year, and was succeeded, in 1880, by W. Gambrel, who refused to qualify. The court holding that Lyman remained a member until his successor

had qualified, proceeded against Lyman. He, however, is away from home at the present writing, and has been since those proceedings began. Barnett town is without a Supervisor, but gets along pretty well in its orphaned condition.

The election on the bond question was held on the 15th of April, and resulted in the adoption of the refunding plan. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in one-thousand-dollar bonds were issued, and after some efforts to place them, the bank firm of John Warner & Co. offered to sell them at a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. This proposition was accepted, and \$125,000 were disposed of by July 12th, 1880. By September following all but six thousand dollars had been placed, and the board, desirous to close and complete the work, passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, there are certain persons holding and owning a small number of old county bonds, who refuse to deliver up the same for their fair value, therefore be it Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of De Witt County, that if said bonds are not delivered up to the bank firm of John Warner & Co., at Clinton, Illinois, on or before November 1st, 1880, for cancellation, this Board will then proceed to litigate, and stop payment of interest.

This resolution had the desired effect.

Twenty-Third Board—1881 to 1882.

J. B. Turner, of Tunbridge, Chairman; Cornelius Kelley, of Texas; H. C. Spainhour, of Creek; John N. Manlove, of Nixon; William Metzger, of Clintonia; W. H. Cardiff, of Harp; Jacob Swigart, of De Witt; Charles Jones, of Waynesville; F. L. Harpster, of Wapella; Henry Brittin, of Wilson; Franklin Vance, of Rutledge; Mathias Crum, of Santa Anna. Barnett township not represented.

The affairs of the county are now in a very favorable condition, the county indebtedness in a fair way of being gradually reduced and wiped out. The board is ably assisted in its labors by a corps of efficient county officials, to wit:

G. K. Ingham, County Judge; Augustus V. Lisenby, County Clerk; J. T. Carle, Circuit Clerk; Amos Weedman, Sheriff; James A. Wilson, Treasurer; Miss Mary S. Welch, School Superintendent; Alexander L. Barnett, Surveyor; Lafayette Ely, Coroner; W. H. Booth, States Attorney; G. B. Graham, Master in Chancery.

COURTS.

Probate Court.—The first session of this court was held August 10th, 1839, and presided over by Fleming G. Paine. The proceedings were not of great interest. The few remarks about estates administered on at this early day are merely made for the purpose of illustrating the wealth or poverty of the parties mentioned, and of showing what commodities or personal property they had been possessed of, and what prices were obtained at the various administrators' sales.

The first estate administered on was that of Solomon Blount,—the day and date of his death is not mentioned. Catharine, his widow, and G. B. Lemen, were appointed administrators. The penalty of the bond was \$800, with Isaac Strain and W. C. Swisher as sureties. James Vandeventer, Thomas Wilson, and W. H. Lafferty were appointed appraisers. The warrant of their appointment was, however, revoked on the 26th of September, and W. H. Lerty, D. Robbins, and John Sash appointed in their place.

The personal property brought \$682 11½, at public sale held October 4th, 1839.

The following prices were obtained: A bee-stand, \$4.00; one side-saddle, 38 cents; one man's saddle, \$4.00; a stack of fall wheat, \$6.60; one of spring wheat, \$1.50; one of oats, \$2.25; one yoke of oxen, \$60.50; eighteen sheep, \$41.00; one colt, \$42.00, etc., etc. D. Robbins clerked, and F. G. Paine, the judge, cried the sale. Corn was sold subsequently at 20 cents per bushel.

The inventory stated that the deceased held, at the time of his death, land certificates covering two hundred and eighty acres, all in town 20 N. R. 3 East.

The estate was settled on the 4th of September, 1843.

The administrators charge themselves, as above, with \$382 111, and take credit as follows: Funeral expenses, \$10.18; costs of appraisal and sale, \$5 38; probate fees, \$20.00; debts paid, \$597.50, and administrators' compensation \$40.55 cents, leaving a balance of 88.501 to the heirs.

Second Estate.—Samuel Stewart died September 6th, 1839. The widow having resigned her right to administer, letters were granted to William Stewart, a son of deceased, on the 20th of September, 1839. A bond of \$3200 was signed by John Moore and George Barnes. The inventory, filed November 15th, showed cash and notes of hand amounting to \$318.06. The personal property was appraised at \$654.78.

The widow's award was \$218.44, which she took in chattles at appraised value, the rest of personal property was sold at auction for \$508.48.

An informal settlement was made on the 4th of September, 1841, when the administrator reported to have collected \$1,020.39, and to have disbursed \$970.25.

Third Estate.—William Dye, died Sept. 23d, 1839. Nancy Dye, widow, and Ben. Candiff, administrators. Inventory mentions 295 acres of land in township 19, 2 east, personal property appraised at \$928.50. A part of this was sold at auction on the 8th of November, 1839, for \$442.86. The following prices were obtained:

One eight-day clock, \$6.00; a shot gun, \$6.00; one-half of a wind-mill, (probably wheat fan), \$3.00; four yokes of steers, \$167.50; one Durham bull, \$6.75; eighteen shoats, \$37.00; three cows, \$28.00; two heifers, \$12.00; thirteen sheep, \$13.00; one filly, \$37.50; one mare, \$20.00; one stack of fall wheat, \$9.00; one do. of spring wheat, \$5.00; seven rows of corn in the field, \$36.20; one saddle, 50 cents; and one spinning-wheel, \$1.00.

The claims probated against the estate amounted to \$403.15.

Fourth Estate.—Charles McCord, died November 8th, 1839. W. Y. McCord, administrator. This estate was small—\$168.10 in toto, but proved to be solvent; debts amounted to \$146.38.

Fifth Estate.—Amos Armsby died February 23d, 1840. Horace Armsby, administrator, bond, \$3,000.

Personal assets, as follows:

Cash on hand at time of death,	\$430 69
Promissory notes,	550.00
Proceeds of sale,	1,010.72
	\$2,041.41

Real estate, two hundred and eighty acres of land, in T. 20, R. 1 west. Prices paid at sale:

One saddle, \$11.75; one mare, \$65.50; one cow and calf, \$16.50; one cart, \$30.00; one wagon, \$49.00; shingles, \$2.87 per thousand; nails, 11 cents per pound; planks, \$1.06 per hundred; wall-paper, 32 cents per roll; crowbar, 6 cents per pound; one screw-plate, \$1.00; one hay-hook, \$6.30; one log-chain, \$3.50.

A complete and accurate settlement of this estate was made, March 15th, 1841. The administrator charged himself with the inventory and sale-bill, together with amount of interest accrued on deferred payments, to wit: \$93.86; total, \$2,135.27, and took credit for costs in court, \$16.00; expenses of sale and appraisal, \$12.00; debts paid, \$22.00; administrator's compensation, \$107.81; balance for distribution, \$1,977.46. The heirs, Panthea, Edwin, Lawrence, and Horace Armsby received for their shares, \$494.36, on the same day.

Sixth Estate.—Jacob Brown died April 7th, 1840. This estate was insolvent; there was only \$18.77 with which to pay funeral expenses, court fees, and \$108.53 in probated claims.

Seventh Estate.—Matthew R. Martin died April 18th, 1840, (His name appears again below; he had been killed by one Turner.) John Lane became administrator, and sold the personal effects of deceased for \$47.69.

In Sept. 1851, eleven years later, the administrator was cited to make a settlement. He appeared and paid the court fees. The debts of the deceased amounted to \$88.98.

Eighth Estate.—Joshua Cantrall had died testate. His will being the first ever probated in the county of De Witt, is here introduced in full, to wit:

The instrument is dated April 5th, 1838, and was probated on the 25th of August, 1840. It reads as follows:

In the name of God, Amen! I Joshua Cantrall, of McLean county,* and State of Illinois, being in perfect health of body and of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding concerning the certainty of death and the uncertainty of the time, and being desirous of settling my worldly affairs, and thereby be the better prepared to leave this world, when it shall please God to call me hence, and I do therefore make and publish this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say: First and principally I commit my soul into the hands of God, and my body to the earth to be decently buried; and after my debts and funeral charges are paid, I design and bequeath as follows:

First. I design and bequeath to my wife, Rachel, during her natural life, the farm on which I now live, as deeded to me by Mark Pherson and Frederick Stip, except the east-half of the west-half of the north-west quarter of section 29 of township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east of the third principal meridian. And I will one acre of land to be laid off in a square in the north-west corner of section No. 32, for the purpose of a burying place.

Also, of the live stock as follows: two head of horses, three cows and calves, twenty head of sheep, all of such as she may choose, and as much of the house-hold and kitchen furniture as she may deem necessary for her convenience; also, one wagon, two plows, and the tackling sufficient to work the same, and four pair of gears, one log-chain, one axe, one mattock, and one hundred and fifty dollars in money.

Secondly, I design to bequeath my daughter, Jane, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Thirdly, To my daughter, Thirza, I design and bequeath a tract of land, it being the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east, and one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fourth, and to my son, Zebulon, I design and bequeath two

* De Witt county was organized about one year after the date of this will, which accounts for the name of McLean county in the above.

hundred dollars and forty acres of land, more or less, it being the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section No. 12, in same township.

Fifth, and to my daughter, Mahala, I design and bequeath three tracts of land, the first being the west half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. 30, in township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east of the third principal meridian; the second being the west half of the north-west quarter of section No. 5, in township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east of the third principal meridian, except one acre and one hundred and forty rods, lying on the north-east corner of said lot, beginning at the north east corner of said lot, thence west twenty-five rods to a stake, thence north twelve rods to a stake, thence east twenty-five rods to a stake, thence north twelve rods to the beginning, which lot or parcel of land, of one acre and one hundred and forty rods as last described, I bequeath and design to my son William.

The third tract I design and bequeath to my daughter Mahala, being the east half of the north-east quarter of section No. 11, township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east of the third principal meridian.

Sixth. And to my daughter, Polly, I design and bequeath three tracts of land as follows: The first being the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. 27, in township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east of the third principal meridian, the second being the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. 35, in township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east, the third being lot No. 2, north-east quarter of section No. 2, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east.

Seventh. And to my son William, in addition to the one acre and one hundred and forty rods above mentioned, I design and bequeath four tracts of land, the first being the east half of the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. 30, of township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east. The second being the west half of the north-east quarter of section No. 12, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east. The third being the south-east of the south-west quarter of section 32, of township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east. The fourth being forty-eight acres, to be laid off upon the north end of the east half of the north-west quarter of section No. 5, of township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east. The balance of said lot or parcel of land, I design and bequeath to my daughter Mahala, in addition to my other bequests to her.

Eighth. And to my son Levi, I design and bequeath three tracts of land; the first being the east half of the west half of the north-west quarter of section No. 29, in township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east; the second being the west half of the south-east quarter of section No. 32, in township No. 21, north of range No. 1, east; the third being the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. 2, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east.

Ninth. And to my daughter Nancy, I design and bequeath three tracts of land as follows: The first being the west half of the north-west quarter of section No. 26, in township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east; the second being the north half of the north-west quarter of section No. 1, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east; the third being the south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section No. 36, in township No. 20, north of range No. 1, east.

Tenth. And to my son Joshua Christopher, I design and bequeath a tract of land, it being the west half of lot No. 2, north-east quarter of section No. 1, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east.

Eleventh. And to my son Eli, I design and bequeath a tract of land, it being the west half of lot No. 1, north-east quarter of section No. 1, in township No. 19, north of range No. 1, east.

And furthermore, at the decease of my wife, I design and bequeath the farm on which I now live, as above described, to my last mentioned sons, Joshua Christopher and Eli, with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be equally divided between them; and lastly, I will that the balance of my estate, both real and personal, be equally divided amongst all my children, as above named.

I do constitute and appoint my sons, Zebulon and William, my executors of this my last will and testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me made, ratifying and confirming this and none other. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1838.

JOSHUA CANTRALL. [SEAL]

Signed and sealed in the presence of us,

F. S. HARRISON,
HOMER BURK,
DAVID MONTGOMERY.

Letters testamentary were granted to said Zebulon and William Cantrall on the 25th of August, 1840, they having qualified by oath and entering into bond for \$3,200. William, one of these executors, filed inventory and sale bill on the 21 day of November, A. D. 1840.

The inventory contained a description of real estate, viz.: 776 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, four lots in the town of Waynesville, a list of notes and accounts due to the estate, amounting in the aggregate to \$209.59, and a statement of cash on hand at the time of death, viz., \$400.50.

The sale of personal property, held on the 18th of September, brought \$1,775.11, hence it would appear that the whole personal estate of the deceased amounted to \$2,385.20.

The debts proved amounted to \$47.14. There is no further mention made of this estate on the probate records.

Peter Belle, bound to E. W. Wright, December 6, 1843.

Emeline Winslow, bound to Orin Wakefield, June, 1845.

Isaac H. Blankenship, bound to B. L. Cundriff, June, 1846.

Mary Deber, bound to James McCord, June 7, 1847.

Elizabeth Holsey, bound to Samuel Spencer, the father of Elizabeth consenting, June 6, 1848.

The probate court also granted certificates of naturalization to a few foreigners, residents of De Witt county.

The first certificate of this kind was granted to John Sheehy, a native of Ireland, on November 1, 1836. Besides him, this court naturalized twenty-five other Irishmen, one German, and one Swede. Eight others received certificates of naturalization on account of military services rendered during the late civil war, to wit: William McDonald, company K, 152d Illinois Infantry; George Toohy, company A, 107th Illinois Infantry; John Stewart, company D, 107th Illinois Infantry; Ora C. Ives, company I, 154th Illinois Infantry; Stephen Adams.

Fourth Maryland Infantry (all Irishmen)—Avery H. Ives, a Canadian, 4th Illinois cavalry; John Schlafke, a German, company D, 107th Illinois Infantry, and George H. Claus, a Dutchman, company L, Johnson's cavalry. Seven others, who had come here as minors with their fathers, received also certificates of naturalization on first application. The county court of De Witt county has therefore granted forty-three such certificates during a space of forty-two years.

Another branch of business transacted by the probate or county court, was the "binding out," or indenturing of minors. The phraseology of the instruments seems to have been taken from an old English text; boys were to be taught the arts and secrets of farming, etc., and were to receive a Bible, and a horse with saddle and bridle at the expiration of their term, twenty-one years of age; girls were to be introduced into the secrets of house-keeping, and sometimes be taught the arts of a "spinster." Their servitude terminated with their eighteenth birth-day, and their compensation usually consisted in a Bible and an extra suit of clothes for Sunday wear. The following are the earliest indentures of the kind made in De Witt county, viz :

William Bromfield, bound to G. B. Lemon in March, 1840.

K. W. Poff, bound to D. S. Ely, June, 1840.

Henry Winkle and *Charlotte Winkle*, bound to Abraham Bash, September, 1843.

James J. Bellew, bound to Jacob Harrold, December 6, 1843.

Albert Winstow, bound to James Shinkle, in March, 1846.

The *Roster of the* Appendix contains the names of the gentlemen who presided over the sessions of this court, and also the length of their respective terms.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of this court was held on Thursday, October 24, 1839, with Hon. Samuel H. Treat on the bench, and D. B. Campbell, state attorney. K. H. Fell had been appointed circuit clerk of De Witt county, then a part of the eighth judicial circuit, by Hon. Stephen T. Logan, on the 23d day of March, 1839. Fell took the oath of office before William Anderson, an acting justice of the peace, on the 1st of April, 1839.

John Montgomery was appointed foreman of this the first grand jury of the county. The names of the grand jurors chosen for this term have been recited above under the heading *government of the county*, and need not be mentioned again.

The first and only indictment returned by this august body was for a most trivial offense, and resulted, as it ought to have, in a verdict of "not guilty." This indictment was the "fore-runner" of multitudes of similar charges, and it is very much to be deplored that grand juries will branch off on such business. True, such trivial charges are never upheld, but people are not only harassed and worried by them, but have to incur heavy and galling expenses in defending themselves against frivolous and often malicious charges. The indictment above mentioned is here introduced at length. Its victim is to this day an honored citizen of the county, and though the contents of these pages may induce a smile yet, he well remembers how outraged he felt when the "capias" was presented.

George Clifton, an early settler, was, at the October term of the Circuit Court, in 1839, indicted for malicious mischief. The indictment is in words and figures as follows :

Of the October term of the De Witt Circuit Court, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }

DE WITT COUNTY. } ss. The grand jurors, chosen, selected, and sworn in and for the county of De Witt, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present, that one George Clifton, on the first day of September, A. D. 1839, at the county of De Witt and county aforesaid, one hog of the value of five dollars, (being then and there the property of one B. Lowery,) unlawfully, willfully, maliciously, did wound, contrary to the form of the statute in

such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, in the name and by the authority upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present, that on the said first day of September, A. D. 1839, in the county and state aforesaid, the said George Clifton, one pig, of the value of five dollars, the property of one B. Lowery, then and there being found unlawfully, wantonly, willfully and maliciously did wound by then and there cutting the hoof-strings of the said pig, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the same people of the State of Illinois.

D. B. CAMPBELL,

State's Attorney.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,

Foreman Grand Jury.

George Clifton was put upon trial May 22d, 1840. John Lowery, Wilson Hood, and Job Clifton had been subpoenaed for the people, and a jury was impanelled with William Stewart as foreman.

The defendant, George Clifton, who had at the October term last preceding, given bonds in the penalty of one hundred dollars, with Nehemiah Clifton as security, was acquitted.

The verdict (without date) says: We, the jurors, do find the defendant not "guilty."

Thus ended the first criminal case tried in De Witt county.

May term, 1840.—Same officers of court.

R. F. Barrett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments were returned—

James Harp, for selling liquor without license, six indictments. Harvey Bradshaw, for the same offense, five indictments. John French, for assaulting an officer. Spencer Turner, for the murder of Matthew K. Martin.

The particulars of this latter case were as follows :

The first murder trial in the county came off in September, 1840, before the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, prosecuted by D. B. Campbell, States Attorney. Although the trial terminated in acquittal, there are some facts and incidents of great interest connected with the case, so that a brief sketch of it may here find space.

It appears, from a coroner's inquest conducted by Squire J. C. McPherson on the 19th of April, 1840, that Matthew K. Martin, a citizen of De Witt county, "came to a premature death," in the town of Clinton, on said 19th of April, 1840, and that one "Spencer Turner" was in part the cause of said Martin's death.

The verdict of the coroner's jury stated further, that Martin came to his death by a severe blow upon his head with a club, struck by Spencer Turner, "together with his own (Martin's) imprudence in keeping himself in a state of intoxication and exposure in rain and inclemency of the weather, in the night previous to his death."

J. C. McPherson now issued a capias, directed to all sheriffs, coroners, and constables of the State of Illinois, commanding each and all to "take the said Spencer Turner, if he be found in your county, and if he shall have fled, to pursue after said Turner into any other county within this State, so as to have his body forthwith before me or some other justice," etc.

Turner had not gone far, for the above capias is endorsed as follows: "Executed the within by fetching the body of Spencer into court, as commanded. This 19th day of April 1840.

"G. E. BENNETT, Constable."

The prisoner gave bond to the amount of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at court, with Merlin Hoblet, Allen Turner, Benjamin Shipley, D. H. Lawrence, and Timothy B. Hoblet, as sureties.

At the May term, 1840, of the Circuit Court of De Witt county, the following indictment was returned into court:—

“INDICTMENT.

“STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
DE WITT COUNTY,) ss.

“The Grand Jurors, chosen, selected, and sworn in and for the county of De Witt, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, upon their oaths present: That Spencer Turner, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the 15th of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, with force and arms, at the county of De Witt, in the State of Illinois aforesaid, in and upon one Matthew K. Martin, in the peace of the people then and there being, feloniously, wilfully, and with his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Spencer Turner, with a certain wooden stick, of the value of ten cents, which he, the said Spencer Turner, in his right hand then and there had and held, the said Matthew K. Martin in and upon the right side of the head, near the right temple of him, the said Matthew K. Martin, then and there feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, giving to the said Matthew K. Martin, then and there with the wooden stick aforesaid, in and upon the said right side of the head near the right temple of him, the said Matthew K. Martin, one mortal wound, of the length of two inches, and of the depth of one inch, of which said mortal wound the said Matthew K. Martin, from the said fifteenth day of April, in the year aforesaid, until the eighteenth day of the same month of April in the year aforesaid, in the county and State aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, on which said eighteenth day of April, in the year aforesaid, the said Matthew K. Martin, in the county and State aforesaid, of the said mortal wound died, and so the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that said Spencer Turner the said Matthew K. Martin, in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the State of Illinois.

D. B. CAMPBELL, *States Attorney.*”

The case was continued to September, 1840, and again to May, 1841, when it was tried before the following jury, to wit:—

Henry Williams, foreman; George Copenbarger, Charles Day, Isaac Carlock, Moses J. Williams, A. Onstott, W. Dyer, W. Stewart, Jeremiah P. Dunham, William Wright, Sr., Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Duncan.

The accused was ably defended by the illustrious Stephen A. Douglas and the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

The verdict of the jury, written on a bit of paper rudely torn from a sheet, reads as follows:—

“We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty (gilty).”

“HENRY WILLIAMS, *Foreman.*”

“Clinton, May 23d, 1841.”

Douglas and Lincoln each took a promissory note of two hundred dollars in pay for their services. Douglas was careful to get “good” paper, while Lincoln, with his known “charity to all,” was satisfied with Spencer’s paper, endorsed by William Turner.

Lincoln brought suit at the October term, 1841. The declaration is in his own handwriting, and is given here at length:—

“STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
DE WITT COUNTY,) Of the October Term of the Circuit Court
AND CIRCUIT.) of said County, A. D. 1841.

“Abraham Lincoln, plaintiff, complains of Spencer Turner and William Turner, defendants of a plea of trespass on the case upon promises; For that whereas, the said defendants, heretofore, to wit, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, at Clinton, to wit, at the county and circuit aforesaid, made their certain promissory note, in writing, the said William signing his name thereto, thus:

William ^{his} Turner, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and

thereby then and there promised to pay, ninety days after the date thereof, to the said plaintiff, by the name of A. Lincoln, the sum of two hundred dollars, for value received, and then and there delivered the said promissory note to the said plaintiff, by means whereof, and by force of the statute in such case made and provided, the said defendants there and then became liable to pay to the said plaintiff the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified, according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note, and being so liable, they, the said defendants, in consideration thereof, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, undertook, and then and there faithfully promised the said plaintiff, to pay him the said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of the said promissory note; yet the said defendants (although often requested to do so) have not as yet paid to the said plaintiff the said sum of money in the said promissory note specified, or any part thereof, but so to do have hitherto wholly neglected and refused, and still do neglect and refuse—To the damage of the said plaintiff of three hundred dollars; and therefore he sues.”

(Copy of Note sued on.)

“CLINTON, MAY 23D, 1840.

“Ninety days after date I promise to pay A. Lincoln two hundred dollars, for value received.

SPENCER TURNER.

William ^{his} Turner.”

The suit was decided in favor of Abraham Lincoln, but the officers failed to make collection. C. H. Moore, Esq., informed us that Spencer Turner, subsequent to the trial, offered Mr. Lincoln a horse in payment of the judgment. Lincoln took the animal, which soon after got stone blind and perfectly worthless. Mr. Turner is still living.

October term, 1840.—Same officers.

David Montgomery, foreman grand jury. Harvey Bradshaw was tried on his five indictments, acquitted on four, convicted on one, and fined \$10. Four of Harp’s cases were *not pros.*, and on the other two he was acquitted; so was John French.

The grand jury returned four new indictments against Harp for selling liquor, and indicted Samuel K. Goble for passing a fictitious bank note, purporting to be a note for the payment of money by a certain bank,—the Merchants’ and Planters’ Bank at Chicago, Ill.,—when in fact there was then and there no such bank in existence. The note is on file, a beautifully executed steel engraving.

May term, 1841.—Same officers.

James Brown, foreman of grand jury. R. Benedict was appointed state attorney *pro. tem.* during the absence of D. B. Campbell.

John French was indicted for malicious mischief, and Gabriel Bennett for embezzery. The writer could not find this indictment nor ascertain with what jury Mr. Bennett had been tampering. Four liquor cases were also returned.

October term, 1841.—Same officers, with exception of the clerk, Daniel Newcomb having succeeded Mr. Fell. James A. Lemen foreman of grand jury.

Three indictments for selling liquor were returned.

May term, 1842.—Same officers.

R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. L. Hickman was indicted for assault and battery. Hickman stood trial, was found guilty, and had to pay a fine of \$47.50, about sixteen times the fine of the current assault and battery cases.

October term, 1842.—Same officers.

Jeremiah P. Dunham, foreman of grand jury. Charles Council was indicted for assault.

April term, 1842.—Same officers.

R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. Francis and Charles Grosham were indicted for larceny; they were tried in September, 1843, and acquitted. Jordan Banta, indicted for larceny—*not pros.*, and Jesse Blankenship, indicted for same, was acquitted.

September term, 1843.—Same officers.

R. S. Doolittle foreman of grand jury. Charles Wines was indicted for compounding a criminal offence, and John Strain for perjury—was tried in September, 1844, and acquitted.

April term, 1844.—Same officers.

John B. Jones, foreman of grand jury. Westley Allsop was indicted for assault, and also for malicious mischief. Owen Belford, for assault, was *not pros.*, Sept., 1844. William Belford and six others, for riot. This indictment was quashed in September next.

September term, 1844.—Same officers. Joseph Howard, foreman of the grand jury.

Indictments—W. Walters, perjury; John Howard, foreman grand jury. D. F. Grosh, gaming, *not pros.*; John Warner, gaming, *not pros.*; Jacob Hurley, mischief, *not pros.*; James A. Lemen, gaming, *not pros.*; Ralph Rosencrans, gaming, *not pros.*; Thomas Hutchin, mischief, acquitted September, 1845.

May and September terms, 1845.—Same officers.

Ed. W. Fears and B. F. Barnett, foremen. No indictments.

The first divorce case in De Witt county was tried at the May term, 1845. Edward Morris had at said term filed a complaint with the clerk of the court, praying the court to grant a divorce from Louisa, his wife, to wit:

To the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the Circuit Court held in and for the County of De Witt and State of Illinois, in chancery sitting,

Humbly complaining, shows unto your honor, your orator, Edward Morris, of the county and state aforesaid, that on or about the year A. D. 1821, in the county of Morgan and state of Ohio, he was duly married to Louisa Morris; that, in or about A. D. 1835 your orator and his said wife, the said Louisa, came to reside in the said county and state first aforesaid, and are still residents of said county of De Witt. Your orator further shows, that by virtue of his said marriage aforesaid with the said Louisa, he has from the time of the marriage aforesaid to January, A. D. 1843, lived with, associated and cohabited with his said wife, the said Louisa; your orator further shows, that subsequent to his marriage with the said Louisa as aforesaid, she the said Louisa, has committed adultery with one Russell Post at the county and state first aforesaid; your orator further shows, that subsequent

to his marriage with the said Louisa, she the said Louisa, has committed adultery with the said Russell Post at the times following, to wit: in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, A. D. 1843; your orator further shows, that subsequent to his marriage with the said Louisa, she the said Louisa, has committed adultery with the said Russell Post, in the county aforesaid, at the following times, to wit: in the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, in the year 1844.

And your orator charges that the several statements and allegations aforesaid are true, and this your orator is ready to verify and prove, as this honorable court will direct.

All which actings and doings herein alleged against the said Louisa Morris are contrary to the moral sense of the community and the well-being and the good order of society, and tend to the corruption and destruction of the same, and has destroyed the peace and happiness of your orator, and are in violation of the laws of this state and contrary to equity and good conscience, and tend to the manifest wrong and misery of your orator in the premises. Forasmuch, therefore, as your orator can only have adequate relief in the premises in a court of equity where matters of this nature are cognizable and actionable, may it please your honor that the said Louisa Morris be made defendant hereto and that the peoples' writ of subpoena issue out of and under the seal of this honorable court to the said Louisa, thereby commanding her at a certain day, and under certain pain, to be and appear before your honor in this honorable court, and then and there full, true, direct and perfect answer make to all and singular the premises statements, allegations and charges in this bill contained. And your orator prays that the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the said Louisa Morris and your orator by virtue of the marriage aforesaid, may be by the order and desire of this honorable court forever dissolved, annulled, vacated and discharged, and that your orator may be from the time of granting this his petition, forever absolved and released from all liabilities to the said Louisa, or on account of and by virtue of the marriage aforesaid, except such alimony, if any, as this honorable court shall allow the said Louisa. And that your orator may have such other and further relief in the premises as the circumstances of this case may require and to your honor shall seem meet; and your orator will ever pray, etc., etc.

Edward had fourteen witnesses subpoenaed, but Louisa failed to appear or make defense. The divorce was granted. Louisa and her paramour were married on the same day.

April term, 1846.—Same officers.

R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. Jacob Silvers was indicted for larceny; tried in October, 1846, and acquitted.

October term, 1846.—Same officers.

Orin Wakefield, foreman of grand jury. Alfred Murphy, indicted for assault; stood trial and was fined \$30.00.

April term, 1847.—Same officers.

R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. No indictments, nor convictions.

September term, 1847.—Same officers.

J. K. Scott, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions.

April term, 1848.—Same officers.

Martin Scott, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions.

September term, 1848.—Same officers.

J. K. Scott, foreman of grand jury. Daniel Carpenter, indicted for larceny.

April term, 1849.—Hon. David Davis, judge; Seth Post, prosecuting attorney; John Warner, clerk.

G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions.

October term, 1849.—Charles Emerson, acting prosecuting attorney.

R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. George Lutherfield, indicted for assault with deadly weapon; on plea of guilty, was fined \$20.

April term, 1850.—Seth Post, prosecuting attorney.

Samuel P. Glenn, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions.

October term, 1850.—Daniel Newcomb, foreman of grand jury. Michael Scott, indicted for larceny.

April term, 1851.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. A. L. Brown, indicted for larceny; stood trial and was acquitted.

October term, 1851.—Dudley Richards, foreman of grand jury. Liquor cases seem to have revived. There were six indictments found, and six convictions had. The fine in each case was \$25. John Scott was indicted for assault with a knife.

April term, 1852.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. William Jackson and Hamilton Giddis were indicted for larceny; tried and acquitted.

October term, 1852.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions.

May term, 1853.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury. John Cole, Jr., G. W. Walters, John Lash, Jr., and Sr., Benj. Batson and Wm. Williamson were indicted for riot; tried, convicted and fined from \$10 to \$25 each.

A Murder Case.—That of Moses Loe, was tried at this term, and ended in the conviction of one Moses Loe, who had been indicted by the grand jury of Sangamon county in September, A. D. 1852, and whose case was taken by venue to De Witt county. Loe had mortally wounded one James Gray with a knife—the value of six cents, as stated in the indictment—on the 30th of April, 1852. Gray died on the 31st of said month. The trial lasted several days. Williamson Nipper, John C. Buchanan, Almira Jane Nipper, James S. Carter, E. D. Meacham, William Rhoa, Benjamin Morris, and Ira Parker, witnesses, testified for the state, and Thomas Blankenship for the defense.

The verdict of the jury was in words and figures as follows:

May 18th, 1853.

We, the jury, find the prisoner, Moses "Loe," guilty of manslaughter in the highest degree, and therefore "annex" the penalty accordingly, which is eight years confinement in the penitentiary of Illinois.

Signed: B. W. MONSON, H. W. HICKMAN, JAMES SPRATT, EPHRAIM BURNS, JAMES SWEARINGEN, WILLIAM KEAL, WILLIAM SUMMERS, ALFRED CAIN, G. W. KNEEDLER, JOEL JACKSON, WILLIAM EAST, and F. M. JEFFERY.

FIRST NATURALIZATION OF A FOREIGNER.

Clinton, De Witt county, May, A. D. 1853, May Term:

At a circuit court, began and held at the court-house, in the town of Clinton, within and for the county of De Witt, on Monday, the 16th day of May, A. D. 1853:

Present: The Hon. DAVID DAVIS,
Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois.
ROBERT LEWIS, Clerk.
WILLIAM BOLIN, Sheriff.

Ex parte }
JAMES ALSOP. }

This day personally appeared in open court James Alsop, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said James Alsop was born on the 30th day of September, 1807, in the county of Derbyshire, in the kingdom of Great Britain, and that he emigrated to the United States in the year 1848; and it being proved to the satisfaction of the court by competent testimony, that the said James Alsop has demeaned himself as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. It is therefore ordered by the court that the said James Alsop be permitted, in pursuance of the laws of the United States, to take the oath of allegiance, whereupon the said James Alsop took and subscribed the following oath, to wit:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
DE WITT COUNTY. } ss.

I, James Alsop, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will support the Constitution of the United States. And that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and more particularly the allegiance and fidelity which I in anywise owe to Victoria, the queen of the said kingdom of Great Britain, whereof I was heretofore a citizen or subject.

JAMES ALSOP.

Subscribed and sworn to in open court this 21st day of May, A. D. 1853. ROBERT LEWIS, Clerk

It is therefore ordered by the court to be certified to all whom it may concern, that the said James Alsop be and he is hereby entitled to *all the rights** and privileges of a native-born citizen of the United States of America.

The number of foreigners naturalized in this county is very limited, and may here be briefly stated. The county court, as stated above, had granted forty-three certificates of naturalization. The total number granted by the circuit court is eighty-two, of whom forty-nine were formerly subjects of the Queen of England, eleven of the King of Sweden and Norway, two had been formerly citizens of the Swiss republic, and twenty had been subjects of the various crowned heads of Germany. William Klipzig, one of those twenty Teutons, renounced all allegiance to King Frederick William IV. of Prussia in 1873, twelve years after the death of poor insane F. W. IV. †

October term, 1853.—G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury.

Grand jury indicted Fred Stinson and Benjamin Sutler for obtaining goods under false pretenses, William Curry for assault with a deadly weapon, Thomas Howard for keeping a disorderly house, fined ten dollars; and William Smith for same, but his case was *not* pros.

* "All the rights" is rather broad. The Hon. David Davis is at present enjoying some rights of an American native born citizen, which James Alsop could not enjoy, the order of the hon. court to the contrary notwithstanding.

† This king had, in his younger years, been a great admirer of America, His father, F. W. III. had looked with alarm at the increasing emigration of his people to America. The prince, being asked how to prevent a further exodus, replied: "Your majesty should proclaim, through all official organs, that America has become Prussian, and not another soul of your majesty's subjects would think of going there."

May term, 1854.—Orin Wakefield, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments returned in fifteen liquor cases, but no convictions had.

Herman Brockman was indicted for assault with attempt to kill; Archer Herndon and R. Herndon, for riot; fined fifty dollars each.

Elizabeth Shirliff, Catharine Shirliff, Roena Herndon, Caroline Sawyer, Catharine Shinkle, Martha Taylor, Caroline Taylor, Emily Lewis and Helen Sawyer were indicted for riotously, unlawfully and with force turning out, wasting and destroying ten gallons of whisky, of the value of five dollars, the property of one George Tanner. The parties were tried by a jury composed of Joseph Howard, Paschal Mills, Hiram Wilson, W. Cadberry, Thomas Cougher, ——— McKiamey, B. T. Mitchell, Jefferson Hawser, Robert Wray, John E. Day, Mahlon K. Hall and Jonathan R. Hall; found guilty, and each "riotress" fined two dollars.

October and Special November term, 1854.—William Cantrall and Thomas Gardiner, foremen of grand jury.

Fourteen liquor cases and three gambling cases; James Williams and others were indicted for riot; tried and acquitted.

May term, 1855.—Daniel White, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Wesley Roberts, rape; fled the county. Crafton Scott and G. F. Davenport, larceny, were fined ten dollars each, on plea of guilty. Isaac Henderson, malicious mischief, acquitted. Twenty whisky cases and six gambling cases, but no convictions or fines.

October term, 1855.—Robt. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: John Walker, larceny; W. Young and George Young, same; plead guilty and were sentenced to three years in penitentiary. Nine whisky and three gambling cases; Isaac Wyatt, murder.

Isaac Wyatt was indicted for murder at the October term, 1855. He obtained a change of venue to McLean county where he was tried and acquitted. The verdict of the coroner's jury is still on file in the circuit clerk's office at Clinton. The writer found it in a sealed envelop, apparently unopened. Its contents are as follows:

"We, the undersigned jurors impanelled and sworn to inquire how, and in what manner, and by whom, or by what, the dead body came to its death, do find upon the examination of said body; and Christopher Goodbrake, Thomas Edmonson and Harry Kidder, witnesses, examined, that the name of the dead man was Ason Rusk, and that he came to his death by four pistol shots, shot by one Isaac Wyatt, on the 12th of October, 1855, which caused the immediate death of Ason Rusk.

"This 13th October, 1855. B. F. Jones, foreman; A. Crum, W. H. Cundiff, J. W. Bullock, James W. Haise, Thomas Kelly, B. F. Hall, S. T. Fraribus, Allen Nixon, John H. Hendrick, James Proud and W. G. Savage."

The causes leading to this murder may be briefly mentioned. Wyatt and Rusk had had a personal rencontre a few months previously, when Rusk shot at Wyatt, wounding him severely in the arm, in consequence of which the limb had to be amputated. Wyatt became enraged, and vowed vengeance. He met Rusk on said day in the county clerk's office, at Clinton, and shot him down at sight. The county clerk, J. J. McGraw, was not in the office at the time of the shooting, but was in hearing distance. He hastened to his office in time to see Wyatt rush out, pistol in hand. W. W. Williams, a constable, arrested Wyatt before leaving the square. As said above, Wyatt was tried and acquitted in McLean county, the jury finding him in-

sane; whereupon the court ordered him to be taken to the insane asylum at Jacksonville. After the lapse of two or three years Wyatt was discharged from the asylum and returned to this county. Later he moved to the state of Indiana. It is feared by another party that Wyatt is still living and ready to execute another threat, that of murdering one of the witnesses who testified against him.

May term, 1856.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: W. E. Hampton, larceny, dismissed March, 1857; John Heason, larceny, acquitted October, 1856; Thomas Duer, assault with deadly weapon; Jefferson Yocum and eight others, for riot; Andrew J. Cox, larceny, plead guilty, fifteen months penitentiary; four liquor cases.

October term, 1856.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Peter Kiefer, larceny, tried, convicted and sentenced to one year penitentiary; Matthew Kiefer, larceny, *not pros.*; Theod. Johnson, larceny, plead guilty, one year penitentiary; George and John Hubble, riot; Thomas Allen and two others, riot; Theod. Johnson and two others, riot.

March term, 1857.—Hon. E. L. Powell, of the 16th circuit, presiding in the absence of Hon. David Davis. Joseph Howard, foreman of grand jury.

Larry Bohan was indicted for larceny, tried, convicted and sentenced to penitentiary for one year; Patrick Kinney, Thomas O'Connell, William Miller and John D. Finch, larceny, were acquitted; twenty-four liquor cases and two for selling cards.

October term, 1857.—Peter Crum, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Maria Scott, bigamy, stricken from docket March, 1858; Daniel A. Calkins, illegal marriage, stricken from docket as above; George King, rape, acquitted March, 1858; thirty liquor and four gambling cases.

March term, 1858.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Nathan Bridgman, indicted for burglary, tried, convicted and sentenced to penitentiary for one year; William Owles, larceny, plead guilty, sent to penitentiary for two years; four liquor cases.

October term, 1858.—R. F. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: W. T. Read, assault; Adolphus Delano, larceny; Isaac N. Carter, burglary; eight liquor cases.

March term, 1859.—G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Three cases of larceny; thirteen of selling liquor without license, and two of malicious mischief, no convictions. Indictments: J. A. Lemen, rape; W. W. Williams and W. S. Todd, assault; Matt. Alsop, passing counterfeit money; Lewis Woodcock and Isaac Jones, forgery; Egbert O. Hill, embezzlement of records; fourteen liquor cases, and J. B. Lintner, assault with intent to kill tried and acquitted.

March term, 1860.—L. D. Hovey, foreman of grand jury.

Indicted: O. Andrew, for disturbing a worshipping congregation; twenty liquor cases.

October term, 1860.—G. D. Smallwood, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Thomas Snell, assault with intent to kill, tried May, 1861, and acquitted; I. Davis, horse-stealing, and Charles Bunterson, for larceny, plead guilty and sent to penitentiary for one year.

May term, 1861.—Hon. Oliver L. Davis, balance of term; Harvey Hogg was appointed states attorney *pro. tem.*; Smith Minturn, foreman of grand jury.

Only nine grand jurors of regular appointment had appeared, and fourteen had to be selected from "bystanders."

Indictments: Four for larceny; three for riot; one for open lewdness; one for removing landmark and three for selling liquor.

Isaac Davis was tried for horse-stealing, convicted and sent to penitentiary for one year. Franklin Payn was indicted for keeping a misgoverned house, Francis Doyle for keeping a lewd one, Frank Lisk for assault with a deadly weapon, J. D. Haven for carrying a pistol with intent to assault, Franklin Loer, assault with intent to commit a rape; tried, jury did not agree. David Warrebaug and others for riot, Timothy Green and Pat Rodgers for keeping a gaming-house, Richard De Webb and Levi Rathbone for betting on elections, and eight liquor cases.

W. H. Summers was indicted for murder; he obtained a change of venue to McLean county on the 25th of November, and was acquitted.

Summers had killed Mr. Roberts, the postmaster at Clinton, on a slight provocation. The murder was committed in broad day light, in front of the post office. Fleeing from the spot, where his victim lay bleeding, Summers was arrested by John Bullock and others in James Lisenby's garden. The indignation of the citizens at the deed was deep and loud; violence was feared by many, but the counseling of older and cooler citizens prevailed; the law was allowed to have its course, and *had it*, as stated above.

November term, 1831.—Hon. David Davis on the bench until November 19. The rest of the term was presided over by Hon. Amasa S. Merriman.

W. B. Smith, foreman of grand jury.

New indictments: Four larceny cases.

Samuel Warner and Robert Campbell were convicted of larceny and sent to penitentiary for one year each.

May term, 1862.—Hon. D. Davis, judge.

W. M. Springer, appointed state attorney *pro tem*. Orin Wakefield foreman of grand jury.

Timothy M. Cornick, in jail on a charge of murder, was released, the grand jury having ignored this charge.

New indictments: One for larceny, one for riot, one for perjury, and two for obstructing public roads. William Biffin was sent to penitentiary for one year—larceny.

November term, 1832.—William Bolin, foreman of grand jury. No indictments nor convictions during this and the succeeding May term, 1863.

November term, 1863.—Hon. J. M. Scott, judge; Henry S. Green, state's attorney; Caswell P. Ford, foreman of grand jury.

New indictments: Two cases of larceny, seven of riot, two of assault with intent to kill, and two of malicious mischief. The rioters were fined from ten to twenty-five dollars each.

May term, 1864.—Hon. Charles Emerson, judge; Henry S. Green, attorney; G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury.

New indictments: Two of liquor, one of rape, two of larceny, two of riot, and one of receiving stolen goods.

November term, 1864.—Hon. John M. Scott, judge; Smith Miltum, foreman of grand jury.

New indictments: Larceny, two; assault with deadly weapons, four; malicious mischief, one; riot, three. No convictions.

May term, 1865.—Same officers. G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury.

New indictments: Larceny, four; assault with deadly weapons, one; selling liquor, six.

The grand jury presented the following resolutions, to be spread on the record of the court:

"Abraham Lincoln," late president of the United States, who has been removed from us by the ruthless hand of a vile assassin, the illustrious and revered, is no more.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of so good and great a man.

Resolved, That the citizens of De Witt county, Illinois, devise some plan to raise a sufficient fund to erect a suitable monument to the memory of our departed soldiers, buried in Woodland Cemetery, Clinton.*

November term, 1865.—Caswell P. Ford, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, four; forgery, one; liquor, one; fornication, one; riot, one.

Elisha Gilbert, convicted of larceny, having stolen three hundred dollars, was sentenced to penitentiary for four years; and W. B. Marquiss for one year, for forgery.

May term, 1866.—Thomas Kirker, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, three; selling liquor, four; disturbing congregation, one; rape, one; riot, three; malicious mischief, one.

William Burus, on change of venue from McLean, indicted for murder, was tried on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of May, and found guilty. He had a new trial granted; was tried again in May, 1867. This second trial occupied a whole week, and ended in acquittal.

November term, 1866.—G. B. Lemon, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Assault, 1; larceny, 6; horse-stealing, one; riot, one; disturbing congregation, one; selling liquor, ten; fornication, one.

G. W. Teal, convicted of larceny, was sent to penitentiary for one year, and Park McGowan, on plea of guilty for same offense, for eight years.

Thomas Peddicord, indicted with McGowan, plead guilty, and in consideration of his youth, being under eighteen years of age, was sent to jail for thirty days.

May term, 1867.—T. F. Tipton, state's attorney; Joseph Howard, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Perjury, one; arson, one; larceny, two; cheating, one; bigamy, one; assault, one; disturbing worship, one.

Benjamin Smith, convicted of larceny, was sent to penitentiary for three years.

November term, 1867.—R. M. Benjamin, appointed attorney *pro tem*; William Clagg, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Arson, two; larceny, 7; assault with deadly weapons, three; fornication, one; riot, one.

David A. Johnson was fined fifty dollars, and George Johnston one hundred dollars, on being convicted of assault with deadly weapon.

May term, 1863.—Hon. J. M. Scott, judge; T. F. Tipton, state's attorney; John Warner, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, one; resisting officer, one; disturbing worship, two; riot, one; liquor, two; gambling, two.

November term, 1863.—John Porter, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Manslaughter, one (Jonathan Way); larceny, four; assault to kill, five; keeping gaming-house, six; liquor, eleven; disturbing worship, one; riot, one; producing abortion, one; gaming, five; disorderly house, one.

May term, 1869.—Joseph Harvard, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Cheating, one; liquor, three; keeping gaming-

* The erection of a monument is mentioned in the chapter on patriotism, and this resolution of the grand jury may have given the impetus to the formation of an association of the kind. At any rate, the monument was built by such an association, with Hon. C. H. Moore, as president, and Captain J. M. North as treasurer. The corner stone was laid under imposing ceremonies on the 4th of July, 1868, and the monument unveiled 4th of July, 1869, in the presence of thousands, and with grand festivities.

The funds out of which to erect this monument, some \$2,500, were raised by voluntary subscription.

house, one; horse-stealing, one; disturbing peace, twenty-two; assault, one; larceny, one.

November term, 1869.—Paschall Mills, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Assault to kill, two; larceny, five; liquor, five; resisting officer, one; disturbing peace, one; gambling, five; perjury, one.

May term, 1870.—George B. Lemen, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, eleven; assault to kill, two; adultery, two; riot, one.

November term.—Hon. Thomas F. Tipton, judge; Jonathan H. Howell, state's attorney; A. G. Williams, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Arson, one; larceny, six; assault, four, liquor, seven; riot, one; murder one (Martha A. Dobbs); disturbing peace, one.

Convictions: Krist Warkee, larceny, one year; Charles Crosby, larceny, one year; Patrick Monghan, larceny, one year.

May term, 1871.—Samuel E. Arnold, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Cruelty to animals (J. H. Kesccker, fined fifty dollars; riot, one; bastardy, one; liquor, two; larceny, three; assault, three; disturbing worship, six; malicious mischief, one.

Francis Euthorpe, tried for manslaughter, was found guilty and sentenced to penitentiary for thirteen years; Thomas Smith for larceny, one and a half years.

November term, 1871.—L. D. Hovey foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, four; riot, four; horse-stealing, one; assault, three; disturbing worship, two; larceny and burglary, six; liquor, two; arson, one.

Convictions: John Daily, larceny, one year; Joseph Wickens, horse-stealing, four years; E. Lester, larceny, one year.

C. K. Pfeiffer, also indicted for horse-stealing, obtained a change of venue to Champaign county.

May term, 1872.—Hon. M. C. Crawford, judge; Henry Smith, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Resisting officer, one; assault to kill, one; liquor, eleven; riot, one.

December term, 1872.—Hon. T. F. Tipton, judge; Steph. K. Carter, attorney; Mitchell Herrold, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary and larceny, five; assaults, three; and incest, one, (W. Bateson, tried and acquitted.) The case of Martha Ann Dobbs, for murder, was stricken from docket. Alexander Stanley plead guilty to a charge of burglary, and was sent to the penitentiary for two years. Richard J. Hull's term for larceny was eighteen months.

March term, 1873.—Parker Gardner, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Riot, three; liquor, six; larceny, three; assaults, two; bigamy, one; bestiality, (Joseph Sprague), one; malicious mischief, one; and disturbing worship, one. No convictions.

August term, 1873.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; W. R. Carle, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, three; embezzlement as attorney, one; assault, two; cutting timber, ten; selling liquor, three; riot, one; fornication, one, and marking hogs, one. Convicted; James Holeran, larceny, one year in the penitentiary.

December term, 1873.—Daniel Thompson, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Robbery, one; larceny, one; false imprisonment, one; assault, two; adultery, one; and liquor, 14.

March term, 1874.—Jonathan R. Hall, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, three; liquor, six; and assault to commit rape, one. Joseph Page was convicted of larceny, three

years; Rubeo Bushnell, assault to commit rape, plead guilty, and was sent to the reform school at Pontiac for three years.

August term, 1874.—Hon. Cyrus Epler, judge; H. A. Rucker, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, three; assault, three; assault to kill, one; riot, two; false pretense, one; swindling, four; liquor, forty, and embezzlement by county treasurer, (Thomas Kelley), one. Convicted: John Barrow, larceny, one year.

December term, 1874.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; Charles Willmore, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary and larceny, eight; assault with intent to kill, three; marking stock, one; riot, one; arson, one; swindling, one.—No convictions.

March term, 1875.—Joel H. Provin, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, one; riot, one; forgery, one, and cutting timber, one.—Convicted: Adam Rush, of arson, one year in penitentiary.

August term, 1875.—C. P. Ford, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Robbery and larceny, six; riot, three; adultery and fornication, five; liquor, six, and assault, two. Timothy Heffernan, a youth of fifteen years, plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sent one year to reform school at Pontiac. Robert Shaw was sent up one year for larceny, and Joseph Good-year, for same, two years.

December term, 1875.—John Vandewort, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary and larceny, three; liquor, eight; mischief, one, and murder, one, (John Kollner.) John Kollner had shot and killed one Timothy Proffler. John stood trial, proved self-defence, and was acquitted. James Wilson was sent to jail thirty days for larceny. Richard Bass four years to the penitentiary for burglary. Patrick McSherry was fined \$75.00 for malicious mischief.

March term, 1876.—Alexander Wills, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, three; assault, one; gaming, two; malicious mischief, two; forgery, one, and liquor, two.—No convictions.

August term, 1876.—John Warner, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary and larceny, ten; false pretenses, one; assault, four; counterfeiting, one; malicious mischief, one, and horse-stealing, one.—Convicted: Charles Hayes, larceny, two years in penitentiary; Edgar Harris, William Thompson, and Eugene Ragan, larceny, each thirty days in jail; Thomas Brady, larceny, two years; Charles Hastings, larceny, one year; Ezekiel Jackson, larceny, one year; Thomas Jackson, larceny, one year; John Yates, horse-stealing, one year; and John Sullivan, larceny, two years at reform school.

December term, 1876.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; W. R. Kelley, state's attorney; J. S. B. Willis, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, two; assault to kill, two; liquor, four; and forgery, one. John Hoff' plead guilty of forgery, and was sent up for one year.

A. K. Carter, former state's attorney, reported to the court, that during his term of office, viz.: December, 1872, to December, 1876, he had collected in fines and forfeitures the sum of \$2,904.14; that he had paid to Miss Mary S. Welch, superintendent of schools, the sum of \$1,982.00, that his fees as attorney amounted to \$780.00, and that he was further entitled to a commission of 10 per cent. on amounts collected, to wit: \$290.41, and that therefore a balance of \$141.27 was then due to him. He reported sixteen penitentiary cases; twelve of liquor cases; fines paid; twenty jail cases; three cases reform school; twenty-

three assaults, and one disturbing religious worship, in which fines had been paid.

March term, 1877.—Jacob B. Haldman, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, eight; assault, six; forgery, one; riot, seven; liquor, one; and adultery, one.—Convicted: Benjamin F. Taylor, and Jasper Shafter, larceny, eighteen months in penitentiary each; Daniel Ward, John Henderson, Timothy Hickey and Harvey Ford, larceny, two years in penitentiary each; John Edwards and Thomas Boland, larceny, two and a half years in penitentiary, each.

August term, 1877.—Smith Fuller, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Forgery, one; larceny, four; manslaughter, one; liquor, one; perjury, one; and embezzlement, one.—Convicted: Mary Boram, larceny, one year in penitentiary, and George Moore, larceny, five years in penitentiary.

December term, 1877.—Hon. A. G. Burr, judge; John Bishop, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary, six; swindling, one; riot, two; assaults, one; liquor, one.—Convicted: Samuel Doss, James A. Clark, and James Wilson, burglary, each one year in penitentiary.

March term, 1878.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; John Warner, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Adultery, one; larceny and burglary, eight; horse-stealing, one; manslaughter, one; (W. W. Davenport,) assault to kill, two; perjury, one—W. W. Davenport had killed one Eli Bell with a scythe, on Bell's premises, July 28th, 1877. His case was tried in August, 1878, and resulted in acquittal; the jury was composed of the following citizens: S. K. Harnell, J. A. Brickey, Ephraim Page, C. A. Owen, G. W. Burter, A. R. Smith, Thomas Weaver, John T. Blue, Wiley Marvel, D. K. Scott, A. W. Bell, and A. E. Newman.—Convicted: Merritt Hughes, horse-stealing, in penitentiary three years; Ezekiel Jackson and Thomas Jackson, larceny, one and a half years each. Elizabeth Davis ten days in jail, and Frank Jackson ninety days in jail for adultery.

August term, 1878.—Hon. Cyrus Epler, judge; W. H. North, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny, six; assault, one; rape, one; cruelty to animals, one; shooting a vicious dog; gaming, two; adultery, two; liquor, two; embezzlement, one; horse-stealing, one.—No convictions.

December term 1878.—Albert G. Burr, judge; Daniel A. Rosencrans, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary, five; confidence game, one; horse-stealing, one; assault to kill, two; obtaining signatures by false pretenses, one; disturbing a family, one; assault, one; forgery, one, and cruelty to animals, one.—Convicted: Samuel Clark, burglary, two years; William Bates, forgery, one year; William Brown, larceny, one; J. W. Murray, larceny, two years.

March term, 1879.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; J. H. Rauldolph, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Larceny and burglary, twelve; abortion, one; liquor, five; and forgery, one.

Special grand jury, same term; C. P. Ford, foreman.

Indictments: Burglary, five; cruelty to animals, one, and forgery, one.

Convictions: James Mansfield, burglary, two years; John M. Orrell and Stephen Hazelett, larceny, each two and a half years; Timothy Helfernan, larceny, one year; George Dee,

larceny, one and a half years; Thomas Nixon and W. Murray, larceny, each three years.

August term, 1879.—Hon. Lyman Lacey, judge; Edgar S. Van Meter, state attorney; A. L. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Forgery, four; larceny, five; adultery, one; perjury, one; arson, one; liquor, one. No convictions.

December term 1879.—N. M. Barnett, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Burglary, thirteen; assault to kill, one; arson, one; manslaughter, one; robbery, one; adultery, one; gaming, ten; assault, three; disturbing worship, one.

Convicted: Thomas Rea, larceny; Henry J. Orrell, burglary, two years each.

Clerk W. H. Harrison resigned his office on the 7th of February, 1880, whereupon the judges of the circuit court, to wit, Lyman Lacey, Cyrus Epler, and Albert S. Burr appointed James De Land to fill this vacancy. Mr. James De Land qualified for office Feb. 14, 1880.

March term, 1880.—W. R. Carle, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Rape, one; liquor, three; perjury, one; disturbing meeting, two; larceny, two; concealed weapons, two; embezzlement, one; (W. H. Harrison, late circuit clerk).

August term, 1880.—Smith Fuller, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Horse-stealing, one; liquor, one; burglary and larceny, three.

December term, 1880.—Hon. Albert G. Burr, judge; W. H. Booth, attorney; William Firbrock, foreman.

Indictments: Forgery, two; assault to kill, one; riot, one; larceny, one; rape, one.

A murder case, that of Patsy Devine, brought on a venue from McLean county, was tried during this term. Devine was found guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of October, 1881. Subsequently he was granted a new trial, and will in all probability get off with a few years in the penitentiary. Adelvert Culver was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. Henry Meissell, alias Henry Russell, convicted of horse-stealing, was sentenced for nine years.

March term, 1881.—Hon. Cyrus Epler, judge; Edwin Weld, foreman of grand jury.

Indictments: Forgery, one; arson, one; larceny, one; liquor, twelve; disturbing assembly, one; adultery, one.

Convictions: Luke Bain, forgery, one year; Elizabeth Barton, arson, one year in penitentiary.

August term, 1881.—Hon. A. G. Burr, judge; Alonzo D. McHenry, foreman.

Indictments: Larceny and burglary, three; riot, one; assault, one; adultery, one; liquor, two.

Convictions: Richard E. Smith, burglary, sent to penitentiary for two years.

From the date of organization of the county, in 1839, to date of this writing, there have been held ninety terms of the circuit court; twenty of which were presided over by Hon. Samuel H. Treat, twenty-five by Hon. David Davis (a part of three of his terms the seat of Hon. Davis was occupied by the Hon's E. N. Powell, Oliver L. Davis, and A. S. Merriman), thirteen by Hon. J. M. Scott, one by Hon. Charles Emerson, five by Hon. T. F. Tipton, one by Hon. M. C. Crawford, eighteen by Hon. Lyman Lacey, three by Hon. Cyrus Epler, and four by Hon. A. G. Burr.

The several grand juries have returned into court one thousand and thirty-five indictments, to be classified as follows:

Crimes against life or limb.—Murder, four cases; manslaughter,

four cases; abortion, two cases; assault with intent to maim or kill, twenty-seven cases.

Crimes against Property.—Larceny, burglary, and robbery, two hundred and thirty-four cases; passing counterfeit money, three cases; false pretenses, four cases; forgery, sixteen cases; embezzlement, six cases; horse-stealing, nine cases; receiving stolen goods, one case.

Crimes against Morality.—Rape, ten cases; bigamy, three cases; lewdness, two cases; bestiality, one case; fornication, four cases; adultery, fifteen cases; bastardy, one case, and incest, one case.

Other felonies.—Arson, nine cases; perjury, nine cases.

Minor offences.—Riot, seventy-two; disturbing public worship, twenty-two; assaults, sixty-three; disturbing the peace, twenty-three; cutting timber, eleven; cheating or swindling, ten; resisting officers, five; disorderly houses, four; concealed weapons, four; gaming, forty-six; selling cards, two; gaming houses, nine; betting on elections, two; malicious mischief, eighteen; embroacery, one; compounding criminal offence, one; illegal marriage, one; removing landmark, one; marking stock, three; obstructing public road, two; confidence game, one; cruelty to animals, five, and Liquor cases, three hundred and sixty-four.

Convictions: Murder.—None of those four parties indicted for murder were convicted of the crime; however, in one murder case from Sangamon county, that of Moses Loe, a verdict of manslaughter was rendered, and the criminal sent to the penitentiary for eight years. Another murder case, brought from McLean county, resulted in a sentence of death, not carried out thus far.

Manslaughter.—One of the four parties indicted—Frank Euthorpe—was convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for thirteen years. Of those thirty-seven cases against life or limb, this one seems to be the only one where the criminal could be reached.

Crimes against property were punished with more severity; sixty-six parties were convicted of grand larceny, and their punishment aggregated to one hundred and fifteen years and three months in the penitentiary; in sixteen cases of forgery, there were four convictions, punished by four years in the penitentiary; there were five convictions for horse-stealing, punished by penitentiary sentences of from one to nine years, aggregating eighteen years.

Two of nine charges of arson were sustained, and parties punished by one year in the penitentiary each.

Of the thirty-seven crimes against public morals, only one case could be made out, and it on a plea of guilty, viz: a case of rape, sentence, three years in the reform school.

Minor offences, six hundred and seventy in number, were punished by fines, at the rate of about one out of every five.

ADDENDUM.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Probate and County Judges.—Fleming G. Paine, 1839 to 1844; Daniel Newcomb, 1844 to 1846; J. H. Martin, from 1846 to 1849; Daniel Robbins, 1849 to 1857; W. H. Lafferty, 1857 to 1861; Addison A. Eads, 1861 to 1865; Samuel Graham, 1865 to 1869; Jonathan R. Hall, 1869 to 1873; Robert Walker, 1873 to 1877; John J. McGraw, 1877 to April 12, 1881, when he resigned; G. K. Ingham, since 1881, having been appointed by the governor to fill said vacancy.

County Commissioners.—John Maxwell, May 15, 1839, to Sept. 1, 1839; James Vandever, 1839 to 1846; John Hughes, 1839 to 1841; Russell Post, 1839 to 1842; Franklin Barnett,

1841 to 1847; Timothy B. Hbblett, 1842 to 1845; John Maxwell, 1845 to 1849; W. J. Wright, 1847 to 1849, and Wm. Cottingham, 1846 to 1849.

Associate Justices.—Wm. Danner, 1849 to 1853 (died in office on the 13th of July, 1851; W. Y. McCord, filled balance of term; John Maxwell, 1849 to 1853; Samuel Graham, 1853 to 1855; C. C. Watson, 1853 to 1857; (removed from the county in 1854; G. B. Lenoir filled vacancy; Samuel E. Clay, 1857; (left county in 1858, vacancy filled by J. J. Woodward.)

County Recorders.—William Lowry, 1849 to 1841; R. H. Pool, 1841 to 1843; Z. no H. Blount, 1843 to 1847; Absolom Hamilton, 1847 to 1848, when clerks of circuit courts became recorders by virtue of their office.

County Assessors.—John Swearingen, W. H. Lafferty and Daniel Dragstem, in 1839; F. S. Robbins, Charles Maltby and Zebulon Cautrall, in 1840; Darius Hall, in 1841; W. H. Lafferty, in 1842; Absol. Hamilton, in 1843. The county treasurers were ex-officio assessors from 1844 to 1859; since 1859 the assessment is entrusted to township officers.

County Collectors.—W. H. Lafferty, in 1839 and 1840; E. W. Fears, in 1841, William Mitchell, in 1842, and E. W. Fears, in 1843. The county sheriffs were made ex-officio collectors of revenue in 1844, and continued such until 1859, when under the system of township government, the treasurer was also collector by virtue of his office.

Circuit Clerks.—K. H. Fell, appointed by Judge Logan, in 1839 to 1841; Daniel Newcomb, appointed in 1841 to 1848. John Warner, elected 1848 to 1852; Robert Lewis, 1852 to 1860; Joseph J. Kelly, 1860 to 1868; W. L. Chambers, 1868 to 1872; W. H. Harrison, 1872 to 1880, resigned Feb. 7, 1880; James DeLan and appointed to fill vacancy; J. T. Carle, since 1880.

County Clerks.—John A. McGraw, 1839 to 1857; James E. Stansbury, 1857 to 1862, died three months after entering upon his second term, was succeeded by James Lisenby, 1862 to 1869; W. W. Graham, 1869 to 1873; Augustus V. Lisenby, since 1877.

Sheriffs.—E. W. Fears, 1839 to 1844; William Mitchell, 1844 to 1848, (died before expiration of his second term by suicide); William Bolin, 1848 to 1850; Ezekiel Lane, 1850 to 1852; William Bolin, 1852 to 1854; William Fuller, 1854 to 1856; H. H. Merryman, 1856 to 1858; Decatur Pool, 1858 to 1860; Barzilla Campbell, 1860 to 1862; James A. Lafferty, 1862 to 1864; Alonzo D. McHenry, 1864 to 1866; W. C. McMurray, 1866 to 1868; Thomas Gardiner, jr., 1870 to 1874; Lyman Barnett, 1874 to 1876, and Amos Weedman, since 1876.

Treasurers.—Jesse C. McPherson, 1839; J. J. McGraw, *pro tem*, 1840; Peter D. Spain, 1840; Charles Maltby, 1841; Robert H. Pool, 1842; William Mitchell, 1843 and 1844; William Bolin, 1845 to 1847; Henry Candiff, 1847 to 1849; Andrew J. Hammitt, 1849 to 1851; W. T. Springer, 1851 to 1853; W. N. Meservey, 1853 to 1855; James E. Stansbury, 1855 to 1857; G. M. Lutterell, 1857 to 1859; James Lisenby, 1859 to 1861; B. T. Jones, 1861 to 1863; Edward Porter, 1863 to 1867; Thomas Kelly, 1867 to 1871; Lorenzo D. Hovey, 1871 to 1873; W. Gambrel, 1873 to 1877; James A. Wilson, 1877 to date.

School Superintendents.—John J. McGraw, from 1859 to 1855; Lawrence Weiden, 1855 to 1859; Joseph Kelly, 1859 to 1861; Jacob S. Hand, from 1863 to 1867; S. K. Carter, from 1867 to 1869; F. M. Vanlue, from 1869 to 1873, and Mary S. Welch, from 1873 to date.

County Surveyors.—Alexander L. Barnett, 1839 to 1859; Oliver Lakin, 1859 to 1861; John S. Brown, 1861 to 1863; Oliver Lakin, 1863 to 1865; David Richardson, 1865 to 1869; J.

S. Brown, 1869 to 1875; David Richardson, 1875 to 1879, and Alexander L. Barnett since 1879.

Coroners.—Henry A. Hall, 1839 to 1844; John M. Richter, 1844 to 1852; B. F. Hall, 1852 to 1858; Josiah McFarland, 1858 to 1860; William Hull, 1860 to 1862; J. M. Green, 1862 to 1864; John G. Morlan, 1864 to 1868; W. W. Hickman, 1868 to 1870; P. T. Sweeny, 1870; William Heffernan, 1871 to 1874; Ezekiel Thomas, 1874 to 1876; Darius Hall, 1876 to 1880, and Lafayette Ely, since 1880.

State's Attorneys.—David B. Campbell, 1839 to 1849; Seth Post, Charles Emerson, W. H. Lamont, to 1858; A. Hogg, to 1860; W. H. Young, 1860 to 1862; Henry S. Green, 1862 to 1866; Thomas F. Tipton, R. M. Benjamin, to 1868; J. H. Rowell, 1868 to 1872; S. K. Carter, 1872 to 1876; W. R. Kelly, 1876 to 1879; Edgar S. Vanmeter to fill vacancy, 1879 to 1880, and W. H. Booth since 1880.

Masters in Chancery.—John J. McGraw, 1839 to 1865; Michael Donahue, 1865 to 1872, and G. B. Graham since 1872.

CHAPTER X.

THE BENCH AND BAR.



THE lawyer in all civilized nations has occupied a position of prominence and distinction. The legal profession is the one in which men of the keenest mind and most aggressive intellect have naturally found a place. It will be found that this important and influential class of men has not been deficient in patriotism and love of liberty.

Especially under the influence of the common law of England, the principles of which spring from the great body of the people, the profession of law has produced men who have been foremost in advocating the liberties of the masses, and in maintaining popular rights against the encroachments and aggressions of tyranny. The liberty-breathing spirit of the old common law nurtured in us small degree the sturdy notions of independence which have ever characterized the English race, while the sacred right of trial by jury, and the writ of Habeas Corpus have always been regarded as the strongest bulwarks of popular freedom. To this heritage, bequeathed by our English ancestors, the American lawyer has been faithful. His voice was the first to lift itself in opposition to encroachments on the rights of the inhabitants of the thirteen colonies. It was a lawyer who formulated the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and in the subsequent history of our country, the great part of the legal profession has been composed of men who for intelligence and patriotism have stood in the foremost rank.

In Illinois, among the early pioneers, were men of mark in the profession, of high personal character and broad attainments, who instead of confining themselves to the old centres of wealth and population, where it might be thought their labor would reap the richest rewards, and their talents secure the highest emoluments, pushed to the frontier with the first wave of advancing population. Their services were of inestimable value in placing on a broad and firm basis, the foundations of the commonwealth. Their voice has since been potent in directing public

opinion, and shaping the broad and liberal policy with which in general the state has treated public questions. And the two names which are most conspicuously and honorably connected with the history of the state, are those of two lawyers, who won their first triumphs at the bar of Illinois, and there fitted themselves for a wider arena in which they achieved a reputation more than national; Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln.

THE BENCH.

Some of the brightest array of talent in the state have presided at the courts in De Witt county since its organization in 1839. When first organized it formed part of the eighth circuit, which comprised the following counties: Tazewell, Livingston, McLean, Piatt, Champaign, Vermillion, Edgar, Coles, Moultrie, Christian, Macon, Sangamon, Logan, and De Witt.

STEPHEN T. LOGAN was commissioned Circuit Judge February 29th, 1839. His rapidly increasing, and extensive practice at that time, however, induced him to resign, and Samuel H. Treat succeeded him, May 27th, 1839, and was again elected and re-commissioned January 30th, 1840 and continued to preside until the adoption of the new constitution in 1848. His successor being David Davis, who received his commission December 4th, 1848; re-commissioned June 25th, 1855, and was again elected July 1st, 1861, and was then appointed by President Lincoln one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was followed by John M. Scott, December 2d, 1862 who was re-elected June 27th, 1867, and presided until 1870. Thomas F. Tipton was elected Judge, August 18th, 1870, and held the position until 1873. Under the constitution of 1870, the General Assembly, by act of March 28th, 1873 divided the state into twenty-six judicial circuits, (De Witt county forming part of the seventeenth), in each of which one judge of the circuit court was elected for the term of six years. Lyman Lacy, of Havana, was elected circuit judge June 10th, 1873. In 1877, the legislature passed a law establishing an appellate court, and providing for the election of three judges for each circuit. The judges thus elected, officiating in this county, were respectively Lyman Lacy, C. Eppler, and A. G. Burr—who fill that position at the present time. O. L. Davis officiated as judge *pro tem.* in 1861, and C. Emerson in 1864. A brief sketch of the before-mentioned representatives of the bench we append as follows:

STEPHEN T. LOGAN possessed a brilliant intellect, and won for himself a high reputation, both in law and politics. His career as circuit judge commenced in 1835, when he was elected judge of the first judicial district. He was subsequently elected judge of the eighth circuit, which position he resigned as above stated, in 1839. His death occurred a few months ago, at his home in Springfield. He was one of the ablest lawyers that Illinois ever produced.

SAMUEL H. TREAT, a distinguished jurist, and an eminent man, possessing great legal talent, and exercising strict impartiality in his official duties, presided for a time over the courts of De Witt county. He is now one of the United States district judges, located at Springfield. And by his erudition, and purity of character, has won for himself a proud and enviable fame.

DAVID DAVIS, of Bloomington (now United States Senator). The career of judge Davis is familiar to all, and honorable to himself and his state and therefore will receive but brief mention here. In all public trusts, as Judge of Circuit, as one of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, as U. S. Senator from Illinois, he has proved himself worthy and efficient. He is one of the few men who are able to rise equal to all emergencies,—

one of the strongest elements which has contributed to his fame is his sterling integrity, and purity of character.

JOHN M. SCOTT—one of the Supreme judges of Illinois, was born in St. Clair county, near Belleville, August 1st, 1823. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His immediate ancestry, however, were born in Virginia; prior to the organization of the state his parents emigrated to Illinois. His rudimentary education was acquired in the common schools, and subsequently under private tuition he acquired a knowledge of Latin, and great proficiency in the higher branches of mathematics; he taught school for a short period, and then began the study of law in the office of Kinney & Bissell. After his admission to the bar in 1848, he removed to McLean county, and began active practice. In politics, in his early boyhood, he was an ardent Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party, he became an active member of the new organization, and has since adhered to its principles. Upon the appointment of Judge David Davis to the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1862, he became a candidate, and was elected judge of the circuit, and presided until 1870. When on the adoption of the new constitution, he became a candidate, and was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state. For several years he presided as Chief Justice. He is the first native who has been honored with the distinction of a seat on the Supreme bench of Illinois. He is a sound and able jurist, and has shed additional lustre upon the jurisprudence of his native state.

THOMAS F. TIPTON—was born in Ohio, of English parentage, in the year 1833. His father, who was a farmer, moved to McLean county in 1844, and died within a year. Owing to the death of his father, and the necessity of his aiding in the maintenance of the family, therefore the educational facilities of Judge Tipton in his boyhood, were limited to the common schools, and a short period at an academy at Knoxville. While at Knoxville, he read law,—was admitted to the bar, and in 1854 began practice at Lexington, Illinois; and in January, 1862, removed to Bloomington, and in the summer of 1870, was elected Circuit Judge of the district, in which De Witt county forms a part. As a circuit judge he became noted for the rapid dispatch of business, and the soundness of his rulings.

LYMAN LACY was a native of Tompkins County, New York, in 1836; he then a mere child removed with his parents to Michigan, and the next year they settled in Fulton County, Illinois. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools. He subsequently became a student at Illinois College, Jacksonville, graduating therefrom in 1855. The same year began the study of Law, in the office of Hon. L. W. Ross, of Lewiston, Illinois, and the next year was admitted to the bar, and immediately thereafter located in the practice of his profession at Havana, Mason County. In politics he is a Democrat, and in 1862 was elected a member of the legislature, representing the Counties of Mason and Menard. In June, 1873, he was elected Judge of the seventeenth circuit. As a jurist he has won golden opinions, his decisions are clear, forcible, and concise, and exhibit a thorough and sound knowledge of the law.

We have been unable to obtain data bearing on the history of the other able jurists who hold court in this county. Judge Cyrus Eppler, of Jacksonville, and Judge A. G. Burr, of Carrollton, however, are regarded by their contemporaries as men well learned in the law.

Prosecuting Attorneys: David B. Campbell from 1839 to 1849; Joel S. Post, C. Emmerson, Ward H. Lamont, 1858; W. H. Young, 1860; H. Hogg, H. S. Green, 1864 to 1867, resigned and

term completed by Thos. F. Tipton, R. M. Benjamin, J. H. Rowell, 1868 to 1872; S. K. Carter, 1872 to 1876; W. R. Kelly, 1876 to 1879; Edgar Van Meter, 1879, to complete term; W. H. Booth, 1880, and is now the prosecuting attorney for the county.

County and Probate Courts.—The Court having jurisdiction of probate matters and wills, was originally known as the Probate Court, and presided over by a justice of the peace under the constitution of 1848; this was superseded by the County Court, over which presides a County Judge, having a clerk and seal, and being a court of record. The following County Judges have held office in De Witt County: Daniel Robbins, 1849 to 1857; W. H. Ladefire, to 1861; A. A. Eals, to 1865; Samuel Graham, to 1869; Jonathan R. Hall, to 1873; Robert Walker, to 1877; J. J. McGraw, to 1881. Judge McGraw resigned in the early part of the present year, and was succeeded by G. K. Ingham, (appointed by the Governor), who is the present incumbent.

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

E. H. PALMER, was born in Madison County, Ohio, attended the common schools there, afterwards the Granville College, finally graduating at Wittenberg College, Ohio. Mr. Palmer being desirous of making money to effect a good start in the world went south, where higher salaries were paid for services in those days than in the north. He undertook the charge of a College in the State of Mississippi; in the meantime he studied the languages, also read law, and was admitted to the bar in Mississippi. Judge L. Weldon being an old schoolmate, induced him to come to Illinois. He settled in Springfield in 1855, and commenced the practice of his profession. He removed to Clinton in 1856. The first night of his arrival in Clinton, at the hotel he met Abraham Lincoln, Leonard Sweet, David Davis and others. The host being pressed for room, suggested to his guests the necessity of making each bed hold two persons. Mr. Lincoln arose to his full height, and looking calmly down at Mr. Palmer said, I will take the young stranger under my wing; from that time the two were always staunch friends, and Mr. Palmer was always fond of telling the story of his introduction to Lincoln. Mr. Palmer was a well-educated man, a good linguist, and a man of experience and ability.

Among his professional brethren he was known as a skillful and cautious lawyer, and the carefulness and promptness with which he devoted his attention to legal business entrusted to him, secured him a large and remunerative practice. He died on the 20th of March, 1879. His eldest son, Frank, has recently been admitted to the bar.

HENRY S. GREEN, also an excellent lawyer, is now a resident of Springfield, Illinois; L. Weldon, of Bloomington; Samuel Ashton; S. F. Lewis, still a resident here, but not in practice; E. O. Hill, J. B. McKaley, H. C. Wisner, W. L. Chambers, J. Ogle, Jos. Kelly, W. R. Kelly, Mr. Ferguson, J. R. Blackford, A. Hayne, Reinhart, Bayliss and J. W. Fell, also practiced the profession of law in De Witt County.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

C. H. MOORE, the oldest resident practitioner at the De Witt county bar, was born in Ohio. Leaving that state, he located in Pekin, Illinois, removing here, in 1841. He had obtained a fair education in the Painesville Academy and Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, whose sessions were held in the old Mormon Temple, at Kirtland. His early manhood was passed in the school room, as teacher and pupil—teaching to enable him to

defray his expenses as pupil. In Pekin he entered the law office of Bailey & Wilmot, and in July, 1841, was admitted to practice, having passed an examination in Springfield. August found him penniless, but full of energy and hope, in the village of Clinton. His proudest dream was to become as independent in life as an uncle, worth perhaps ten or fifteen thousand dollars. To work he went, and abundance has crowned his arduous labors with success. His energy knows no flagging; his zeal on behalf of his clients has no abatement; his keen foresight into future values, and firm faith in the destiny of Illinois, has been rewarded. As a lawyer, he is painstaking, judicious and skillful. He is recognized wherever known as being well-read in the law, of pleasing address and urbane manners. He has hosts of friends.

WILLIAM FULLER is a native of Pennsylvania; he came to De Witt county in 1848, engaged in teaching, and while prosecuting this work read Blackstone, Chitty's Pleadings, and pondered over the Illinois Form Book, and the General Statutes of the State, and acquired a somewhat lucrative practice in justices courts long before his admission to the bar—in fact, a larger one than that of any attorney in the county. When he applied for admission to the bar in 1867, the first question asked him was with whom he had studied law. The reply was prompt: "With William Fuller sir." A close examination proved his fitness, and he was admitted. He has acquired an extensive criminal practice, and enjoys the reputation of having always cleared his man. No client of his has suffered death by hanging, nor been imprisoned, although he has defended several charged with murder. As a speaker he is earnest and effective; his power is not that of perustative speech, but of a thorough understanding and judicious application of the law.

GEORGE B. GRAHAM is an Ohioan by birth; came to Illinois with his parents in 1852; obtained a fair common-school education; commenced the study of law with E. H. Palmer in 1865; was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1868 he formed a co-partnership with William Fuller, with whom he has since remained; was appointed master in chancery in June, 1874, a position which he has continually held since. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Clinton, on the anti-license ticket. He is characterized by great earnestness of manner, close application to business, and firmness in his advocacy of what he deems to be the right. He has taken strong grounds in behalf of the cause of Temperance. Possessed of social qualities of a high order, he endears himself to all friends.

MICHAEL DONAHUE was born in New York but came when a lad to Chicago, in which city he obtained his education. He studied law with Moore & Greene, of Clinton, for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1863; he immediately began the practice of his profession in partnership with J. J. Kelly, a former resident of Clinton, and afterwards with W. R. Kelly. Mr. Donahue in 1870 was elected states senator, and was re-elected in 1872.

VESPASIAN WARNER, a native of De Witt county, acquired his first teachings in the schools here, and continued his education at the Lombard University, Galesburg; began reading law in the winter of 1860, with Moore & Greene, of Clinton; joined the federal army in the late war, in 1861, and after a service of five years, was breveted major. He graduated in the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in 1867, and the following year commenced the practice, in partnership with C. H. Moore, of Clinton; he is a man of education and culture, and an able advocate.

S. K. CARTER, when a boy, came from Ohio, his native state,

to De Witt county; attended the schools here until the breaking out of the rebellion. He joined the Union forces, and after his return from the war entered the State Normal University; subsequently read law with H. S. Green, and became a member of the bar in 1870, and the year following commenced practice in Clinton; was elected states attorney for four years, and city attorney for three years.

P. T. SWEENEY, a native of Ireland, landed in New York in 1848, in which state he received his education; came to Illinois in 1856, and the following year commenced reading law with Judge Richmond of Lacon. Mr. Sweeney gave his services to the Union in the late war, after which he came to Clinton, where his professional studies were continued with John R. Blackford, a former resident lawyer of this county; he was admitted to the bar in 1871, and commenced the practice in partnership with his preceptor.

G. K. INGHAM came to De Witt county from Ohio, in 1858, and obtained his early education at the schools here, after which for two years he attended the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, subsequently the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in the law department, in 1875. He first began the practice of law in Kenney, this county, where he remained until 1879; during that time he was elected to the legislature for one term. Since 1879 he has resided in Clinton, and during the present year was appointed county judge, to fill the resignation of Judge McGraw.

F. M. BURROUGHS has been but a short time in practice, commencing in partnership with R. A. Lemon. He is a native of the state of New York, but received his education at Illinois Industrial University, Champaign; came to Clinton in 1873, and began the study of law with R. A. Lemon, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership.

G. W. HERRICK, of Farmer City, attended the academies of his native state, (Indiana) also the University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in the law department of that institution. He took an active part in the late war, and did valiant service for the cause of the Union, and was promoted captain. He began the practice of law in Farmer City in 1870, and has held the office of city attorney for the last three terms. Mr. Herrick has a large and increasing practice, and possesses an excellent knowledge of his profession.

R. A. LEMON was born in Sangamon county, Ill., in 1848, but removed when young to Piatt county, and received his education in the schools there; read law in 1867 with W. G. Randall, afterwards with Ingersoll, Harper & Cassel, at El Paso, until 1870; during that year was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Farmer City until 1877; he then came to Clinton, and during the present year entered into partnership with F. M. Burroughs.

WILLIAM MONSON is a native of Ohio, but came when very young to De Witt county, and obtained the rudiments of an education at Clinton, which was completed at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington. He read law with Fuller & Graham, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced alone until 1870, when he became a partner in the firm of Fuller, Graham and Monson. Mr. Monson is a good lawyer and a genial, pleasant gentleman.

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, originally from Greene county, Ohio. He obtained the rudiments of an education at Waynesville, this county; subsequently gained the highest class honors at the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1873, in which place he afterwards studied law with Rowell & Hamilton, subsequently with Orendorf & Creighton of Springfield; was admitted to the

bar in the early part of 1879, and began the practice of his profession in the same year at Clinton, and was for a time in partnership with E. S. Van Meter. He was elected states attorney for four years in November, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

C. M. WELCH, of Farmer City, a native of Ohio, obtained his education in the academics of that and the neighboring state of Indiana; came first to Illinois in 1860; the next year returned to Indiana and commenced studying law with Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne, in 1861; soon afterwards joined the Union troops in the late war, and at its close in 1865 came to Farmer City, where he for a number of years followed the profession of teacher; finally renewed the study of law with G. W. Herriek; qualified himself, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, from which time he has continued to practice. In April, 1881, he was elected Mayor of Farmer City for the usual term of two years.

O. E. HARRIS, of Kinney, came from Henry county, Kentucky, at an early age, and received the first rudiments of an education in the neighboring county of Logan; attended the State Normal University in 1865, and completed his education at Eureka College; read law with Judge W. E. Dicks, of Logan county, and was admitted to the bar in 1873; settled at Kinney in the early part of last year, where he continues the practice of his profession.

EDGAR S. VAN METER, born in Harly county, West Virginia, and educated in the schools of that state, came to Illinois in 1870, and to De Witt county in 1875; began the study of law with E. H. Palmer, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He practices the profession in Clinton, and does an extensive business in connection with the railroad interests of the county.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

DE WITT COURIER, DE WITT COUNTY DEMOCRAT, THE VINDICATOR, CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT, WEEKLY CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT, CLINTON PUBLIC, DE WITT COUNTY PUBLIC AND CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT, THE CLINTON UNION, THE CLINTON TIMES, THE DE WITT REGISTER, THE CLINTON REGISTER, THE FARMER CITY REPUBLICAN, THE ORTHOPOR, THE FARMER CITY JOURNAL, THE FARMER CITY HERALD, THE FARMER CITY REPORTER, THE PUBLIC REAPER, THE REAL ESTATE INDEX, THE TEMPERANCE VIDEITE, THE DE WITT COUNTY GAZETTE, DE WITT COUNTY MESSENGER, THE KENNEY REGISTER, THE KENNEY RECORD, THE KENNEY GAZETTE.



THE inventor of printing, Laurentius Coster, was born in Haerlem, Holland, about the year 1370. It was while rambling through the forest, contiguous to his native town, that he cut some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the effort, and relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in his handkerchief and lay down to sleep.

While men sleep the world moves. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and Coster awoke to discover an inverted image of what he had carved upon the bark. The phenomenon

was suggestive because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town of Haerlem. The date of the discovery was between the years 1420 and 1426. In this office John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship. Gutenberg was born near the close of the 14th century at Mentz, Germany. He is regarded by some German writers, as being the inventor of printing, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of Coster. He, however, was the first to employ moveable types in printing, the date of which was about the year 1438. After the death of Coster, he absconded, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus. He settled in Mentz where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith and of sufficient means and enterprise to set up the printing business upon a secure financial basis. The date of the copartnership was in the year 1450. It was dissolved several years later owing to a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had set up an office in Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city and joined his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types.

John Faust, after the dissolution of partnership with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious workman. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cut from these matrices Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. Schoeffer's improvement in casting type from matrices was made in 1456. Gutenberg's printing office existed in Mentz until 1465. He died February 14th, 1468.

These are the great names in the early history of printing and each is worthy of special honor. In this connection it is fitting that mention should be made of William Caxton, who introduced printing into England, and was the first English printer of whom there is any knowledge. He was born in Kent in 1422. In 1471 he entered the service of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy. During his sojourn in Bruges he formed the acquaintance of Colard Mansion, a well known printer of that city. He acquired the art, and in 1476 returned to England, and set up his wooden printing press in Westminster. The "Game and Play of the Chess," was one of his earliest publications. He died about the year 1491.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the form under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been applied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. The defects of this very rude mechanism were at length partially remedied and improved by William Jansen Blain of Amsterdam. He contrived a press in which the carriage holding the form was wound below the point of pressure, which was given by moving a handle attached to a screw hanging in a beam, having a spring, that caused the screw to fly back as soon as the impression was given. The Blain press was made entirely of wood, and was in general use in Europe and America, until the present century. The next improvement in printing presses was made by the Earl of Stanhope, who constructed one entirely of iron, which printed the whole surface of the sheet at one impression—the size of the sheet being regulated by the size of the press. Numerous improvements were made upon the Stanhope press, which culminated in the *Columbian*, an American invention patented in 1816, which in time gained a large share of approbation. Other inventions followed rapidly,

and all were more or less improvements upon others. The Ramage hand press came into more general use in America than any other. Cylinder presses are the great modern invention in the history of the art. The first was invented by Mr. Nicholson, an Englishman, and was patented as early as 1790. His patents covered and embodied almost every principle so successfully applied to printing since that day. Cylinder presses were much improved by Messrs. Applegath and Cowper in 1818. In 1814 steam was first applied to cylinder presses by Frederick König, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed to appreciate the improvements which have been made in presses only, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated one of the clumsy machines of Gutenberg, and then step into one of the well-appointed printing offices of our larger cities, where he could see the roll of dampened paper entering the great mammoth press, a continuous sheet, and issuing from it as newspapers, printed, cut, folded, and ready for the carrier or express.

Type founding, or the manufacture of type, originated in Germany along with printing, and dates as early as 1492. It was then connected with the business of printing, but in time it became a separate and distinct manufacture. The process of casting type was much the same, and done by hand from the 16th century until 1848, when Meller and Richard of Edinburgh, Scotland, invented and patented a machine for casting types. In 1860 it was much improved by the patentees, and is now the most advanced and approved system of type casting in both Europe and America. The earliest type used were in the style now known as "Gothic," or Black-letter.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art from its humble origin in Hærlen, through all successive stages, to the present, and to classify its products. For nearly a thousand years previous to its introduction, mankind had been surrounded by the densest ignorance the world has ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the master-pieces of Grecian and Roman architecture and sculpture. Attila the "Scourge of God," at the head of vast Tartar hordes from Asiatic steppes, had traversed the Roman empire, spreading dismay and disaster, until checked at the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library, after declaring that if its volumes agreed with the Koran, they were needless; if they conflicted, they were pernicious. During this period, feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, had unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice in arms; amusements were popular, only they contributed to martial prowess, and poetry in the main was but a minstrel's doggerel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. From the fall of Rome, there had been but little talent and time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian literature and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed that the band which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn the baser metals into gold. Superstition,

priestcraft and thirst for material renown moulded public acts and private training.

The Crusades broke the power of feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprises, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Greek empire, and brought about Magna Charta and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determines the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of soil, loom and fisheries. Mental darkness can make no long-continued stand against such enterprise, and enterprise will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquests the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual ferment when Coster set up his printing office in Hærlen, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the present with the semi-barbarism and stagnation of the middle ages. Printing is rolling back ignorance, vice and degradation; is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image, and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans in the time of the Emperors had periodical notices of passing events, compiled and publicly posted. These *Acta Diurna* (daily events) were the newspapers of the day. Before they were posted in the public places, where all who desired could see them, they passed under the inspection of the Emperor, and later, of Censors, Quætors or Magistrates, whose duty it was to carefully scrutinize and erase such information as they, or, the Emperor desired withheld from the people. The first newspapers in Europe are traceable to Germany and Venice and date back to soon after the discovery of printing. In 1536 the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In the latter half of the 15th century small news-sheets named the "Regulationer" and "New Zeytung" appeared in different cities composing the commercial centers of Germany, but they were generally in the form of a letter. The first newspaper established in Germany was the *Frankfort Gazette*, which still survives, and is credited with being the oldest newspaper in the civilized world. It was established in 1615. The first and nearest approach to newspapers in the English language were the pamphlets called the "English Mercury," "News out of Holland," and others, that made their appearance in 1622. They, however, hardly deserve the name of newspapers. In 1663 the *Public Intelligence*, printed in London, made its appearance. It was the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of news. It continued until the appearance of the *London Gazette*, which was first issued Nov. 7th, 1665, at Oxford. There were no papers printed oftener than once a week, until the reign of Queen Anne, that from the interest created by the war in progress, and the brilliant victories achieved by Marlborough, there was a demand for more fre-

quent intelligence. To satisfy the demand of the *Daily Courant* was issued every day of the week, Sundays excepted. The *Courant* was the first daily paper issued.

The first newspaper issued in America was the *Public Occurrences* at Boston, Sept. 25th, 1690, by Richard Pearce, and was immediately suppressed by the government. No man, or set of men had the presumption to undertake a similar enterprise until fourteen years afterwards, when John Campbell, postmaster, established the *Boston News Letter*. The first issue was April 24th, 1704. It was a half sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. The *Boston Gazette* was issued Dec. 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, one day later—Dec. 22d, 1719. In 1721 James Franklin started the *Boston Courant*, which was edited for six years by his brother Benjamin. From 1704 to 1748 there were but six newspapers published in America. From 1748 to 1783 the number increased to forty-nine. The oldest living newspaper in the United States is the *New Hampshire Gazette*. It was founded Oct. 7th, 1756, and has been published without intermission or radical change of name from that date to the present. The first daily newspaper in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, established in Philadelphia in 1784, now called the *North American*. The next year the *New York Daily Advertiser* was issued.

There are published in the United States and Territories nearly 9000 newspapers and magazines, of which 800 are issued daily; 60 tri-weekly; 120 semi-weekly; nearly 7000 weekly; 40 semi-monthly; 90 semi-annually; 17 once in two months, and between 50 and 60 quarterly. The Census of 1880 will show nearly one newspaper to every five hundred inhabitants. At the beginning of 1880 there were of journalistic publications in the United States, besides English, 20 German, 35 French, 25 Spanish, 5 Norwegian, Danish and Swedish, 10 Bohemian, 10 Hollandish, 25 Welsh, 2 Portuguese, 2 Polish, 1 Hebrew, 1 Cherokee, 1 Choctaw and one Chinese.

Real journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing events for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, did not commence until about 1820. Prior to that date the ambition of journalists was to direct and crystallize public opinion. The columns of the journals were much occupied with discussions and dissertations upon every conceivable subject in which the masses had no direct interest or sympathy, and news was almost entirely ignored.

Now, the real object of a newspaper is to get the latest, freshest news, and lay it before their readers in the shortest possible time. The innovation upon old forms and introduction of new methods whereby the publishing of news was made the first object of the paper, originated with the publishers of the *New York Sun*. It was the first real newspaper in the world. It was specially devoted to news both local and general, and soon attained a circulation unprecedented in the history of journalism. Other newspapers were not slow to observe the signals of success, and followed in the wake of the *Sun*, and soon old foggy methods were lost in the hazy past. News is the dominant idea of the successful newspaper of the day.

Journalism has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study, specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful

for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of De Witt county, we are indebted to Hon. C. H. Moore of Clinton, who kindly placed at our disposal files of nearly all the newspapers published in the county. From them we have gleaned much of the information comprising this chapter. We also desire to extend our thanks to Col. Thomas Snell, M. M. De Levis—the latter one of our county's veteran printers, and to present members of the press for favors shown and information given which has in a great measure enabled us to trace the history of newspapers in De Witt county from their first establishment in 1854, down to the present time, and present it in such a shape as we hope will be acceptable to our patrons and readers.

Prior to the publishing of a newspaper in the county the people of this section received their news from the outside world through the medium of the *Louisville Journal*, edited by the gifted George D. Prentice. It had a large circulation in De Witt county, and remained the principal medium for news until driven out by the *Republican* and *Democrat* of St. Louis. After the completion of the Illinois Central railroad, Chicago journalistic enterprise drove all foreign competitors from the field, and from that time to the present has supplied the people with the metropolitan journals. The *Springfield*, *Decatur* and *Bloomington* papers were the medium for legal and official publications until such times as they could be published in the county. The *Sangamon Journal* published at Springfield, was the best known and most widely circulated newspaper in this section, of any of the country papers of the State. It proposed and did to a certain extent publish much of the local news and gossip of the town of Clinton and vicinity through the aid of local correspondents.

The *Weekly New York Tribune* also supplied much of the political and foreign news. It was a power in the land thirty years ago. Many of the citizens yet living in this section formed their political opinions from reading the editorials of its great editor, who was then the foremost leader of the advanced thought of America. Few papers were ever published that were more potent in forming and crystallizing public opinion than Horace Greeley's "Tribune," of thirty years ago.

Illinois during that time settled up slowly. It must be remembered that what is now the most populous and productive agricultural part of the State, was looked upon with disfavor by those seeking western homes. Emigrants disliked the open extensive prairies and criticised its sloughs and pools of stagnant waters; hence those sections of Illinois that were composed mostly of prairie land were slowly settled, although now so popular and the most populous portions of the State.

De Witt County never received a greater boon than the location within its borders of the Illinois Central Railroad. The completion of that great thoroughfare through the center of the county from north to south, at once brought its lands into market by assuring facilities for the transportation of grain and surplus products. Emigration immediately set in, land rose rapidly in value, swamps were drained and the land re-claimed, and the broad prairie was soon dotted over with farm houses, the happy homes of thriving husbandry. A new order of business was established, enterprise waved its magic wand and residents caught its infection and became imbued with a desire to excel. With enterprise came the desire for a newspaper, which was indeed to

speak for the county, for its advantages as an agricultural producing region, for its flattering promises of future greatness, and for its rights and privileges as an organized member of a great State. In addition to all this, was its increasing prolific importance. There was a healthy growing sentiment in favor of free soil, and the exclusion of slavery from the territories, and kindred other subjects of vital importance to all the people, that induced discussion and their proper presentation to the people. Then as now the people were not all of one mind, some were disposed to regard slavery as a divine institution, (in those days slavery appeared in some shape or another in all questions of a political character), while others were gradually preparing the way and means to strike the shackles from the limbs of four million of slaves. The people were ready for a newspaper.

In the summer of 1854 S. H. McElheney and R. A. Mills, two enterprising gentlemen canvassed the town of Clinton and vicinity for subscriptions and aid for a newspaper that was to be established in their midst. The people met the proposition with favor, and subscribed liberally towards its support. Accordingly the type and presses were purchased, and on the 13th of October, 1854, the first number of the first paper ever published in DeWitt County, made its appearance. It was called the

DE WITT COURIER.

Its appearance was greeted with fervor and enthusiasm. It was the first actual step beyond frontier life. Soon the newspaper and railroad within her borders would give the county name and fame among its contemporaries. A new era was to be inaugurated in the history of the county.

In form the COURIER was a seven column folio, neatly printed and well edited. We were unable to find a copy of the first issue, but we have no doubt that the editors in their salutatory to the public, made many promises for the future which were only partially fulfilled. It started with ten columns of local and foreign advertisements, and gave evidence of thrift and prospective wealth. Its motto was, "The People's paper, independent on all subjects and neutral in nothing." Among the first things apparently necessary in those days to insure a journal a respectable standing, was to appoint agents in St. Louis and Chicago, to solicit subscriptions and advertisements. For this purpose W. W. Swyner was appointed agent at St. Louis, and Charles Woollett at Chicago. Agents were also appointed in the surrounding towns of Bloomington, Decatur, Urbana, Shelbyville and Taylorville, to secure subscriptions to the COURIER. Among the resident advertisers in those days, and the first to support the paper, are names of several professional gentlemen who are still residents of Clinton. Some of the advertisements were unique in their way, and called the attention of the public to their wares in a manner that now-a-days would be quite odd. Among the professional cards is that of a physician and surgeon, who tells the public in poetical rhyme what he is willing to do in order to cure them of the "ills that flesh is heir to." If his nostrums and physic were as harmless as his poetic verse, then his patients had, at least, a fair chance of recovery. Various were the means resorted to for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the paper. Among other inducements offered by the editors and proprietors to increase the list was: "To persons furnishing the largest number of subscribers by the 14th of February, 1855. we will furnish a daguerrotype of themselves as a gift, half size, worth \$8; second largest list, the same, worth \$5; and third largest list, picture worth \$3. This we think a fair and generous proposition." This magnificent offer, from some cause, failed to

attract a large number of cash paying subscribers, as we find in a few numbers later, the editors calling upon their subscribers to pay up so that they might be enabled to continue the publication of the paper. They also take their correspondents to task for sending them letters on their own private business without paying the postage. They are reminded that postage costs money and "potatoes are one dollar and fifty cents per bushel." That has the ring of practical sense about it. Times were hard and money scarce, and editors at best had a sorry time in collecting sufficient money to pay current expenses and provide a living for themselves.

The firm of McElheney & Mills conducted the COURIER until February 9th, 1855, when McElheney's interest was purchased by A. J. Back, a practical printer. The firm of Mills & Back continued until August 31st, 1855, when the office passed into the hands of Burrell T. Jones. Up to this time the COURIER had been neutral in politics. Mr. Jones converted it into the organ of the Democratic party. On the 16th of November following, Paul Watkins secured a half interest in the office, and became the publisher of the paper, Mr. Jones' name appeared as editor. Together these gentlemen continued the paper in support of James Buchanan for the presidency. The firm of Jones & Watkins was dissolved July 4th, 1856, Jones retiring on account of long continued bad health. Watkins conducted the COURIER through the political campaign of 1856, and until the winter of 1856-57, when the office caught fire and the type and presses were destroyed.

The Democratic party were now without a paper to represent them. No effort was made to secure an organ until the Spring of 1858. Very early in that year was heard the mutterings of the political storm. Parties were much divided. Stephen A. Douglas and his squatter sovereignty doctrines was met with fierce opposition by a faction in his own party. The fight was between him and the administration party represented by James Buchanan, and backed by the federal patronage of the nation in addition to the young Republican party. Douglas was a candidate for the United States Senate, and opposed to him was Abraham Lincoln, and together these rival candidates stumped the State. The campaign was the most memorable that, perhaps, ever occurred in the nation. The issues presented, the result, effect and causes which grew out of it are well known to all students of American history. The leading representatives, democrats of De Witt County, who espoused the cause of Douglas, cast about to provide ways and means to start a newspaper in the interests of their candidate. They found two men, E. F. Campbell and E. Douglass King, who had some means, and who were desirous of journalistic fame. They furnished the presses and material necessary, and a number of the leading democrats, conspicuous among whom was Will Fuller, who is still a citizen of Clinton, became sureties for the payment of the materials, stipulating that for so doing they were to control the politics of the paper. An agreement setting forth that fact was drawn up and signed by the parties. The office was opened, and on the 14th of March, 1858 the first number of the paper was issued. It was called the

DE WITT COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

The Editors entered heartily into the contest in the support of Douglas, and their efforts continued unabated until near the close of the campaign, when influences were brought to bear on King that made him lukewarm in the support of the "Little Giant." He was ousted from the office, and Campbell took control, but he proved more recreant even than King. He was ap-

proached by members of the different parties and importuned to give this or that candidate the preference and benefit of his columns. His weak spirit yielded to all the factions. In order, as we suppose, to satisfy all parties he got out his last issue with one side of the paper advocating the claims of Douglas, the other side the claims of Lincoln, and the third advocating the claims of the administration party as represented by James Buchanan. The leaders of the Douglas wing of the party discovered the treachery before the papers were circulated. They seized the entire issue and suppressed it. They then sent William Fuller to Bloomington where he secured the services of a printer by the name of Elson. He was placed in charge of the paper, and conducted it through the campaign and until the Spring of 1859, when the office caught fire, and the press and type shared the same fate as its predecessor of three years before.

During the campaign of 1858, spoken of above, political excitement ran high. The administration party in the county determined also to have an organ. Members of the party secured a press and material, and the services of Joseph M. Prior to conduct it. It was called

THE VINDICATOR.

It made an open and aggressive fight upon Douglas, and intensified the already bitter feeling between the different wings of the Democratic party. It was backed, financially, by some of the most influential men in the county, and edited with considerable ability. After the campaign closed it suspended publication.

The attempt of members of the Democratic party in the county to establish an organ representing their views, had twice met with disaster. Both offices had been destroyed by fire, consequently they were loth to put their money in an enterprise that promised nothing but total and actual loss. No attempt was made to start a Democratic paper until 1868, when the *Register* was started. Of this paper we shall speak hereafter.

During the year 1856 the young and aggressive Republican party effected a national organization. John C. Fremont was chosen as their leader, and his name presented as their candidate for the presidency of the United States. The party in De Witt County were without an organ to represent them in the campaign. To supply this want, a Mr. Blackford and Isaac N. Coltrin, the latter a practical printer, (at present foreman of the *Republican Office*, in Decatur, Illinois, which position he has held for many years), established a paper bearing the name of the

CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT,

which has, from that time to the present, been the authorized exponent of the principles of the Republican party. The first number of the *Transcript* was issued in September, 1856. It openly declared in favor of Fremont for President, Wm. H. Bissell for Governor, Owen Lovejoy for Congress, and Ward H. Lamont for Prosecuting Attorney for the 8th Judicial District. With the thirteenth number, B. T. Jones became associated with the paper as editor. The firm of Coltrin & Blackford conducted the publication until February 20th, 1857. On the 28th of May of the same year John R. Blackford purchased the office and fixtures, and remained in possession until November 12th following, when I. N. Coltrin and B. T. Jones came into possession of the office by purchase. The firm of Coltrin & Jones continued one year. The interest of Jones in the office was then sold to James W. De Lay. The date of sale was November 12th, 1858. The firm of Coltrin & De Lay changed the name of the paper to the

WEEKLY CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT.

On the 22d of July, 1859, Coltrin published his valedictory, stating his reasons for his withdrawal from the *Transcript*, and severance from the printing business in De Witt County, but from some cause he failed to go out, and still continued the management of that journal. In August of the same year Joe M. Prior, since one of the veteran editors and publishers of Illinois, was made local editor. Soon after a partnership was formed between Coltrin and Prior, which continued until July 1861, at which time A. J. Blackford became Prior's successor. The firm of Coltrin & Blackford was dissolved November 5th of the same year. Blackford's interest was purchased by James M. De Lay. On the 30th of May 1862 the *Transcript* was sold to M. M. De Levis and O. F. Morrison. These gentlemen were at that time editors and proprietors of the *Pana Public*, a newspaper published in Pana, Christian County, Illinois. That office was moved to Clinton, on the 1st of June, 1862, and consolidated with the *Transcript Office*, and the paper issued under the name of

CLINTON PUBLIC.

At the time Messrs. De Levis & Morrison purchased the *TRANSCRIPT* office, it was understood and agreed with Mr. Coltrin that he would retire permanently from the newspaper business in De Witt County, but soon after the sale was completed, Coltrin gave evidence of his desire and longings after the journalistic flesh pots, and made up his mind to again enter the De Witt County field of journalism. The new proprietors, believing he would adopt the old name of *CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT*, changed the name of their paper to the

DE WITT COUNTY PUBLIC AND CENTRAL TRANSCRIPT,

which name it bore for a number of years. On the 2nd of July, 1863, Mr. De Levis purchased Mr. Morrison's interest, and continued sole editor and proprietor of the paper until April 29th, 1869, when he sold a half interest to J. Van Slyke. The latter was a practical printer, and took charge of the mechanical department. He, however, failed to comply with the conditions of the sale, and defaulted in the payments, and soon after, his interest reverted back to De Levis, who remained in possession until March 31st, 1870, when he sold out the office, fixtures and goodwill, to George B. Richardson. Under Mr. De Levis' management the *PUBLIC* for the first time was brought up to a paying basis, and made self-supporting. He was a good newspaper man, and a writer of more than average ability. He was the first to introduce method and system into the business, in the county. He learned the trade in the course of his experience in the printing business, and did much of the composition, besides attending to the editorial duties. Since his retirement from the printing office, he has been engaged in the drug business, in Clinton. Mr. Richardson continued editor and publisher of the *PUBLIC* until March 1st, 1872, when he sold out to Richard Butler, the present editor and publisher.

Mr. Butler learned the printer's trade in Canada, his native country. He had considerable experience in journalism before coming to Clinton. The first paper he published was the "Oxford Citizen," in the town of Oxford, Ohio. Rev. David Swing assisted in the editorial duties until Mr. Butler had acquired sufficient confidence and experience to mount the editorial tripod. Even then his editorials passed under the inspection of Mr. Swing, who kindly criticized, corrected and improved them, and in various ways aided young Butler in acquiring a knowledge and skill in writing. Mr. Butler was afterwards editor and pub-

lisher of the "Oberlin News." From Oberlin he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he accepted a situation on the "Hawkeye," as city editor, a position he filled with credit to himself and the complete satisfaction of the proprietors of that journal. He resigned, and his place was filled by "Bob" Burdette, who has since acquired a national reputation for his witticisms and humorous writings.

Mr. Butler has remained sole editor and proprietor of the PUBLIC since March 1st, 1872. The paper has been since its first establishment, a faithful exponent of Republican principles. Under its present management it has done valuable and effective work in the political campaigns in the past, and has been, and is yet, one of the potential organs in the 13th Congressional District. Mr. Butler is a terse logical writer, and possesses good business qualifications. The office of the PUBLIC is well supplied with the modern style of type and power presses.

THE CLINTON UNION

was established by Joseph M. Prior. The material was purchased new and brought to Clinton, and the first number made its appearance August 20th, 1863. It was a six column folio, and typographically, a neat paper. It was neutral in politics, and was continued for several months, when its editor was convinced that there was no room in Clinton for his paper, and its publication was abandoned. The material was finally traded off for patent washing machines, and removed out of the county.

THE CLINTON TIMES.

The first number of the TIMES was issued May 11th, 1866, by A. J. Bell and Thomas J. Sharp. In form it was a five column folio, and intensely Democratic in its tone. On the 17th of August, 1866, Mr. Bell retired from the concern, and Mr. Sharp continued the publication until the spring of 1867, when he removed the press and material to Maroa in Macon County, and there issued the "Maroa Times."

THE DE WITT REGISTER

was established May 29th, 1868, by Jason Blackford, who was a native of Ohio, and by trade, a printer. He came west to Illinois, and settled in Clinton, where he commenced the practice of law. At that time the Democratic party in De Witt County were without an organ. Through the solicitation and promises of aid from the leading representative men of the party, Mr. Blackford was induced to start a paper. He purchased the type and presses of S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, established the office and issued the first copy on the date above named. He remained in charge of the office until November 27th, 1868, then sold out to William L. Glessner and C. C. Stone. They remained in charge without change until September 15th, 1873, when F. M. Van Lue purchased Stone's interest. The firm of Glessner & Van Lue continued the publication of the REGISTER until August 7th, 1874, when Mr. Van Lue retired, and Mr. Glessner became sole owner of the office. He had been the editor of the paper from his first connection with it. With the commencement of Volume Third, the word "De Witt" was dropped out and "Clinton" substituted, since which time it has borne the name of the

CLINTON REGISTER.

At the same time the change was made it was issued as a semi-weekly, and so continued until January, 1873, when its form was changed to a six column quarto, and issued weekly. Mr. Glessner is one of the best country newspaper managers in Illinois, and is one of the few men who have been able by good management,

tact and industry to make the business profitable. He is a practical printer, and was trained to the business from his youth up, which in a measure accounts for his success. As a writer of political articles Mr. Glessner wields a graceful pen, and is forcible and vigorous. He may be regarded as the first editor and publisher who has successfully established a Democratic newspaper in De Witt County.

Without disparaging the efforts of other editors and publishers, who have conducted journals in this county, we think that Mr. Glessner has been by far the best editor on the Democratic side, as Mr. Butler has been on the Republican. Both are excellent newspaper men of much tact and ability. Mr. Glessner continued the REGISTER until October 1st, 1881, when on account of long continued ill health, he was compelled to seek some warmer climate. He sold the office and fixtures to J. H. Waggoner & Son, residents and former editors, of Sullivan, Montrie County, Illinois. Mr. Waggoner has had considerable experience in the newspaper business, and we doubt not that he will keep the REGISTER up to the high standard that it has always maintained, among the country journals of the State.

THE FARMER CITY REPUBLICAN

is credited with being the first newspaper printed in the thriving town of Farmer City. John S. Harper, so well known to fame as the great newspaper founder of the west, was the proprietor and editor. The material and presses were the same from which the *Homer Journal* in Champaign County was issued. The first number appeared July 28th, 1870. It was a seven column folio, neat in its make-up, and full of local news. It started off with a fair amount of local patronage, and had its editor possessed as much tact, energy and industry in conducting a newspaper as he exhibited in starting, then he would without doubt ere this have risen in point of financial wealth to the dignity of a millionaire. In his salutatory to the public he announces that he "has come to stay one year, and that upon the political complexion of the REPUBLICAN there will be no manner of doubt." Those two important points settled, the editor was ready for business. Mr. Harper continued the paper until the time stated, and then it was sold to Messrs. Cummings & Wilkins. They changed the name to the

AUTHORS FOR.

It was then a thirty-two column sheet, and was run in the interest of the temperance movement. Prof. Wilkens was the editor. Soon after the purchase of the paper by the above named parties J. W. Richardson became local editor and manager. The paper survived its name about six months and then passed into Mr. Richardson's hands, and was by him removed out of the county. Soon after the suspension or sale of the *Republican* Mr. Harper went to Le Roy, and started the "Sucker State," subsequently removed to Saybrook, in McLean county, and in the fall of 1872, returned to Farmer City. On the 14th of November, 1872, he issued the first number of the

FARMER CITY JOURNAL,

and continued the publication for nearly two years, then sold the property to O. J. Smith and J. R. Robinson. These gentlemen were farmers by occupation, and unacquainted with the details of running a newspaper. They conducted the *Journal* into the Greenback fold, and made it the organ of the Granger element, which had then some political prominence. Harper had prepared the way for the paper to advocate Granger measures before he sold out.

Before Messrs. Smith and Robinson purchased the *Journal*, W. L. Glessner of Clinton, had made arrangements with one of them to go into partnership in the purchase, and for that purpose had solicited and obtained quite a large list of subscribers. To the surprise of Glessner the purchase was made and he was left out. He immediately made arrangements to purchase a complete outfit in Chicago and start an opposition paper, but before doing so the parties came together, and Smith & Robinson sold the paper to Glessner. They did not get out a single issue of the paper. Mr. Glessner associated with him his brother, L. C. Glessner, and the latter purchased a half interest and took charge of the paper. The first number under their management was issued October 15th, 1874. Under Harper's management it had been an eight page, seven column paper, three-fourths of it printed in Chicago. The Glessner Bros. cut it in two, and printed it all at home as a seven column folio. In June, 1877, L. C. Glessner bought his brothers interest, and conducted the paper with commendable success and much ability until February 7th, 1879, when the office was removed to Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., from whence it was issued as the *Herald*. The *Journal* when conducted by Mr. Glessner was independent in politics and had the reputation among its exchanges of never being asleep. In truth it was a wide-awake *Journal* brimful of local news. Before removing the office from Farmer City, Mr. Glessner made arrangements with W. C. Devore to continue the *Journal*, and in consideration for so doing, gave him the subscription lists. The paper has been continued by Mr. Devore to the present. It still retains the same form. It is now the recognized organ of the Republican party in the northern part of the county. It started as a neutral paper, but Mr. Glessner gave to his editorials a Democratic coloring although it was not a partisan paper. Mr. Devore is a practical printer, and has demonstrated his ability to give the people of Farmer City and vicinity a good paper, of which they may well be proud, and to whose support they can graciously contribute. In 1873, Mr. Devore, who was then a resident of Iowa, brought a printing office to Farmer City, and on the 23d of September of the same year he issued the first number of the

FARMER CITY HERALD.

It was in form a five column quarto, and Republican in politics. He edited and published the *Herald* for two years, then sold it to the Whetzell Brothers. They continued its publication in Farmer City for six weeks, then moved the office and fixtures to Lovington, Moultrie County, Illinois, and there issued a paper, "Lovington Index." They continued the publication for six months, then they defaulted in the payments, and the office passed back into the hands of Devore. He continued the paper under the name of the "Lovington Free Press" until the spring of 1879, when he removed the material back to Farmer City, and commenced the publication of the *Journal* at the date and under the circumstances as above stated.

THE FARMER CITY REPORTER

was the name of a five-column quarto, the first issue of which was in the fall of 1878. Albion Smith was the editor and proprietor. It continued until August, 1870, when the office was destroyed by fire, and all the material consumed.

THE PUBLIC REAPER

is the last candidate in Farmer City for journalistic favors. The type and material of the office originally composed the old "Gibson City Herald." It was brought to Farmer City in the fall of 1878, and the first number issued November 1st of the

same year. Wesley Clearwaters was the publisher, and R. M. Ewing, editor. On the 1st of January, 1881, they retired and M. L. Griffith became the publisher, and Reuben Clearwaters the editor, in which capacity they still remain. The *Reaper* was originally a six-column folio. In 1880 it was enlarged to a six-column quarto, then reduced back to a six-column folio, which form it still retains. It was started as an Independent paper. In the campaign of 1880 it supported Hancock for the presidency, but lately it has paid little attention to politics, but is especially devoted to the interests of Farmer City and vicinity.

THE REAL ESTATE INDEX

was the name of a small advertising sheet published in Farmer City by W. H. Anderson. The first issue was in 1871. It had a brief existence.

THE TEMPERANCE VIDEETTE

was a sprightly four-column quarto, first issued in Clinton, Oct. 17, 1869. Its name indicated its mis-ing.

THE DE WITT COUNTY GAZETTE,

No 1, of Vol. 1, was issued March 28th, 1875. Its founder was the erratic, though versatile Joe M. Prior, who, as stated before, was among the pioneer newspaper publishers of De Witt County. He had, prior to this time, much experience in founding and editing newspapers, but from some cause or other, when he assayed the role of publisher his ventures turned out badly. He was a fine paragraphist and a good general newspaper writer, but managing a newspaper, to use his own words, "was not his best hold." One year previous to his coming to Clinton, he was local editor of the "Campaign Gazette." From there he went to Indiana, then came to Clinton and set up a printing office which was furnished throughout with a large lot of type of the latest styles and patterns, power presses, steam fixtures, and was in its appointments, the most complete office ever brought to the city of Clinton. But like all previous ventures, six months had scarcely elapsed when the office was closed up. It was re-opened for a short time, then the type and fixtures were sold at auction. The greater portion, if not all, was purchased by Mr. Anderson, who, with the material started the

DE WITT COUNTY MESSENGER,

which had a brief existence. The office was then closed up, and the material was removed by Anderson to Windsor, Shelby Co., Illinois, and therefrom was issued May 25th, 1876, the first number of the "Windsor Sentinel." The material afterwards passed back into the hands of Prior's friends, and by them it was removed to Paris, Illinois.

The *Gazette* was a six-column folio, and was Republican in politics. It was ably edited and a live, wide-awake, spicy journal, and deserved a better fate.

The young and growing town of Kenney is situated on the line of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, on section 16, in the township of Tumbidge. The first paper established in the village was named the

KENNEY REGISTER.

W. L. Glessner, the publisher of the *Clinton Register*, was the editor and proprietor. It was printed in the office of the *Clinton Register*, and sent out and distributed. The first number was issued July 16, 1875, and was continued for a short time, over one year. It was the same size and form as the *Clinton Register*.

In 1877, J. W. Wolfe commenced the publication of the

KENNEY RECORD.

It was a four column quarto—patent insides. It was continued for one year, then the publication was abandoned as unprofitable, and the office removed to Mt. Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois.

On the 20th of March, 1881, R. T. Spencer commenced the publication of the

KENNEY GAZETTE,

a neat, seven-column folio, printed in Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, and sent out to Kenney and distributed. It still continues, and in time, we have no doubt, the town of Kenney will see the importance of having a newspaper office in their midst, and give it such support as will insure its usefulness and permanency, and make it one of the institutions of that enterprising town.

Thus, in brief, the history of the press in De Witt County has been traced. It has witnessed as few failures as any other industry and has been fairly representative, and kept pace with the growth and prosperity of the county. No industry can show more patient, industrious and energetic workers, nor number among its ranks, men who strive harder to build up and increase the material interests and prosperity of the section of country in which they live. The state of Illinois owes much of its unexampled prosperity to the introduction of railroads and a live, energetic press. The latter has, at all times and under all circumstances, proclaimed to the world, the wonderful fertility of our soil, its great advantages as an agricultural region, its fine prairie lands, interspersed with beautiful groves, its streams, mineral deposits and its hospitable and enterprising citizens. Through this medium the world has learned of its greatness. To the press, more than any other agent, belongs the honor of building up the great West, and aiding in its prosperity. To this end, the press of De Witt County has contributed, and it shares the honor with its contemporaries.

CHAPTER XII.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY MARY S. WELCH.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.



To give a brief and concise history of the schools and school-interests of De Witt county, is the object of this chapter. But such a history would be incomplete without giving a synopsis, at least, of the rise and progress of the free school system in the State of Illinois.

The State has encouraged and nurtured education since her admission into the union.

The present school-system dates from January 15th, 1825. Illinois was admitted as a state in 1818, and the act of admission contains the following stipulations imposed by Congress: "Whereas the Congress of the United States, in the act entitled 'An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state in the union on equal footing with the

original states, passed the 13th of April, 1818,' have offered to this convention, for their free acceptance or rejection, the following propositions, which, if accepted by the convention, are to be obligatory upon the United States, viz: 1. The section numbered sixteen in every township, and when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, or other land equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the state for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools. 2. That all salt springs within such state shall be granted to the said state for the use of said state, the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of said state shall direct: *Provided*, the legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than ten years at any one time. 3. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands lying within such state, and which shall be sold by congress from and after the first day of January, 1819, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for the purposes following, viz: Two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of congress, in making roads leading to the state; the residue to be appropriated by the legislature of the state for the encouragement of learning, of which one-sixth part shall be exclusively bestowed on a college or university. 4. That thirty-six sections, or one entire township, which will be designated by the president of the United States, together with the one heretofore reserved for that purpose, shall be reserved for the use of a seminary, and vested in the legislature of the said state, to be appropriated solely to the use of such seminary by the said legislature."

From the above, it will be seen with what care and jealousy the general government guarded the school interests of the new-formed states. These grants and conditions were accepted by the convention which assembled at Kaskaskia in July, 1818, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the new state. Hon. Shadrach Bond, a man of marked ability, was elected first governor of Illinois. In his inaugural address to the general assembly, he called their special attention to the educational interests of the state in the following forcible language: "The subject of education, the means for which have been so amply provided by the bounty of the general government, cannot fail to engross your serious attention. It would be well to provide for the appointment or election of trustees in each township sufficiently populated, and empower them to lease, for a limited period, the section of land reserved and granted for the use of schools within the same, requiring them to appropriate the rents arising therefrom to such use and in the manner to be prescribed by law. The townships of land which have been granted to the state for the use of a seminary of learning, cannot, it is to be believed, be so disposed of at present as to authorize the passage of a law to commence the undertaking; but at least a part of them may be leased, and the rents arising therefrom may be laid up or vested in some productive fund as a secure deposit to be hereafter appropriated to the object to which the grants were made; such a course will render those lands productive, and when the period shall arrive at which it may be advisable to sell them, they will be extensively improved and of great value. These donations, together with the three per cent. upon the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the state, which have been appropriated for similar purposes, with proper arrangements, will create a fund sufficiently large to educate the children of the state to the remotest period of time. It is our imperious duty, for the faithful performance of which we are answerable to God and our country, to watch over this interesting subject. No employment can be more engaging than that of husbanding those

resources which will spread through all classes of our fellow-citizens the means of wisdom and of knowledge, which in the freedom of our institutions will make the child of the poorest parent a useful member of society and an ornament to his country."

The first General Assembly was too much engrossed with other matters of state to give this portion of the governor's message the attention it deserved; but at its second session, it took cognizance of the recommendations contained in his first message, and a bill was passed by both houses, and approved by the governor, March 2d, 1819. It provided for the appointment by the county commissioners in each and every county, of three trustees in each township, who were within six months after appointment authorized to employ a surveyor, who should lay out section sixteen in each township in lots, not containing less than forty, nor more than one hundred and sixty acres, and to lease the same for a term of ten years, for the purpose of creating a revenue for school-purposes. As this law was general in its tenor, it was sufficient to protect and throw around these school-lands a proper safeguard; and had the recommendations of the governor and the provisions of the law been adhered to until the lands became valuable, the public fund in nearly every township in the state would be to-day sufficient to maintain our public schools without special taxation. Unwise counsel prevailed somewhere, and the most of this munificent gift of the general government has been largely sacrificed.

From 1819 to 1825 but few changes were made in the school-law. Although the changes were few and unimportant, there was a decided, growing sentiment favorable to the free-school system; and in 1825 the General Assembly passed an act providing for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. In the preamble to this act, the following patriotic sentiment was expressed: "To enjoy our rights and liberties we must understand them; their security and protection ought to be the first object of free people; and it is a well-established fact that no nation has ever continued long in the enjoyment of civil and political freedom which was not both virtuous and enlightened; and believing the advancement of literature always has been, and ever will be, the means of developing more fully the rights of man, that the mind of every citizen in a republic is the common property of society, and constitutes the basis of its strength and happiness. It is therefore considered the peculiar duty of a free government like ours to encourage and extend the improvement and cultivation of the intellectual energies of the whole."

This act is unquestionably the foundation-stone of the present free-school system in the State of Illinois. The act was mandatory, as will be seen from the language of the statute in the following passage: "There shall be established a common school or schools in each of the counties of this state, which shall be open to every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." It also provided for the election in each district of the following officers: Three trustees, one treasurer, one clerk, one assessor and one collector. The trustees were empowered to perform many of the functions now performed by the county superintendents, such as examining of teachers, visiting schools, reporting to the county commissioners, etc. Some of the provisions of the law of 1825 were repealed by the act of 1827, creating a general law of the state relating to the common schools; but no material changes were made until 1841, when the legislature made a complete revision of the school law, and approved February 26, 1841.

Among the changes of this act are the following provisions:

Each township could have as many schools as the inhabitants of such township desired; the people of every organized district were required to meet and elect from their number three trustees, and to agree upon the plan and manner of conducting the school. These trustees or directors were vested with power to execute the plan adopted, and were required to visit and superintend the schools. This law was the first that required schedules to be kept by the teachers and returned to the township treasurers. It also required a teacher to pass an examination for a certificate to teach. The board of trustees was required to perform this duty, or appoint a board of examiners for the purpose. The law did not mention the branches to be taught, nor did it specify the branches in which the teacher should be examined, but required that the certificate, when issued, should enumerate the branches in which he was qualified to teach.

In 1845 another revision of the school-law was made, and many new and important features were incorporated in it. The secretary of state was by virtue of his office created state superintendent of schools. Among the various duties the statute provided that he should counsel with experienced teachers, relating to the latest and most improved methods of conducting the common-schools; he was required to advise the school commissioners as to the best manner of managing the schools; of constructing school-houses, and procuring competent teachers; to recommend the best text books, charts, maps, etc., and to bring about a uniformity of the same. Under this law, whose duties were those of secretary of state, the first state superintendent was the Hon. Thomas Campbell, who made a very efficient and useful officer. Many of the suggestions given by him in his report to the governor could be used with profit in our school system to-day.

The duties of the secretary of state confined him almost entirely to his office as the state developed, and the demands for a special officer to discharge the duties of this department became a necessity. Hence, in 1854, this legislature passed a law making the office of state superintendent of public instruction a separate one. The duties to be performed were similar to those under the act of 1845. It was provided to fill the office by appointment of the governor until after the election in 1855, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

The Hon. Nivian W. Edwards was appointed the first state superintendent under this law, and the first to have the honor of framing a bill for the unification of the school system of the state. Again, in 1872, there was another general revision of the school law, since which time there have been but few important changes made. Of the last revision, I should do this history great injustice without the mention of the name of Hon. Newton Bateman, who has no superior in this country as an educator or friend to the free-school system. Our legislators, in the above revision, which caused our school system to rank with the best in the land, gave the greatest heed to his judgment and counsel.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there have been five marked epochs in the school history of Illinois—1825, 1840, 1845, 1854 and 1872. In the main we have a most excellent free-school system in our state; but there are changes in the law that should be made, and which would prove wholesome to all concerned. I have special reference to the want of clearness in the language of the statute. The school law, above all others, should be the plainest in all its details, and so well arranged as to be intelligible to all who are able to read.

The permanent school fund of the state comprises: 1st, the school fund proper, being three per cent. upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state, one-sixth part ex-

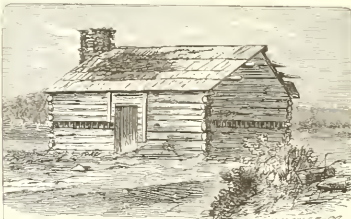
cepted; 2d, the college fund, consisting of the above one-sixth part; 3d, the surplus revenue derived from the distribution in 1836, of the surplus revenue of the United States; 4th, the seminary fund, derived from sales of lauds granted to the state by the general government; 5th, county funds created by the legislature in 1835; 6th, township funds arising from the sale of public lands granted by congress for common-school purposes.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY.

In these days of prosperity, surrounded as we are with the advantages of social and business life, we can form no adequate idea of the trials, hardships and privations endured by the pioneers of this county. To them and those who have aided us in securing the information necessary from which to write this article, we dedicate this imperfect history of her common schools. That it is very incomplete we know; having no records of the early schools, we were obliged to glean from the failing memories of the surviving few, the data from which to write.

The early settlers were a hard-working, intelligent, warm-hearted people, who came from the older states to the wilderness of Illinois. Having had opportunity to note the value of learning in the work of life, they determined that their children should not grow to years of maturity in ignorance, so that we find them early turning their attention to the establishment of schools, into which in accordance with the spirit of those times, they introduced the severe discipline of which we shall speak further on. Many now complain of the backwardness of our schools. But comparing them with the schools of fifty years ago, and remembering with what crude material we have had to work, and that like the Yankee, we not only had to make the thing itself, but the things to make it with, we will conclude that all things considered, we have not been slow to improve our opportunities, although with better management of the school affairs, we might have had better results.

The youth of that day never dreamed of the comforts and even luxuries enjoyed by the school children of the present. They were compelled to make long journeys over bramble and bush, through mud, snow, cold and heat, to reach the little log-hut, in which the school was kept, as they termed it. The first schools



OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE.

were taught in cabins, sometimes previously occupied as dwellings, and were of the poorest sort, with greased paper for windows, no floor, and often no chimney; a hole in the roof allowed the smoke to escape, which was prevented from returning by the use of what they called a wind-board, which had to be changed every time the wind changed. A fire-place in one or both ends of the room kept the children from freezing, and seats were made by splitting logs and putting in wooden legs to support them, the flat side of the puncheon up; another slab supported by pins

put in the walls, formed the only desk for writing purposes. The older pupils, many of them men and women for size and age, sitting with their backs to the school; their elbows resting on the desk in front of them, performed their allotted tasks, girls on one side of the room, and the boys on the other. The smaller children occupied lower seats, but so high from the floor that their feet dangled in the air, with no support whatever for their backs. Thus they were compelled to sit erect, holding their book,



PUNCHEON BENCH.

or more often, a little thin board with letters printed on it, up before them in an attitude of study, from six to eight hours each day, and if they dared to grow noisy or restless, they felt the keen tingle of the master's switch. In those days "licken and lareou" went together, and no teacher was considered capable who did not make a vigorous use of the persuasive rod. Hence we find that every teacher of that day, who had an ambition to be abreast of the times, sought to be an expert wielder of the "birch," or the ever memorable ferule.

The teachers, though severe in their discipline, were faithful in the discharge of duty, teaching to the extent of their ability. But few of them were well qualified to teach beyond the rudiments of an education, yet possessed that hard common sense characteristic of the early settlers, they were enabled to accomplish much—they taught but little, and taught it well. In 1837 teachers were first required to hold certificates, for which they were seldom examined beyond the three R's, "Rithmetic, Reading and Riting." Arithmetic was considered the all-important branch, especially for boys to study, and it still holds a very significant place in many of the rural districts to-day. It was thought that a girl needed little book preparation for her work in life, but usually in a later day, when grammar was more often taught in the schools, it was pursued by the girls, the boys thinking it was useless to waste time on such foolishness. The only common ground on which they could meet was the spelling. Here the boys were often compelled to acknowledge the girls their equals. Spelling schools, so common, and so enjoyable in those days, were an outgrowth from which they derived much social and intellectual pleasure. These also were the days of "barring out" and "ducking" for treats, and the older citizens who enjoyed these sports, would think the history incomplete without mention of them.

Sometimes it would happen that a man of good attainments was found at work in these cabins, and, when such was the case, the young men from the settlements around would attend the school, and so earnestly apply themselves that often they were better prepared for the practical duties of life than many of their more favored brothers of the present day, who have the privilege of a college course. The individual plan of recitation was in vogue in all the earliest schools. The master went round from one to another, helping them "do their sums" and pronouncing hard words in the spelling lesson, which confronted him at every turn he made. Between these exercises, he would make and mend pens, for which they used goose quills. They made their own ink out of nut galls, and other things known to them. Then there were the copies to "set" for those that wrote, and the

little ones to hear from four to six times a day. From this daily programme we know that the teacher who did his work faithfully and well, had little time to idle. They paid him a small salary, and expected him to earn his money. It was thought at that time, and many still cling to that old idea, that any one might without injury or loss to the community, teach the schools, especially the smaller scholars, even though they knew very little themselves of the subjects they proposed to teach.

After a few years, the manner of recitation was somewhat changed from the individual plan. The older pupils were arranged in a straight line on the floor, and required to "toe the mark," then "make their manners," after which they proceeded to recite, toeing the mark through the whole recitation. If it was reading, the one that read loudest and called the words most readily, was counted the best reader. This expressionless style of reciting was called the "school-tone." At the close of the exercise, more "manners" were required, and the class passed to their places, and swinging their feet over the long slab bench, were ready to study the next lesson, or write, perhaps.

Then the smaller pupils came to the master's knee, one at a time, with their little board or book, if they were so fortunate as to have one, which the teacher takes, and resting it upon his knee, points out the letters in regular order with his knife, the child repeating them after the teacher, till he knows them.

Often the little urchin fails to recognize a letter, perhaps T. After many fearful contortions of the face and nervous movements of the limbs, he gives it up, and fixes a blank stare on the face of the teacher, who by way of reminder, asks, "What did you drink for supper last night?" Quick as thought, the little fellow has it, and answers in a loud voice, "buttermilk," and the teacher, an adept at turning things to account, repressing a smile, uses the blunder to fix the letter in the mind of the child.

But the old log school-house, with all its discomforts, has passed entirely out of use, and the teacher, ruling with the iron-heel, has become a creature of the past. The state has provided a better class of accommodation, and prepared the way for teachers to fit themselves for their work; and we are now beginning to enjoy in a fuller measure the rich results of all the long line of laborers, from the first parents who built the first cabin for school purposes and the first teacher who wielded the birch and taught the "young idea how to shoot," to the grand army of educational workers of to-day.

The first school of which we can get any account was kept on Jacob Coppenbarger's farm, which is now on section eight of Tunbridge township, in 1829. A young man by the name of Edom Shugart, who is said to have been possessed of a good education for the time, taught this school. The second school we find was taught in 1831, on the site of the town of Waynesville, by William S. Dunham. This was the first school taught in what is now Waynesville township, and the second in the county. Again, in the winter of 1832, we find Edom Shugart teaching in the first house built in the county for school purposes, as we found him in 1829 in Tunbridge township, teaching the first school in the county.

This school-house was located in what is now Wapella township, about a mile and a half north of the town of Wapella. It was a little, rough log cabin, and was used but one year, when a larger and better house was erected nearer the centre of the present district and on the same hill where Liberty school-house now stands. This was the first school-house to have a floor and a glass window. For several years subsequent to this, however, the school-rooms were lighted by removing a log the full length

of the house, and sometimes greased paper was pasted over to keep out the wind and storms; this with the light admitted through the open doors and chimneys, was thought sufficient. In this new house John B. Swearingen taught the first school, in the winter of 1833. This year we find two other schools taught, one in Tunbridge township, by Edom Shugart, just north of Kenney, and one in what is now Waynesville township, by J. J. McGraw. The next winter (1834) we find several schools, taught by the following teachers: Edom Shugart, William Lowry, Daniel Newcomb, Wm. S. Dunham, J. J. McGraw, J. B. Swearingen and Walter Roben, all teaching schools located in the townships now organized as Tunbridge, Barnett, Waynesville and Wapella. In this year, 1834, the Howard school-house was built, which was the first frame school-house erected. The same winter, what was known for years as the Hall school-house was built on the farm of Mahlon Hall, the first built west of the present city of Clinton, the third in the county, and for many years the only school-house in the present limits of Barnett township, which now has eight schools, all furnished with good, comfortable houses,—that at Midland City being a graded school of two departments. Some of the teachers who have done excellent service may here be mentioned: Reuben Howard, Alfred Hyle and J. I. Barnett. The last named has taught at Hallsville for several years; he is a graduate of Eureka College, and in his own school does excellent work, as his long stay in the same place will attest. Some of the first teachers in this township were: Lowry, Newcomb, McIntosh, Pollock and Derby.

Tunbridge township has ten schools, all in good condition; that in the village of Kenney a graded school of three departments, under the care of Henry E. Sisson at present. Some of the men who were prominent and who aided and encouraged the school-work in the townships of Barnett and Tunbridge, were: Andrew Wallace, Judge Lowry, John Barnett and Mr. Randolph. Later, were their descendants, and others, among whom many will remember those genial men, Judge J. R. Hall, Robert Barnett and John Kenney, all of whom held a high place in the hearts of those who knew them. Others, still living, who were pupils in these early schools, and could tell the story of those good old times better than I can write it, are the Howards, Randolphs, Thornleys, Breleford, Fruits, Butlers, Halls and Humphreys.

Waynesville.—The first settlers of what is now Waynesville township, took special care in educating their children. They early began preparations for schools, the result of which is, her citizens have long been prominent in the county's history. J. J. McGraw is worthy of especial mention from the fact of his long service as a teacher and school officer, having been elected to the office of School Commissioner at the very first election of officers at the county organization in 1839, to which place he was continuously elected for eighteen years. The building of the first school house in that township dates back to 1835. It was constructed after the style of the times and rudely furnished, and located three miles east of Waynesville on the farm of John S. Strange. J. J. McGraw also taught this school, which was attended by pupils from all parts of the township, and was a kind of High School in its time. We are told that at one time there were but three spelling books in the school from which thirty pupils learned their lessons; other books were equally scarce. As the population increased other schools were organized and other houses built for school purposes, all the people of the neighborhood assisting, some furnishing the material, others converting it into a house. When the 16th section of land was sold, which was about 1840, the

township was divided into districts and the proceeds of the sale distributed among them. In 1848 there were in operation in the township five schools, most of which had good buildings, furnished in the approved style of the times. The schools of the town of Waynesville deserve more than a general mention. In 1836, after various buildings, that happened to be vacant had been occupied, school was opened in the M. E. Church, which was used for two years. In 1840 the number of children was so large that it became necessary to divide the school. So in 1842 both the M. E. and Presbyterian Churches were pressed into service, until 1858 when they built their present two story frame house.

Besides the public schools just noted, Waynesville at various intervals until recently, has supported a select school. The Misses Leeper in 1852 and 1855, assisted by Miss Lünzer, conducted the private school. In 1856, H. J. Harris was principle of the school. Another who will long be remembered for his ability as an instructor and also as a gentleman, was Frank Longbrake. In 1866, J. G. Turner took charge of the school which he conducted till 1870. This gentleman although peculiar in his make up, was possessed of such unbounded enthusiasm and indomitable energy that the school reached a high plane of usefulness. Since that time there seems to have been little interest on behalf of select schools. The interest in home education in and around the village appears to be less now than it was twenty years ago. Waynesville township now has six school districts with a school property valued at (\$77,000.) The number of pupils in the township is 288. The amount of expenses incurred by these schools during the year ending June 30, 1881, was (\$1883.29.) Paid their teachers (\$1390.92.) Their present school fund is (\$1085.38.) Their present trustee is Wm. Gambrel, Sr., and their present treasurer, William Cantrell, who has served in that capacity about sixteen years.

Wapella.—The earliest school history of what is now Wapella township has been referred to above. In 1848 the first frame school house was built in the township, and Trustum Hull taught the first school in it. He continued to teach very successfully in the schools of different townships for several years. Since his retirement from the school room, he has almost continuously acted as the township Treasurer. Among the citizens who have been interested in the educational work of the township may be named the Swearingen's, Brown's, Harrold's, Homer Buck, Walter Karr and Peter Crum. Wapella Township has four school districts all having good, well furnished houses, and no bonded debt.

Santa Anna.—The first school-house was built of hewed-logs, on the highest bluff in the township overlooking Salt Creek, one mile south-west of where Farmer City now stands, in 1835, by the following pioneers: Dennis Hurley, Richard Webb, John Donner, Nathan Clearwaters and Richard Kirby. The first teacher was John Heath, the second was Celia Lowry; others followed. These were subscription schools, and many of the older citizens, who were pupils in this rural academy, still retain vivid impressions made upon their backs by the hickory sprouts and ironwood twigs. The old school-house has long since been removed and there is not a relic left to mark the spot, save the beautiful hard-maple grove, near which it stood. Other schools were established in the township of a like character, but they have all given way to better ones, and the present schools, six in number, are as good as any elsewhere in the county, each having a comfortable, well-furnished house. There is but one graded school, that at Farmer City. It has a good, two-story brick building, finished in 1873, at a cost of about \$1600, with

bonds all paid off but one, which is due and will be paid in 1882. There are eight rooms in the building, accommodating about 350 pupils. The ground upon which the house stands is a beautiful plat, occupying a block of ten lots, handsomely laid off with walks, and set with shade trees, and is reached by good walks from every part of the city. This building is a palace when compared with the old school-house, which did, indeed, seem like an old corn-crib infested by rats before its use was discontinued, as the writer can testify, having spent one unfortunate year of school life within its smocking walls.

The first school taught in the new building, was in charge of Prof. M. Jess, a very efficient teacher, who remained about five years in the school, raising it to a high standard, when he retired from the place to take charge of the Leroy School, where he still remains. Among the pupils of Prof. Jess, are to be found many occupying honored positions as lawyers, physicians, ministers and teachers. Mr. Garrell succeeded Prof. Jess, but could not sustain himself, and Prof. William Smith, of Normal, was called to finish the unexpired term. Mr. Smith was re-elected the next year, but was elected County Superintendent of Schools, of McLean County and resigned to assume the duties of his office. Prof. W. D. Hall was then engaged to take charge of the school, but owing to various circumstances was unsuccessful in its management, notwithstanding, he is regarded by many competent judges as the best educator ever in the county, and is ranked among the most excellent and thorough in the state. He was eccentric, but needed only to be known to be loved. J. C. Scullin, of Logan County, succeeded him, and held his position one year. Mr. Gay next served a year or two, when L. P. Brigham, of Arcola, a graduate of Normal, and a good teacher, assumed the charge, which he held for three years. He left to go into the practice of medicine, and Allen J. Stults, the present incumbent, was elected to take charge of the school, which opened September 21st, 1881. Mr. Stults is endeavoring to bring about a better system of gradation, and being a very practical teacher, the prospect seems fair that the school will be prosperous and active under his management. A number of the principals and assistants who have taught in this school were graduates of the Normal University. Farmer City is alive to her educational interests, and has usually a very efficient Board of Directors. Its present board, J. B. Lewis, Wm. T. Bean and S. C. Copen are careful in the management and hopeful for the future. The standard of the school has alternately advanced and retrograded during the past eight years, which cannot be avoided when there is so frequent a change of teachers.

Harp Township.—Some of the earlier teachers were Jefferson Cross, Abalom Hamilton, Susan McCuddy, Elizabeth Thompson and Harvey Blount. The latter was looked upon at that time as an expert in his profession. He has taught about forty winters, most of them in De Witt County, and probably the oldest teacher now teaching in it. There are eight districts in this township, all having very good houses, and an enrollment of 264 pupils. The school-property is estimated at \$3,650, and no bonded debt.

Texas Township.—The first school-house, one of the log-cabin kind, was built in 1835, on or near the site of the present Texas school-house. This school has been the leading one in the township, having had in the past, as at the present, some very efficient teachers. Many remember the late F. M. Van Cae as among the leading teachers of a late day; also Stephen Adams and G. C. Kelly, who now has charge of the schools, and others, will be remembered as successful teachers in the years to come

Texas has nine districts, all having neat and well furnished houses, some of them comparatively new. The school fund amounts to \$1078.58. Edwin Weld, the present treasurer, has served a number of years very efficiently in that capacity.

De Witt Township.—The earliest school in this township was taught in an old kitchen belonging to Benj. Day, and fitted up after the style extant. The school was taught in the winter of 1856 and '57 by F. S. Robbins; it was entirely a private enterprise. In June of 1837, this sixteenth section of land was sold for \$5.00 per acre. The same year organization of the townships into school districts took place, and five trustees were elected, namely: Hiram Chapin, Benj. Day, R. J. Dusenbury, James McCord, and Orin Wakefield. The latter was appointed Treasurer. The township was at first divided into three districts, each district soon provided itself with a log cabin and whatever furniture was needed. The interest and state fund paid a large part of the teachers salaries, which were very low. In a few years District No. one, after using the old log cabin near the grove for some seven years, built a brick building in Marion, (De Witt,) which they still occupy. Mrs. Nellie S. Richards, an experienced and thoughtful teacher, presides over the school at present. In a few years after the first organization, District No's 1 and 2 were divided and District No. 4 was formed. This district in 1846, built the first frame school house in the township, which was finished and furnished in the most approved style. De Witt has likewise been favored with good teachers, and she has among them some of the most substantial and honored men of the county. We take great pleasure in recording the names of our old and well tried friends Col. J. J. Kelly, and the Hon. Wm. H. North, upon the pages of the county's history. Both of these gentlemen served a term of four years each as county Superintendent of schools, under whose supervision we had the honor and pleasure of holding certificates and teaching. Another name that will long be remembered especially by the young men and women, to whom he taught the higher branches and gave a lift in life that enabled them to succeed as practical and definite workers in their chosen calling, is P. V. C. Pool, who taught a private school for a number of years near De Witt. Other teachers were Mr. Tavener, Betsy Weaver, Cynthia Vincent, and J. D. Chapin.

Rutledge Township.—The first school in this township was taught by Robert H. Pool, about 1838. He was a man of more than average ability and an earnest worker in the school room. The school house was located in the timber about a quarter of a mile west of where the Fuller school house now stands. It also was a log house like the others of that day. The teacher and large boys gathered wood at playtime to burn during school hours. Daniel Craig was the second teacher, and John E. Dougherty, a young man of good ability as a teacher, was the third. These were subscription schools, the teacher receiving \$2.25 a quarter for each pupil, the schools averaging from 15 to 20 scholars. Thus the teacher received from 12 to 25 dollars per month and board among the scholars. The log school house was used till about 1845, when a frame was built, known as the Rutledge school house. There are now six school houses, one brick and five frame. The Fuller school house is the finest country school house in the county, and in contrast with the old log house first built marks well the advancement of thirty years. The prominent men who labored hard to push forward the cause of education in the early settlements were John E. Dougherty, Peter Brickey, John McCord, Wm. Lafferty, and Thos. Vandeventer, the last named being the only one now living. The prom-

inent early teachers were R. H. Pool, Peter Brickey, J. E. Dougherty and Mr. Tavener. Of the successful teachers of a later day we have space to name but one, Dr. Wesley Anderson, the finest scholar that ever taught in the township, and a superior mathematician. He claimed to have been the first to figure out and publish the total eclipse of the sun in 1869. He introduced the higher branches in his school at Fuller school house and aroused an interest in the cause of education in both old and young, giving bountifully from his storehouse of knowledge by night schools and lectures to all that would attend.

Wilson Township.—Among the names that are prominent in the educational affairs of the present day are the Wilsons, Wald, Hurd, Hubbell, and Cains. There are six school districts with good houses and an enrollment of 230 pupils. The present School Fund is \$1333.20. The present Treasurer John T. Hubbell.

Nixon Township.—The sale of the school land of this township was made in 1852, but the first record of a school is 1856. This school, a summer term, was taught by John A. Helmand, at the Twist school house. The old school house is still occupied by the district for school purposes. The present teacher is Miss Alice Branson. The meeting of the first Board of Trustees was in Dec. 1855. In Feb. 1856, the school fund amounting to (\$4442.00.) was paid by Lawrence Weldon, School Commissioner, to the Treasurer of the township. This township has always been favored with excellent teachers, many of whom have since filled honorable positions. Some of those who merit mention are Joseph Anderson, A. E. Hilton, Henry S. Green, now one of the leading lawyers of the state, Rufus Crocker, Edmund Deverse, W. B. Caldwell.

Creek Township.—The first house built in what is now Creek township, was after the prevailing style of logs with roof of clapboards held to their place by weight poles. It was situated in the timber and about one mile from Lane station. It is probable that the first teacher was a crippled man by the name of Jefferson Cross. Another of the early teachers whose work has been of great value was Walter Roben, who is still an honorable resident of the township. John P. Mitchell and Mr. Pool were also at one time teachers in this township.

Clintonia Township.—Probably the first school opened within its boundaries was in 1834, by Mr. Lowry in the old court house. At all events we learn that he taught the first school in the town. The schools were taught, either in the court house or in rented rooms, by Mr. Lowry, (who was the first probate judge elected in this county), Dr. Gardner, now of Farmer City, and others until 1841, when the first school house was erected. It was a rough frame building, constructed we understand, entirely of oak, even the siding and shingles were of black oak, and the effect of a year or two's sunshine and storm, caused such a shrinking and warping of the parts that in a few years it was unfit for use. In winter it was too wet when it rained and too cold when dry. There was no lot purchased on which to erect it, but it was placed near the center of the street running south from the court house, (which was situated on the site of the present temple of justice), and there it stood for many years.

That school houses in general, and this house in particular was not the pet of the people then living in Clinton, as its treatment will fully show. In 1846 the prospect of war with Mexico loomed up in the near future, and Clinton not to be behind her neighbors, sent to Bloomington and procured a nicely mounted six pounder, and we venture to say that more hats were passed around for the purpose of raising money to pay for ammunition to

be used in firing that canon, than for any other purpose. If the gun was fired in the evening or at night, it was considered a loud call for every adult, male and female, and all the small boys within hearing, to appear in Clinton the next morning to hear the news. As the prospect for war increased, the desire to shoot somebody or something increased, and a contribution was taken up in order to get the necessary amount of lead with which to make balls for the canon. This ball took more lead than was to be obtained in Clinton, and a messenger was soon started for Bloomington or Decatur to get the necessary number of bars of lead, which was soon melted and beaten into a very respectable ball, a little larger than a man's fist. And now the inquiry, "what shall we shoot at?" "what can we hit?" and it proved a staggering question—no stumps, no trees, big enough for any gunner to risk his reputation by using either as a mark. In the houses there were families and there were no barns. In this extremity, some one suggested the school house as the fortress, to be demolished. This idea "took well," and the man in that crowd who would raise his voice or say one word to save that house from such an indignity, would have been looked upon as a public enemy, advised to keep silent if he knew what was for his own good, and raked with Tom Corwin who had just made the most brilliant speech of his life, upon the Mexican question. The canon was located on the square to the east of its center, the school house being a little west of south and in full view. It was a rich target, and so arranged that if the bullet passed through or over the house and went on to Salt Creek, there was no danger of hitting any building, and every person within carrying distance of the gun was supposed to be at its side or safely standing in the rear. The first shot we are informed missed the house, passed on over it and on into the timber, and the cry of "lost ball" was emphatic and sorrowful. Another subscription started them in the face, but a contest between their patriotism and their already depleted pockets, was avoided by the cry "let us find the ball." A range was obtained from the muzzle of the gun to the first shrub or limb cut off by the bullet, and by a rude system of flagging it was soon found and brought back in great glee. A shot or two more and one could see the shingles fly, and in a short time the house was ruined, but the patriotism of the people was exhibited in a remarkably expressive manner. The school house stood there unrepaired for several years. Finally it was purchased by a clergyman named Collins, who removed it and converted it into a dwelling. Whatever schools there were after that, for some years were taught in rented rooms and in the Disciple and M. E. Churches, until about the year 1856, when a new school house was built which Mrs. Savage now occupies as a dwelling, one block south of the present school building. This second house in its day was considered too expensive for the district, and yet it only had four good school rooms. A vote for the tax to build it was only carried on the third election, and then, we are informed, by a manoeuvre of this kind. John J. McGraw, C. H. Moore and another man were directors. They had put up notices calling the election in the district to vote for or against the tax. At this—the third election C. H. Moore refused to sign the notices, but took great pains to see every known opponent of the tax before the day for voting, telling them it was a great outrage to call a third election—the tax had been beaten twice and that was enough—now he was with them against the tax. He thought if they would all come out and vote once more against it, that would end the matter, otherwise, he was fearful the tax would carry and the house be built. Mr. Moore's changing to their side paralyzed the opponents of the tax, struck them

dumb with astonishment, and either from a dislike to have him succeed in anything he undertook, or in the belief that he would or could beat the tax unaided by them, most of the opponents of the tax stayed away from the polls or refrained from voting and "for the tax" carried easily, and the house was built the same fall. This we believe was the last organized opposition to school houses in Clinton. The house then built answered well for some years, but proved too small in time, and the present house was built, and while it is almost the only ornament in the town, we think it an expensive luxury unless run with all the economy consistent with good teaching and good management.

To resume the history of the teachers, Mr. Wm. Bates is the first teacher who remained for any considerable length of time, teaching mostly in the old court house and in his own private house. His pupils were from the families Argo, Newcomb, Crum, Gideon, McElhanie, Woodward, Long, &c. His first school was in 1847. In his later schools were the children of Dr. J. Warner, Dr. Adams and Elder Burger. Mr. Bates is remembered as having introduced and practiced other modes of rewards and punishment than the use of the rod, so familiar in all the early schools. The ticket system of governing will be remembered by many who attended and procured prizes with the price of their carefully hoarded treasures, on the last day of school, when an auction sale was held and the articles sold were to be paid for in the little diamond-shaped tickets held by the pupils as a reward for good lessons and good behavior. One of the largest boys acted as auctioneer, in which capacity, if we are correctly informed, Lee McGraw would especially distinguished himself. After the sale was over and good byes said, home the children went to show their treasures and boast or bewail their bargains as the case might be. In view of the success of these primeval methods of controlling as school, I doubt whether we moderns have so very much improved on them after all. Mr. Bates' school seems to have been the dawn of a better day for the schools of Clinton. Following him was Mrs. Acres. Then came Mr. and Mrs. John Heldman, who probably made the first attempt at teaching a graded school in this county. Among her teachers and school officers Clinton can boast of many good men and women, some of them have since won for themselves rank among the leading educators of the state and others have distinguished themselves in other walks of life.

Among those deserving mention we will name James M. Ewing, now a member of the honorable law firm of Stephenson & Ewing, Bloomington, Ill, also Miss Lizzie Smith and Miss Sophia Granger, both graduates of a seminary in Cincinnati, and excellent teachers. Mrs. Granger, who labored long in the schools of the town, foreseeing the need of preparation for her chosen profession, had taken a regular course of instruction before entering upon her work as a teacher, and having this special training together with her superior qualities of mind and heart and the irreproachable example of her every day life, she was an inspiration for good to her pupils and an ornament to society, and the resignation of her position in the schools was a matter of regret to the community. Another was D. W. Russell, who will be remembered as having taught a school of high order in the Christian church, in 1856. He was a model teacher in our opinion, and, we understand, has since become an eminent and wealthy physician. Another was Prof. J. M. Powell, who for some time after acted as curator for the State Museum at Normal, and gave to the world glowing accounts of the western wilds in his able articles on the Canyons of the Colorado."

In the year 1856 the new school house being completed, T. N.

McCorkle, a young man who had previously taught a term or two in the old M. E. Church, very successfully was employed to take charge of the first school opened in this building, which position he held for seven years. Being a good teacher and good disciplinarian, he placed the school on a permanently high basis. Mr. McCorkle has reason to be proud of his work in Clinton, for from among his pupils, Clinton and other places have derived many of their substantial citizens, by whom we feel that we should not be forgiven if we fail to pay this just tribute. He is ever held by them in grateful remembrance for his untiring efforts in their behalf, and for the wisdom of his counsels and his ever ready sympathy with their individual aspirations to fit themselves for positions of usefulness in life. Mr. McCorkle was followed in the same school house by Messrs. Armstrong and Marchant, who retained their places a year each. W. D. Hall was next elected to take charge of the school, and under his supervision it increased to such an extent that it became necessary to enlarge the old or build a new house. The result was the erection of the present fine school building, the best in the county and among the finest in the State, the cost of which including grounds, furniture, &c., was about \$60,000. The site is one of the finest for the purpose, being a beautiful plat of high ground adorned with trees and flowers. Its location is sufficiently central to accommodate the whole city.

Each year the people endeavor to place men upon the Board of Education who will work to keep the school up to a high standard. The new building being completed, the Clinton High School was organized in 1869, with S. M. Heslet as superintendent, and Miss Shurtleff as principal of the High School. Mr. Heslet held his position until June 6th, 1874. He was an excellent organizer, a superior disciplinarian, and commanded the respect of all his pupils.

He was a man of fine moral influence, an active member of the Presbyterian church, and very efficient in its Sunday-school, and will be long remembered by his many friends. Miss Shurtleff resigned during the fall term of 1871, and left the school in good condition. She was a good teacher, and beloved by all her pupils. She soon afterward became the wife of J. B. Haldeman, well known in this city and county.

Miss Anne Byrne succeeded Miss Shurtleff, and graduated the first class, consisting of three members, although we believe there was a class of three members that finished a course under Professor Hall, in the old building; but Miss Byrne graduated the first class in the new house. Miss Lucy Long was her successor, and taught one term, when she was succeeded by Miss Laura E. Holbrook, who held the position until June 6, 1877, graduating the following classes: Class of 1873, nine members; class of 1874,

ten members; class of 1875, four members; class of 1876, eight members; class of 1877, seven members.

Miss Holbrook was succeeded by B. F. Hull, the present incumbent, who has graduated classes as follows: Class of 1878, eleven members; class of 1879, seventeen members; class of 1880, eleven members; class of 1881, nine members. Mr. Hull deserves especial mention, not only as being an excellent instructor, but as having by untiring industry and perseverance, raised himself from a poor boy to an honorable and lucrative position.

Prof. Heslet was succeeded by W. D. Hall, who resigned in the fall of 1875, and was followed by I. Wilkinson, who held the position until June 6, 1876, when R. E. Morrow was elected principal. Miss Laura E. Holbrook, who had been the High School teacher for several years, was Mr. Morrow's successor. She was a lady well qualified for the position by her superior education and high moral and social culture, and the school prospered under her administration. Mr. N. D. Gilbert, the present incumbent, succeeded Miss Holbrook, and in many respects has raised the school to a high standard.

Clinton Township has eight school districts, with comfortable houses, and most of them furnished with the latest and best furniture. The Clinton School is a first-class graded school, having twelve departments, under a board of six directors, who manage the machinery of the school and keep it in good running order, consulting with the superintendent in regard to the needs and general working of the school; and they prepare, with his assistance, a course of study for all the grades, and give general instructions to the teachers in their work, and general information to the public as to the management and expense of the same. Counting those graded schools which have more than one department, we have eight graded schools in the county, located at the following places: Clinton, Farmer City, Wapella, Kenney, Waynesville, De Witt, Midland and Weldon, and eighty-seven ungraded schools, with an entire enrollment of 4,566 pupils. Total receipts during the year ending June 30, 1881, for school purposes, amount to \$58,906.62. Total expenditures for same year amounts to \$44,329.25, much of which has been lost to the county through a lack of proper management. While the schools of the county are in a fair condition, which is due to her teachers and school officers, yet there is much that needs to be done before the people will receive an equivalent for the money expended for their support.

And we think, that since the state has provided for the establishment of a free school system, as a necessity to the well-being of our Government, it should also provide for the protection and proper supervision of the same in all its parts.



CHAPTER XIII.

PATRIOTISM.



BENEATH the wide spread branches of the tree of liberty, whether her roots be embedded in Athenian or American soil, the spirit of true democracy flourishes. Liberty of religious action was the fond dream of those who built the first fires on the bleak rock-bound New England shore in 1620. Liberty was the ringing watchword of those who first anchored their boats on the waters of the James river. Liberty of speech caused thousands to forsake homes they loved in sunny England, fair France, rugged Scotland, distressed Ireland, and Germany, the "faderland," for untried ones in this new Republic. It is strange, then, that principles of patriotism so much abound among us as a people. America the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, for two hundred years, has gathered to herself a citizenship universally Liberty-loving? Of her it can be said, Patriotism is an all-pervading principle, and lingers everywhere. It is enshrined in poetry and song. It rolls on in grand musical anthems, that strike responsive chords in every breast. When the fathers of our Republic proclaimed "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," an oppressed world applauded. When founded on such principles a government was sought to be erected, millions were ready to become sovereigns, and forsake kingdoms and empires for the enjoyment of God-given rights. Thus brought before the attention of the world, a nation that essayed to incorporate in her civil government the best idea of all ages and peoples. Her growth has been marvellous, and the spirit of patriotism has been commensurate therewith. To day the proudest exclamation of any citizen of any country is, "I am an American." Wars may and have threatened; red battle may stamp her fiery feet, but our nation emerges from the crucible fires rejuvenated and clothed in mightier power. In order to present the patriotism of De Witt county, it will be necessary to give brief sketches of the Black Hawk, Mexican and late wars, in

each of which some of her citizens participated.

BLACK HAWK WAR

Before entering much into detail of that war, its causes and results, we give to our readers a brief sketch of Black-Hawk, the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those campaigns. Maconta Mahicatah is the Indian name for Black-Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd and eloquent in council; he, however, departed himself in that demure, grave, and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may point on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five-hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottawas, Potawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and two comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he

remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver river settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles county, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in 1831-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on the Rock river, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the state for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of this state. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to the Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his head men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * * In a few days Black-Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared at Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31-'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band

were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians, who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on the Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel, Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal, Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April. We give Governor Reynolds' circular which he addressed to the citizen-soldiers in the crisis then pending:

"To the Militia of the North-western section of the State:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:

"Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed hostile attitude, and have invaded the state in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by Black-Hawk, are in possession of the Rock river country, to the great terror of the inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier to be in imminent danger. I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and also from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands high with all classes. In possession of the above facts, I have hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community are in danger. I have called out a large detachment of militia to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d. Provisions for

the men and food for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services, as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS."

To the stirring appeal of the Governor, the patriotic citizens of the state and De Witt county nobly responded in both campaigns of '31-'32. Many of the best and most prominent men of the county enlisted to protect the frontier and preserve the honor of the state, and did signal service in the memorable events of the Black-Hawk war.

Among those to go from De Witt county were Walter Bowles (sergeant), George Copenharger, Asher Simson, Elisha Balter, George D. Smallweed, John Henderson, James Ennis, John Clifton, John Williams, C. Cooper, Samuel Troxel, Thomas Hooper, William Adams, William Hooper, Joseph Clifton, J. G. Wright who also participated in what was known as the Winnebago war in 1827.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river where Gen. Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a major-general, and he was paid accordingly. His presence in the army did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A. Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's run, a small, sluggish stream. In the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and warriors fought with a spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under General Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was, in a measure demoralizing to the en-

tire forces. Undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by daylight dispatched L. D. Ewing, Robert Blackwell and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded; however, the soldiers from this county did but little fighting. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation. Over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement, and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged.

This ended the campaign and the Black Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and had gone up on the Wisconsin river, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected, that dreadful scourge, the cholera of 1832, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black Hawk tribe.

On the 15th of September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin river and west of Green bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi, and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing

free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with all the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country on which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gunsmiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc, six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms, adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them. Agricultural pursuits, commerce and manufactures, churches and schools, are lending their influence to advance an intelligent and prosperous people.

MEXICAN WAR.

War was declared with Mexico in May 1846, and Illinois under the call for volunteers was entitled to three regiments. E. D. Baker, then a prominent man of Illinois, through the influence of Hon. O. B. Ficklin, a congressman at the time, prevailed on President Polk to allow him to raise a fourth regiment from Illinois, and by this means the DeWitt county men entered the service. Mr. Baker was elected Colonel, Lieutenant-Governor Moore was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and Thomas Harris was elected Major. They were ordered into the service of the United States from the 30th day of April, 1846, to the 28th of May, 1847. The company were mustered into service July 18th, 1846, by Colonel Churchill.

The following is the list of the volunteers in Co. F. Those marked (*) were present at the muster out of the company.

Captain. * Daniel Newcombe.
1st Lieutenant. Richard Murphy.
2nd Lieutenant. * Benjamin Howard.
3rd Lieutenant. * Charles Maltby.
Orderly Sergeant. William Lowery. Left sick at Jalapa, May 7th, 1847.
2nd Sergeant. * G. E. Lennett.
3rd Sergeant. * John Veason.
4th Sergeant. * Absalom Hamilton.
1st Corporal. * Isaiah Davenport.
2nd Corporal. * William Almy.
3rd Corporal. William Kinney. Hospital attendant at Jalapa, May 7th, 1847.
4th Corporal. * William Davis.
Musician. * John Mason.

Privates.

Allsop, William
 Benson, Charles H., left sick at Matamoras, Oct. 9, 1846.
 Brown, Samuel J., left sick at Matamoras, Oct. 9, 1847.
 Boyer, George M., left sick at Jalapa, May 7, 1847.
 * Beebe, David
 Bennett, Gabriel E.
 Belford, Owen
 Butler, William
 * Brock, Elias
 Brown, James
 * Clifton, William
 * Coppenbarger, Joseph
 * Chack, Adam
 Chapman, J. F., left sick at Matamoras, Oct. 9, 1846.
 * Connell, Samuel
 * Clifton, William
 * Clifton, Joseph
 Carlock, Andrew
 * Davis, Remus
 * Davenport, Isaiah
 Dawson, James.
 Farris, Benjamin, left sick at Matamoras, Oct. 9, 1846.
 * Glenn Samuel P.,
 * Glenn, Darby
 * Hiite, Levi, was Sergeant till Dec. 6, 1846, when appointed to the Quartermaster Dept.
 Hill, Egbert O., left sick at Matamoras, Oct. 9, 1846.
 Hutchins, Thomas, killed in battle.
 * Harp, William
 * Henry, James
 Halsey, Solomon
 Inman, James, left sick at Matamoras, Dec. 14, 1846.
 * Logan, James A.,
 * McDeed, John
 * Martin, James
 * Martin, Benjamin
 Murphy, Richard, killed in battle.
 * Purdy, William
 * Purdy, John H.,
 * Price, John
 * Perryman, James
 * Russell, Lowe Z.
 * Richards, Isaac
 * Slatten, Joseph
 * Star, Conrad
 * Straus, Isaac H.
 * Skidmore, Reuben
 Sherk, Adam
 * Scroggins, Anderson
 * Sawyer, Selick
 Smith, James left sick at Matamoras, Dec. 14, 1846.
 Thornley, Leroy, died from wounds, Jalapa, May 7, 1847.
 Tenny, Thomas, died from wounds, Jalapa, May 7, 1847.
 Turner, James R.
 * Van Nolt, Isaac
 * Webb, Richard D.
 * Wright, William
 * Willis, Isaac W.

The following were discharged on Surgeon's certificate:

John Hutchins, Camp Patterson, Aug. 22, 1846.
 Jerry Williams, " " " " " "
 Evan Richards, Matamoras, Oct. 13, 1846.
 Franklin Pomeroy, " " " " " "
 Solomon Halsey, " " " " " "
 Daniel King, " " " " " "
 James B. Dawson, " " " " " "
 James Linton, " " " " " "
 Elias Brock, " " " " " "
 Andrew Brock, disch'd, Matamoras Oct. 13, '46.
 Thomas England, " " " " " "
 Thomas Harp, " " " " " "
 Isaac McCuddy, discharged, Camargo Nov. 10, 1846.
 Joseph Hammit, discharged Vera Cruz, May 8, 1847.

The following died in service:

Jesse McPherson, Camp Patterson, Aug. 25, 1846.
 Isaac N. Richards, " " " " " " Sept. 8, 1846.
 Calvin Parke, " " " " " " Sept. 10, 1846.
 Jesse Blankenship, Matamoras, Oct. 5, 1846.
 William Wallace, Camargo, Nov. 3, 1846.
 Ambrose Keimey, " " " " " " Nov. 11, 1846.
 Daniel Beebe, " " " " " " Nov. 14, 1846.
 Theophilus Johnson, " " " " " " Nov. 8, 1846.
 Job Clifton, " " " " " " Nov. 18, 1846.
 William Butler, " " " " " " Dec. 23, 1847.
 Owen Belford, Tampico, Feb. 14, 1847.
 Richard Murphy, Rio Delpan, April 21, 1847.
 Joshua E. Jackson, Cerro Gordo, April 21, 1847.

At the present time 1881, the following are still living here:

Isaac H. Strain, Isaiah Davenport, Thomas Harp, William J. Harp, Benjamin Howard, William Lowrey and Elias Brock. Seven in all.

After its formation this company marched to Alton, where arms were in store, which the regiment procured by a little maneuvering on the part of Col. Baker and Capt. J. S. Post. Col. J. J. Hardin, believing that he was entitled to these arms, stoutly protested against their appropriation by Col. Baker, and a worthy warfare ensued which came near resulting in a duel. From Alton the regiment was transferred to Jefferson Barracks, and there placed under charge of Col. Churchill, commandant, under whom it received thorough discipline and drill. About the 20th of July the regiment was mustered into service by Col. Croghan, of Fort Meigs notoriety. In a few days the regiment received orders and embarked for New Orleans, and thence to Brazos Santiago Bay, four miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande, where it disembarked.

They remained there about a week, when orders were received to march up the Rio Grande, a distance of eight miles. At this point orders were received to move still further up the river to Matamoras, on the Mexican side, where they remained a few days, and then moved on to Camargo, where a great deal of sickness ensued. Returning to Matamoras, they then marched to Victoria—marching on Christmas day forty-five miles. About the first of January, 1847, orders were received to march to Tampico, two hundred miles distant, at which place preparations were made for an attack on Vera Cruz. Taking ship at Tampico about the first of February, Vera Cruz was reached in sixteen days, and Company C assisted in the construction of the batteries and the bombardment of the city, which surrendered March 29. After the taking of the city of Vera Cruz, Scott's army marched for the city of Mexico, and en route met Santa Anna at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, on the 18th of April, where a battle was fought.

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At this battle Santa Anna came near being taken prisoner, and in his effort to escape left in his carriage twenty-five thousand dollars in silver and his cork leg, which were captured by Company C, it being at the head of the brigade. The next morning ensuing the battle, Gen. Scott followed on to Jalapa, where Company F remained about a month, when the time of enlistment expired, and the company returned via New Orleans and St. Louis, arriving at home about the first of June, 1847.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Nothing better can be said than what has been said relative to the first company raised in De Witt county in behalf of upholding the nation with a big "N" on the occasion of one of the annual reunions of Company E, Twentieth Illinois regiment, as follows:

"On Friday, April 19, a public meeting was held at the court-house in this city to respond to the call of Gov. Yates for volunteers under President Lincoln's proclamation for seventy-five thousand men. Old Colonel George B. Lemen, who held a commission in the State militia, presided, and made a short speech. The crowd that came to the meeting was too large to occupy the court-room, so the meeting adjourned to the square. Every loyal heart was full of enthusiasm, and the soul-stirring notes of Jack Robinson's fife and John Stoker's drum added to the excitement. It was no time for speech-making; treason had raised its hand against the flag of our country, and men of all parties were ready to rush to arms. When Col. Lemen called for volunteers, Evan Richards, a soldier of the Mexican war, and a practising physician, was the first to step forward. Then came Clay Phares, J. M. North, Dr. Godbrake, J. Richey Conklin and others, who stepped into line with him. By this time military ardor became catching, and it was but a little while till the company was nearly filled to its maximum. An election of officers was held at once and Evan Richards was elected Captain; H. C. Phares, First Lieutenant; John Bullock, Second Lieutenant; J. M. North, Third Lieutenant. Instead of telegraphing to Springfield, Captain Richards went by railroad to Decatur, and from thence to Springfield. By the time he reached the capital Gov. Yates had tendered to him more companies than would thrice fill the call. This was a sad disappointment to the brave boys. However, the company was held in the State service, and on

Friday, May 10, it went into camp at Camp Goodell, Joliet. Prior to leaving the ladies of Clinton presented the company with a handsome flag, the work of their own hands. The presentation speech was made by Miss Lydia Gideon, now Mrs. J. M. Prior, and the flag was accepted on behalf of the company by Dr. Christopher Godbrake. That flag was worn out in the service.

"On the 13th day of June company E was mustered into the United States service at Camp Goodell as a part of the Twentieth Regiment—a regiment that afterward saw more and harder service than any that went from Illinois, having been engaged in more than twenty-five battles and minor engagements. It is not necessary for us to follow the company and regiment through all the vicissitudes of field and camp. The Twentieth began its fighting record at Fredericktown, Md., October 21, '61, where it received its "baptism of fire." This was the beginning. From the outset Co. E sustained the honor of De Witt county. We will here recount the battles in which the regiment bore a valiant part, leaving it to the survivors to fill in the details. Beginning at Fredericktown, Mo., the glorious victories that crowned our armies in the south-west, from there to Bentonville, N. C., are a part of the history of the Twentieth. The skirmish at Charleston, Mo., the battles of Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Britton's Lane and Tallahatchie, down to the memorable siege of Vicksburg. Then came Hillsboro, Canton, Meridian, Big Shanty, Kennesaw Mountain, Nickajack. And then came the two days' terrific fighting at Atlanta, known in history as the battles of July 21 and 22.

The Twentieth had suffered terribly, and its numbers had become so reduced by killed, wounded and sick, that there was but a bare remnant of it left. But those who were fit for duty were as full of courage as on the day when they started out from Camp Goodell. After the fight at Atlanta the remnant of the regiment was mounted. Gen. Logan fittingly and feelingly speaks of this time in his letter, when on the morning of the 23d of July barely enough men of the entire regiment answered at roll-call to make one company, and when the officer in command of the handful reported: 'General, this is the Twentieth regiment.'

And then began Sherman's celebrated march to the sea, in which the Twentieth bore a prominent part. The fights at Ogechee Bridge and Millen, Ga., were but a slight taste of what followed at the twelve

days' siege of Savannah. Then came Pocoltigo, South E.isto, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Big Raft Swamp, and finally wound up the fighting at Bentonville, North Carolina.

On to Washington, *via* Richmond, went the Twentieth, where the boys, ragged and shoeless, took part in the grand review. Then for "home, sweet home." The regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of the service on the 16th of July, 1865, having served for over four years from the date of mustering in. Then to Chicago, where the boys were paid off. Out of one hundred and fourteen men that belonged to Co. E from its organization till the date of its discharge, not more than fifty lived to return to their homes.

On the occasion of the reunion referred to, Dr. C. Godbrake delivered the following address of welcome, which is replete with patriotic thought:

COMRADES.—I never saw the time when, if I applied myself studiously to the task, I could not compose some sort of an address, or essay on any subject with which I was, at least to some extent, acquainted; but ever since the day when a few of us met to consult over the arrangements for this re-union, where it was hinted to me that I as chairman of the committee would be called upon to make a few remarks, I have tried to compose something which would be appropriate to present to you on this anniversary of our muster into the service; and I must acknowledge that for once I have most signally failed. Every time I have endeavored to collect my thoughts for the task I could think of nothing only how in April, 1861, the country became aroused, *en masse* at the acts of the South, at southern impudence, southern threats and southern treason. How Col. Lemen came down to Clinton, procured a drummer and fifer and beat up for volunteers; how enough of us signed the roll to constitute a company; how we held an election in the old court-house which resulted in the choice of Evan Richards, Captain, H. Clay Phares, 1st Lieutenant; James M. North, 2d Lieutenant; and John R. Conklin, Orderly Sergeant; how the ladies presented us with a flag on Snell's Hill; how speeches were made; how every heart beat with the strong impulse of patriotism, and how every man in the company was resolved to aid in causing the flag of our Union to be respected, and the mandates of our government to be obeyed throughout our whole country, or perish in the attempt. Then, in my mind's

eye, I can see the company—then called the De Witt County Guards—march to the depot, then the hasty and fearful hand-shaking and earnest adieus, between friends and relations, which with a great many of our comrades were the last on earth. Then all-aboard for Joliet; then the encampment at Camp Goodell; then the organization of the 20th regiment of Illinois volunteers when the De Witt County Guards became company "E"; then the months of encampment under the auspices of the State, and then on the 13th of June the mustering of the regiment into the service of the United States, by Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., for three years, unless sooner discharged.

Comrades, you well know how many who on that beautiful June day held up their good right hands were discharged; some by surgeon's certificate of disability, and many were discharged from further service here on earth, being transferred to the Grand Army above, where we hope the God of battles has given them a glorious rest eternal.

I now see the regiment on the way to Alton, where we received our first tents and where camp life began in earnest. But we can't tarry here, for "still must we on," and we find ourselves at the Arsenal at St. Louis, and then down the "Father of Waters" to Cape Girardeau; and here we may say the "tramp, tramp, tramp" of our soldier life commenced in reality. From the Cape we go to Jackson, thence back to the Cape; then to Bird's Point, back again to the Cape, then through Jackson and Dallas to Fredericktown, where our regiment received its "baptism of fire," and where it assisted in gaining a signal victory over Jeff. Thompson, which I believe was the first complete victory during the war; for those of the enemy who were not killed or wounded, were completely routed and scattered in flight. Oh! how my heart swelled within me on that occasion, to see the boys—OUR OWN BOYS—stand up so bravely before the enemy. Well, back we marched through Cape Girardeau to Bird's Point, then to Fort Jefferson, back again, and then, hurrah! for Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where, at the latter place, "Greek met Greek," and where, after the battle was over, the 20th had lost twenty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. But now on to Shiloh, where on that 6th day of April, that glorious spring morning, on the holy Sabbath, the long-roll again beat to call our regiment into that two days' fight, the most terrible fighting that ever transpired on this continent, and

where we lost about one-third killed and wounded, of the fighting force left us after the battle of Donelson. To the losses of the regiment in both these battles, company "E" contributed a large, yea, a melancholy number. At Shiloh, losing four killed and twenty-three wounded out of forty-three who went into action.

But I cannot particularize. You have not forgotten the slow advance to Corinth, the march to Jackson, Tennessee, then on to Estinaula; then the battle of Britton's Lane; then on to La Grange, Holly Springs, Oxford, and Yangnapataupha, and then back to La Grange, Memphis, down the river to Lake Providence, Millikin's Bend, Harlittimes Landing, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg. Have you forgotten the forty-four days among the sand-hills in the rear of that stronghold of rebeldom? Have you forgotten the final surrender and your glorious march into the city on that hot and sultry Fourth of July, under your gallant leader, John A. Logan? "No; I see the memory of those days and scenes are with you to-day."

Now comes the guarding of the city, the march to Brownsville, the raid to Meridian, the steaming up the river to Cairo, up the Ohio and Tennessee to Clifton; then the march to Rome by way of Hautsville and Decatur; and on, on, to Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain; down to Nickajack, Marietta and Atlanta, where, on the 22d of July, 1864, you fought the last great battle in which you were engaged, and which left eighteen men for duty belonging to your regiment. But soon Atlanta fell, and you followed our glorious old chieftain "from Atlanta to the sea."

From Atlanta you served as headquarters' guard of the Third Division. You were mounted, and the whole regiment, after all details were called in, numbered for y-two men present for duty. What a falling off was there in numbers, from the time we left Joliet, and the morning you left Atlanta and turned your faces Savannahwards?

After Sherman presented President Lincoln with Savannah as a Christmas gift, you marched inland again from Beaufort, through Pocolaligo, Orangeburg, Columbia, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro, and Raleigh; then on through Richmond to Washington, where, at the "Great Review" you represented part and parcel of "Sherman's Bummers."

From Washington you were ordered to Louisville, Ky., thence to Chicago, where you were paid off and discharged, July 25,

1865, after serving four years and twelve days.

Comrades, what a glorious record is this for company "E," of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry! You marched through sixteen different states, fought fifteen battles, shared in four sieges, besides taking part in almost innumerable skirmishes; and you have the proud satisfaction to tell your children you belonged to a company, a regiment, a brigade, a division, a corps, and an army that never sustained defeat, but always conquered.

Comrades, my task is done. I will only add that I am glad to see so many of you here to-day. For myself and in behalf of the committee of arrangements, I heartily greet you. In the name of our local authorities, and the mothers and daughters of Clinton, I welcome you to our city and to the Reunion Picnic; and I hope you will enjoy yourselves in every rational manner possible on this occasion. You can renew old friendships, you can take each other by the hand, you can tell your old camp fire stories and sing your old war songs.

"You can fight a bloodless battle,
You can skirmish along the route,
But it's not worth while to forage,
There are rations enough without!"

ROLL CALL—PRESENT AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

- C Goodbrake—Promoted Surgeon June 13, '61; resigned Sep. 17, '64.
Evan Richards, Capt.—Promoted Major Dec. 17, '61; Lieut. Col. Feb. '62; wounded at Shiloh, Tenn. April 6, '62; killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63.
H. E. Phares—Elected 1st Lieutenant May 10, '61; resigned Jan. '62.
James M. North—Elected 2d Lieutenant May 10, '61; promoted Captain Jan. 1, '62; wounded at Shiloh, Tenn. April 6, '62; mustered out Aug. 6, '64.
Rolla T. Richards—Appointed 2d Assistant Surgeon Sep. 1, '61; 1st Assistant Surgeon Nov. 17, '63; Surgeon Sep. 17, '64; mustered out July 16, '65; died at Farmer City, Ill., in '66.
J. R. Conklin, 1st Sergeant—Appointed Sergt. Major; promoted Adjutant April 7, '62; mustered out Nov. 27, '64.
E. W. Gideon, Sergeant—Appointed Hospital Steward June 15, '61; died at Clinton, Nov. '61.
Ephraim Carruthers, Sergeant—Killed at Fort Donelson Feb. 14, '62.
J. M. Porter, Sergeant—Promoted 1st Sergeant Jan. 1, '65; promoted 2d Lieutenant July 16, '65; mustered out July 16, '65.
V. Werner, Sergeant—Promoted 2d Lieutenant Jan. 1, '62; wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; promoted Captain Commissary of Subsistence Feb. 13, '65; Brevetted Major March 13, '65.
James M. Loman—Promoted 1st Sergeant Jan. 15, '62; wounded at Clampton Ht. Miss., May 16, '63; discharged June 13, '64.
James McAllhoney—Wounded, captured and paroled at Britton's Lane, Tenn.; never returned to company.
Samuel B. McMurry—Died at Mound City, Ill., March 13, '62.
Wm. H. Brewster—Discharged Nov. 12, '62, for disability.
J. N. D'ry—Wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn. Sep. 10, '62; missing.
Thos. N. Beverly—Wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged April 20, '63.

Lafayette Lucas—Died at Cincinnati, O., Mar. 21, '62.
 Martin Mohrle—Promoted for Color Sergeant; wounded at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, '62; awarded medal for bravery at Vicksburg; killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64, and buried on the field.
 Chas. Anglinbaugh—Discharged Nov. 23, '61, for disability; resided in 1614 Ill., Aug. '62.
 Wm. J. Bayles—Veteran; captured at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sep. 1, '62, again at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64, exchanged Nov. '64; discharged July 16, '65.
 Riley Aker, discharged Sep. 6, '62, since died.
 Wm. A. Allen, missing Oct. 30, '61.
 John G. Bolton, discharged June 15, '64.
 Gus Bayha, discharged June 13, '64.
 J. W. Beatty, died at Clinton, March 10, '67.
 B. S. Brown, killed April 6, '62, at Shiloh.
 F. M. Bates, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62, and discharged Sep. 5, '62.
 Thos. Butler, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62, and discharged Oct. 28, '62.
 James R. Brewster, died Nov. 17, '61, at Cairo, Ill.
 George Bazler, discharged April 12, '62; since died.
 Asa W. Cain, died at Clinton, March 25, '62.
 J. W. Cain, wounded at Clinton, March 25, '62, '62, died April 12, '62, from wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, '62.
 John C. Cain, died at Louisville, Ky., June 5, '64.
 Gideon Chenoweth, discharged April 4, '63, for disability from wounds received at Jackson, Tenn.
 Wm. D. Cole, died at Clinton, May 22, '62.
 Wm. J. Constock, discharged June 13, '64.
 Thos. W. Clark, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; date of discharge unknown.
 Wm. Carby, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Sep. 15, '61.
 John Drury, missing, Oct. 3, '61.
 Samuel Denton, sergeant, wounded at Big Shanty, Ga., June 12, '64, and Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64; promoted 1st Lieutenant; veteran Aug. 6, '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Isaac F. Dawson, sergeant, discharged June 13, '64.
 D. B. Franklin, veteran, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 25, '63; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged Nov. '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 R. B. Gibbs, wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sep. 1, '62; discharged June 13, '64.
 J. M. Griffin, died at Fort Donelson Feb. 14, '61.
 M. L. Harrison, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Oct. 6, '61.
 James M. Hall, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Aug. 28, '62.
 Oliver Harold, veteran, captured near Canton, Miss., Feb. '64; remained in prison until close of war; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Joshua C. Hull, wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sep. 1, '62; discharged Nov. 14, '62.
 George A. Hull, discharged June 13, '64.
 L. A. E. Hornell, Sergeant, discharged June 13, '64.
 E. A. Hubble, died from wounds received at Shiloh April 10, '62.
 Jos. M. Jones, veteran, wounded at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63, and at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64, captured; exchanged Nov. '64, and died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 11, '64, from inhuman treatment while prisoner at Andersonville.
 M. Y. Judd, transferred to invalid corps Aug. 9, '63; since died.
 Abner C. Kneader, discharged June 3, '64.
 J. H. Kelly, died at Clinton March 20, '62.
 J. W. Kennedy, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 20, '62.
 Sylvester M. King, wounded many times, at Shiloh, April 6, '62; discharged Oct. 12, '62.
 R. B. Moody, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged June 13, '64.
 J. F. Miller, killed in action at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 J. W. McDonald, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Sep. 23, '62.
 John McFarland, veteran, wounded at Shiloh

April 6, '62; mustered on July 16, '65; since died.
 Joe Morrison, veteran, wounded at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged Nov. '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Thos. M'Gee, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged June 13, '64.
 H. H. M'Gee, veteran, wounded at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63; discharged July 16, '65.
 Pat Maloney, died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24, '62.
 Alex. Martin, veteran, captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged Nov. '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Samuel P. Martin, veteran, discharged July 16, '65.
 W. H. Marrs, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Oct. 12, '62.
 W. H. Miller, died at Pekin, Ill., Feb. 6, '62.
 Jas. McTough, discharged June 13, '64.
 Jas. A. Morrison, discharged Dec. 7, '61, for disability; died at Clinton.
 Theo. McKirrigan, killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63.
 G. F. Marsh, veteran, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, '63, and at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Lewis Long, veteran, wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, '63, and Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64; discharged April 12, '65.
 Thos. Nicholson, died at Cairo, Ill., Nov. 18, '61.
 J. M. Osborn, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged at Kankakee, Ill., Oct. 13, '62.
 R. E. O'Jurn, died at St. Louis March 23, '62.
 Daniel O'Leary, discharged Aug. 1, '64.
 John A. Porter, discharged at St. Louis May 7, '62.
 Thos. Pratter, died at Mondak City, Ill., Oct. 28, '61.
 Samuel Pond, veteran, Jan. 8, '64.
 John Ross, killed at Hillsboro, Miss., Feb. 15, '64.
 S. D. Robb, wounded at Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, '62; killed at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 J. C. Robb, died at Waynesville, Ill., April 6, '62.
 Eli Ratcliffe, killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63.
 O. S. Sampson, veteran, killed at Nense River, N. C., April, '65.
 John F. Street, veteran, ran Vicksburg blockade April 22, '63; mustered on July 16, '65.
 David Schmidt, wounded at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sep. 1, '62, and at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63; discharged June 13, '64.
 Jas. W. Scott, discharged Feb. 5, '63, for disability; killed by cars at Wapella, Ill.
 John Solomon, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 9, '63.
 John Short, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; Britton's Lane, Sept. 1, '62; discharged June 8, '63; killed at Wapella, Ill.
 Chas. A. Stewart, discharged June 12, '63, for disability.
 J. A. Statten, wounded at Donelson; killed at Britton's Lane, Tenn., Sept. 1, '62.
 Wm. R. Thomas, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged June 13, '64.
 David West, discharged Nov. 28, '61, for disability.
 Charles A. Winslow, discharged Nov. 23, '61, for disability.
 R. J. W. Winn, missing from camp near Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 12, '62; never heard from.
 Asa Wilson, wounded at Raymond, Miss., May 12, '63; discharged June 13, '64.
 J. P. Yeannans, discharged June 13, '64.
 Jacob Hogg, veteran, captured at Britton's Lane, Tenn., and at Atlanta, Ga.; exchanged June, '64; mustered on July 10, '65; since died.
 Wm. R. Young, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Sept. 2, '62.
 Joel E. King, discharged Oct. 11, '62.
 J. A. Edmiston, hospital steward, Nov. 1, '61; 1st Lieutenant Jan. '62; Captain March 21, '65; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged Sept. 25, '64.
 James H. Bean, veteran, wounded near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64; discharged July 16, '65.

Alex. G. Bettis, wounded at Shiloh April 6, '62; discharged Dec. 15, '63.
 J. H. Hutchinson, died at Cincinnati, O., March 19, '62, from wounds received at Donelson.
 J. H. Jind-on, died at St. Louis May 7, '62, from wounds received at Shiloh.
 W. R. Kelly, veteran recruit; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Fred Malenhorn, veteran recruit; mustered on July 16, '65.
 G. W. Morgan died at Jackson, Tenn., Sept. 15, '62.
 Thos. B. Phillips, veteran recruit; captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; exchanged Nov. '64; mustered on July 16, '65.
 Isaac R. Porter, discharged Oct. 29, '62, for disability.
 Chas. E. Price, discharged Feb. 16, '62, for disability.
 Samuel Richards, promoted chaplain June 13, '63; resigned January 29, '64.

Recruits.

W. R. Smith, veteran, wounded at S's Lake Creek, Cap. Ga., mustered on July 16, '65.
 H. B. Rannels, mustered into service to take effect March 4, '63; mustered on July 16, '65.
 James Franklin, cook for company from 1861 to 1864.
 George R. Watt, mustered into service in Dec. '61; mustered on July 16, '65, as Sergeant.

SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.

Chadderon, Jonas G., discharged April 7, 1862.
 Darrow, Thomas R., discharged Dec. 21, 1861.

EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Gondy, Robert L., discharged April 22, 1863, disability.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This was organized under the Ten-Regiment Bill at Dixon, Ill., May 9, 1861, and mustered into the U. S. Service May 24, 1861. It made several marches through Missouri and Arkansas, and July 9, 1864, consolidated with the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Private.

Patch, William B., deserted March 10, 1862.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Alden, Henry D., died Nov. 5, 1861.
 Bachus, Dehus W., mustered on Oct. 27, 1862.
 Stiles, George H., deserted Oct. 27, 1862.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Privates.

See, Garrett, discharged Aug. 13, 1862, disability.
 See, Alfred, discharged June 1, 1862, disability.
 Wood, Newel P., Vet., mustered on May 30, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Veteran.

McKinley, James H., mustered on Aug. 14, 1865.

Following is a list of the battles in which this regiment participated :

Aekworth, Adairsville, Altoona, Atlanta, siege of, Bentonville, Big Shanty, Bird Song Ferry, Big Hatchie, Booneville, Bart Hickory, Caseyville, Chattanooga river, Collierville, Columbia, Connerce creek, Corinth, siege of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, Coldwater, Dallas, Davis's mills, Decatur, Ezra Church, Farmington, Golsboro, Greenville, Griswoldville, Holly Springs, Island, No. 10, Iuka, Jackson, Miss., Kingston, Kewasa Mountain, Lamar, Lovejoy Station, Little Salukahatchie, Lumpkin Mills, Lynch Creek, Marietta, Mission Ridge, Fort McAlister, New Madrid, Nickajack, Oxford, Powder Creek, Pumpkin Creek, Pocatigo, Raleigh, Red Oak, Resaca, Scioto, Rogersville, Saikahatchie, Savannah, Slocumb, Snake Creek Gap, Sweetwater, Vicksburg.

The marches made by this regiment were from Commerce to New Madrid, Mo.; Pittsburg Landing to Booneville, Miss.; Corinth to Oxford, Miss.; Corinth to Tusculum, Ala.; Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss.; Memphis to Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chattanooga to Knoxville, and return; Chattanooga to Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta to the sea, Savannah to Washington, D. C. Total distance marched by the regiment in four years' service, 6,931 miles.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Corporal.

Jonathan P. Gray, vet., must'd out July 20, '65.

Wagoner.

Martin L. Todd, vet., absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Privates.

Bowman, John F., veteran.
Gray, Eli, vet., must'd out July 20, 1865; as corporal.

Hoffman, Morgan J., vet., shot by Provost guards.

King, Geo. W., lost right arm at Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

Moreford, John, disch'd Aug. 2, '62; disability.
McClintock, John

Riddal, James, discharged.

Riddal, David W., vet., must'd out July 20, '65.
Spells, Lantz, disch'd Jan. 29, '63; term exp'd.

Stanford, William, vet., must. out July 20, '65.
Wilson, James H., vet., must'd out July 20, '65.

Iterans.

Forstvie, John H., mustered out July 20, 1865.
Snauldin, John, must'd out July 20, '65; as sergeant.

Smith, George H., must'd out July 20, 1865.

Reservists.

Baker, Samuel C., mustered out June 2, 1865.
Frisby, Jonathan G., mustered out June 19, '65.

Gensing, Edwin K., lost right leg at Bentonville, N. C., March 22, 1865.

Haynes, Greenberry, must'd out July 20, 1865.
Jacobs, Theodore H.,

King, George W., absent, wounded at muster out of regiment.

Morris, Winfield, mustered out July 20, 1865.
Morris, B. J., " " " "

Mobley, William F., " " " "
Robble, Henry, " " " "

Reid, Lewis B., " " " "
Rankin, John W., " " " "

Riddle, Zebulon, " " " "
Riddon, William A., " " " "

Riddal, David, " " " "
Sutton, Amos R., mustered out June 2, 1865.
Spells, George A., " " " "

Sheet, Charles A. L., " " " "
Sheet, John W., " " " "
Sampson, William M., must'd out July 20, '65,
Todd, John F. M., " " " "

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

This regiment was mustered into United States service as Illinois Volunteers, Dec. 31, 1861. It served the full term, and participated in a number of battles sustaining heavy losses. While in the U. S. service it traveled about 11,000 miles. Was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 6, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

First Sergeant.

John P. Wright, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Privates.

Lakins, John, died.
Meeks, Squire H., vet., mustered out Sept. 16, '65.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In this regiment De Witt county was represented by a few volunteers in companies "A" and "D," whose names may be seen immediately following this brief history. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Sept., 1861, by C. J. Charles E. Hovey, and mustered into the U. S. service by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

On the 20th of September, it was ordered into Missouri, where it remained scouting during the winter, with headquarters at Ironton. At the battle of Fredericktown, Company "A" was on the skirmish line. In March, 1862, with General Steele's command it moved southward, and joined General Curtis' army. Was engaged in the battle of Cache and in several skirmishes. At the battle of Cotton Plant, Company "A," on skirmish line, met and repulsed a charge of 2,000 Texan Rangers. Camped near Helena and made eight expeditions up and down the river. Went red in South East, Mo. Was ordered south and attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army corps, participating in the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson. Moved to New Orleans and thence to Texas. January 1st, 1864, reenlisted as veterans and returned home on veteran furlough.

The regiment was ordered to New Orleans, where it did garr duty. The non-veterans were sent home and mustered out Oct 11th, 1864. During a trip by rail to join the 16th army corps, the train was thrown from the track and nine men were killed and seventy wounded. March 27th, arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and, until its capture, April 8th, was actively engaged. Loss:

one killed, two died of wounds and nine wounded. Marched to and encamped on the Alabama river. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnson's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character. Was mustered out at Vicksburg Nov. 24th, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler for final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Corporals.

Isaac N. McCully, died at Ironton, Mo., Oct. 19, '61.

Privates.

Allen, Edward, vet., mustered out Nov. 24, '65.
Davenport, Isaiah S., vet., " " " "
De Boice, William H., died at Ironton, Mo., Jan. 2, '62.

Dines, Martin, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 16, '61.
Finch, George D., vet., mustered out Nov. 24, '65,
as corporal.

Garrett, Louis, vet., died at home on furlough.
Hovey, Jesse H., died at Ironton, Mo., Nov. 10, '61.

Montgomery, Chas. D., discharged Feb. 24, '63; wounds.

Phillips, Philip H., vet., mustered out Nov. 24, '65, as sergeant.

Spradling, John W., disch'd April 3, '64; wounds.
Spradling, Richard M., vet., disch'd Nov. 24, '65; term expired.

Zartman, Absalom, vet., killed at Vicksburg, Miss., May 24 '63.

Privates.

Pover, Matthew H., sg t, died at Cairo, Oct. 24, '64.

Recruits.

De Boice, Francis M.,
Spradling, James, mustered out Nov. 24, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Privates.

Atkins, Francis D.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Hodgkins, Alfred H., died at Meridian, Miss., Aug. 7, '65.

Orr, Alfred, tr fr 124, Ill, dis. Oct. 27, '65; disbl'ty.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.

Brown, George P., disch'd Feb. 18, '63; disability.
Hickman, William L., dis. Jan. 13, '62; disbl'ty.
Swearingen, Isaac T., vet., must. out Nov. 24, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Hendrick, Samuel A., died at Old Town, Ark., Aug. 9, '62.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Was organized at Camp Butler, Sep. 7, 1861, by C. J. E. N. Kirk. Oct. 2d, moved to Lexington, Ky., and from thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevin, Ky., where it remained until Feb. 14, 1862. Marched to Bowling Green and thence via Nashville, Franklin and Columbia to Savannah on the Tennessee river. Arrived Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and was hotly engaged in that battle, losing Major Levanway and fifteen men killed and 112 wounded. From thence moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th of May,

losing one man killed and five wounded. From Corinth, moved to Inka and Florence, Ala. Was camped over one month at Battle Creek, and from there moved to Louisville. Oct. 1st, 1862, left Louisville for Frankfort. Oct. 4th, skirmished at Clayville, Ky. Nov. 27th, had a skirmish at Lavergne. Assisted in driving the enemy from Nashville. On Nov. 29th, moved *via* Independence Hill, toward Murfreesboro. 20th, took position as extreme right of Union lines. 31st, the enemy attacked the regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line, when the enemy's cavalry made a charge capturing many of the regiment. Loss—killed 21, wounded 93, missing 66. Skirmished near Liberty Gap, June 24th, driving the enemy from his position; losing 3 killed and 26 wounded. Nov. 25th, ordered to join the Brigade on the battle-field of Chattanooga. At 1 o'clock, A. M., of the 26th moved *via* Chickamauga Station—met the retreating enemy near Graysville, and was engaged about half an hour. Re-enlisted as veterans and returned home on veteran furlough. Moved South in February, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky, July 12, 1865. Received final payment and discharge at Chicago, July 16, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY D.

Recruits.

Fisher, James A., vet. recruit, M O., July 12, '65.
Robbins, Daniel F., " " deserted May 24, '64.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY G.

Veterans.

Ball, Geo. H., mustered out July 12, '65, as Corp'l
Baughman, Jacob H., mustered out July 12, '65,
as Corporal.
Baughman, David J., mustered out July 12, '65,
as Sergeant.

Brewer, John, mustered out July 12, '65, as Serg't.
Brownfield, James, mustered out July 12, '65, as
Sergeant.

Buck, Fra., discharged Oct. 7, '64, disability.
Cully, Richard N., mustered out July 12, '65, as
Corporal.

Clendene, Henry, Sergeant, transferred to V. R. C.
Feb. 25, '65.

Crisler, Anselm S., mustered out July 12, '65, as
Sergeant.

Davis, Elias, deserted May 25, '65.
Farris, John E., mustered out July 12, '65.

Geidner, Timothy, died at Nashville, June 22,
'64; wounds.

Glore, William H., mustered out July 12, '65, as
Sergeant.

Mick, Isaac, mustered out July 12, '65, as Serg't.
Mick, Peter, " " " "

Moore, Isaac V., promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
McJoy, David, mustered out July 12, '65.

Meyer, Henry, " " " " as Corp'l.
Moidgin, Troy, " " " " " "

Newton, Truman C., " " " " " "

Perkins, James M., promoted
Pratt, Henry C., mustered out July 12, '65, as
Sergeant.

Palmer, J. T., mustered out July 12, '65.
Pierson, Robert, " " " " " "
Pickett, Samuel, " " " " " "
Rogge, William, " " " " " "

Rogge, Henry, mustered out July 12, '65.
Russell, Albert, " " " " " "
Smith, Henry H., " " " " " "
Stanley, Jos. H., " " " " " "
Sherman, Albi C., " " " " " "

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Wilson, Arthur W., mustered out, Oct. 8, '66.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY,

(Three Years' Service.)

There were a few volunteers in company F of this regiment from De Witt county. Their names may be seen below. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Col. William P. Carlin. Its first engagement occurred October 21st, at Fredericktown, with the enemy under command of Jeff Thompson. Participated in the last days of the siege of Corinth; charged a battery at Knob Gap, capturing two guns. Loss three killed and eight wounded; in the battle of Stone river, less thirty-four killed, one hundred and nine wounded, and thirty-four missing; engaged at Liberty Gap; June 26, 1862, skirmished with the enemy, losing three killed and nineteen wounded; was at Chickamanga, losing one hundred and eighty men killed, wounded, and missing. Was in the campaign of Chattanooga, losing four killed, thirty-six wounded, and three missing, and was engaged in several other minor engagements and many long and severe marches. The regiment was mustered out in Texas and ordered home.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

Quotermaster.

Reuben N. Lawrence, mustered out Mar. 20, 1866.

SON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Q. M. Sergeant.

Jason Ham.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Sergeants.

John H. Leigler, trans. to V. R. C. Sep. 6, 1863.

Chapmans.

Chas. H. Omsby, mus. out Sep. 1, '64 as serg't.
Reuben N. Lawrence, vet., trans. to N. C. S., pro.
Q. M.

Privates.

Hovser, Alvin F., died in Andersonville prison
8-27-1864. No. of grave 9880.

Ishuael, Richard T., vet., deserted July 3, 1864.
Jeffrey, Francis M., mus'd out Sept. 15, 1864, as
1st sergeant.

Onstatt, George, mus. out Sept. 15, '64.
Parks, John, mustered out Sept. 15, 1864.

Smith, George B., mus. out Sept. 15, 1864.
Smith, Walter, trans. to U. S. Navy Feb. 3, 1862.

Recruit.

Ogden, Charles E., mustered out March 20, 1866.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

The Thirty-ninth regiment began organizing as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. It assumed

the name of "Yates' Phalanx" in honor of His Excellency Governor Yates. Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel; and under his direction the organization was completed, and on the morning of October 13, 1861, it left for the field of action, being assigned to the army of the Potomac. January 3, 1862, the advance of a rebel force 15,000 strong, under command of "Stonewall" Jackson, attacked companies D, I and K, in command of Major Mann, near Bath, Va., and after a brisk little fight were repulsed; then with two pieces of artillery, a liberal display of strategy and courage, the enemy was held in check for nearly twenty-four hours. Companies C and G, under command of Capt. Stoughton were also attacked at Great Cacapon Bridge, but repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Companies C and F drew into ambush about 500 of Ashby's Cavalry, and after killing and wounding 30 routed them. From this it made some long and severe marches, suffering much from cold and hunger, serving occasionally on guard duty.

Took part in the brilliant fight at Winchester, March 23, 1862, that resulted in the utter defeat of "Stonewall" Jackson's forces. The regiment participated in many hard-fought battles, numerous skirmishes, and several hard and long marches, and was one of the most gallant regiments in the late war. It received its final payment and discharge at Springfield on Dec. 16th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Corporals.

Elliot B. Hill, discharged Aug. 1, '64; disability.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Second Lieutenants.

Austin Tower, resigned, Sep. 4th, '62.

Gergo W. Linn, mustered out as Sergeant, Dec. 6, '65.

Privates.

Bullis, Newman, discharged, Sep. 10, '64, term ex-
Dresser, Lewis, vet., killed at Deep Run, Va.,
Aug. 16, '64.

German, Allen, deserted, Dec. 18, '61.
Griffith, George, died Aug. 31, '62; wounds.

Godfrey, Isaac W., vet., mustered out July 20, '65.
Hare, John, discharged, May 31, '62; disability.

Hummell, Robert N., vet., killed at Fort Gregg,
Va., April 24, '65.

Hewett, Frank, discharged June 9, '62; disability.
Jones, William F., vet., absent; sick at M. O. of
Regiment.

Lankenaw, Henry, vet., killed at Deep Run, Va.,
Aug. 16, '64.

Lyons, John, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as
Corporal.

Lucan, Thomas, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as
Corporal.

McCarley, Frederick, vet., M. O., Dec. 6, '65, as
Corporal; wounded.

Martin, John, discharged June 6, '62.
Miller, John, vet., discharged Jan. 15; disability.

McLaughlin, John, transferred to Bat. B, 5th U. S.
S. Art., Dec. 5, '62.
Moore, William, discharged Sep. 10, '65; term
exp.

Nye, Edward, mustered out Oct. 12, '64.
 Root, Charles, vet., killed at Petersburg, Va., Sep. 9, '64.
 Reese, John, vet., Sergeant, deserted Aug. 5, '65.
 Smith, Michael, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65.
 Swain Royal E., vet., sergeant, killed in Va., Aug. 16, '64.
 Tobias, Nathaniel, died at Richmond Va., May 21, '64; wounds.
 Waite, Malden C., died July 2, '64; Wounds.
 Wade, William, vet.
 Wells, George W., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as Sergeant.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY H.

Corporals.

Miles, B. Edminston, discharged Oct. 17, '62; disability.
 Elias, H. Wilson, M. O., May 9, '65, as Sergeant; term exp.

Privates.

Moorey, William R., mustered out May 9, '65.
 Martin, D. J. J. M. M., must'd out May 9, '65.

Veterans.

Wilson, John S., discharged July 4, '65, as Sergeant; disability.

MUSTER ROLL, COMPANY I.

Captains.

Samuel Gilmore, must'd out to date, Jan. 26, '66.

First Lieutenants.

Emory L. Waller, resigned, June 14, '62.
 James D. Lemon, died Aug. 29, '64.
 Joseph W. Neal, mustered out Dec. 6, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Albert W. Fellows, killed in battle, June 2, '64.

Sergeants.

W. C. McMurry, mustered out March 14, '65.

Corporals.

John A. Bean, vet., killed near Richmond, Va., Oct. 27, '64.

J. M. Neal, promoted.

Thomas J. Johnson, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as Sergeant.

Privates.

Brennan, James, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as Sergeant.

Berry, John, mustered out Oct. 13, '64.
 Clark, Luke, discharged June 23, '62; disability.
 Ford, Newton, wounded, died of starvation, about Oct. 15, '64, in Andersonville prison.
 Goodin, Hiram, died of wounds, Aug. 10, '64; prisoner.

Gesford, William, disch'd July 4, '63; disability.
 Hurley, Lewis, vet., killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, '64.

Hoover, John, vet., missing in action since May 16, '64.

Halloway, Philip M., mustered out Sep. 10, '64.
 Hurst, Edward, killed at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, '64.

Hoover, Columbus, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65.
 Johnson, John S., musician; disch'd; disability.
 Kiebo, John W., vet., discharged April 13, '65; disability.

Poff, Henry M., discharged July 4, '62; disability.
 Robertson, G. P., disch'd Nov. 20, '63; disability.
 Thomas, J. M., mustered out Sep. 10, '64.

Weddman, John W., Sergeant, died of starvation about Nov. 15, '64, at Andersonville prison; No. of grave, 10, 785.

Woodward, Edward, vet., mustered out Dec. 6, '65, as Corporal.

White, William D., vet., discharged Jan. 16, '65 disability.

Wetzel, Michael, vet., Sergeant (wounded), April 2, '65; discharged for disability.

Weedman, John B., mustered out Sep. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Blandon, John K., mustered out May 31, '65.
 Hoover, Theodore, mustered out Dec. 6, '65.
 Johnson, Jos. B., died of wounds, June 2, '64.
 Neal, Amos, mustered out June 22, '61.
 Weedman, Jacob T., mustered out May 28, 1865;

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(Three years' service.)

This regiment was organized by the authority of the Secretary of War, in July, 1861, at Decatur, Illinois, on the 9th of August, 1861, by Col. Isaac C. Pugh. The volunteers from De Witt county, in this regiment, belonged to companies C, D, G and K. Their names, and what became of them, are given in the list below.

On the 7th, the regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo.; the 29th, to British Point, Mo., and was assigned to the command of General Prentiss; Sept. 8th, moved to Paducah, Ky. Was assigned to General C. F. Smith's command, Nov. 6th, 1861, marched to Melbourne, and returned; to Lovelletsville, and returned Nov. 19th, 1861; to Crown Point, and returned Dec. 31, 1861; February 5th, 1862, the regiment marched for active service to Fort Henry, and on the 11th marched to Fort Donelson, and under Col. McArthur, was engaged in the siege on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, 1862. The Fort was surrendered on the following morning, Feb. 16th, 1862.

Immediately after the surrender of Fort Donelson, the regiment moved up the Tennessee river. The following is a letter from a private to a friend, under date of March 26, 1862.

"We are now encamped within a mile and a half of Pittsburg, Tenu., near the lines of the States of Mississippi and Alabama. There are about 100,000 men here in the heart of 'Dixie,' ready to move at an hour's notice upon the enemy. The Confederates are fortified, about 80,000 strong, at Corinth, twenty miles west of us. If they do not evacuate their position soon, you will perhaps hear of a battle, compared with which that of Fort Donelson was child's play. When 200,000 men meet in conflict, 'somebody will get hurt.' Our course in all probability will be westward to the city of Memphis. This, however, is but the speculation of a 'high private,' in Uncle Sam's Army—rear rank. The boys, from exposure to wet, fatigue, hard crackers and bacon, are not in as good trim for the fray as might be desired. But the warm spring weather and the forwardness of vegetation, for the peach trees have been in full blossom for the past ten days, and the May apple nearly ready to bloom,) is invigorating, and the health of the troops shows a marked improvement since we landed at this point. We were nine days aboard the steamboats, exposed to dreaching rains most of the time. There was one

hundred and thirty-two steamboats of the largest class in the line, conveying the troops and military stores up the river—the 1st regiment among the number. The country is rolling and heavily timbered. In the valleys and bottoms there are cane brakes and cypress swamps.

"On the 24th Gen. Buell's division of the army, from Cumberland Gap, by the way of Nashville, formed a junction with Gen. Grant's forces, at Savannah, fifteen miles below us, on the Tennessee river."

The battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as named in official reports, was fought on Sunday and Monday, April 6th and 7th, 1862. It was a long and desperate conflict. A Lieutenant from an adjoining county gives us the following graphic account of the two days' battle, which we copy from an old paper:

"Gen. Grant has been concentrating his forces at this port for the last four weeks, preparatory to an advance upon the enemy's strong hold at Corinth, Miss. We were only waiting a junction with the troops under Gen. Buell to commence the march. The enemy, reported 130,000 strong, endeavored to cut us off before Gen. Buell's arrival, and thereby command the navigation of the Tennessee river—give his troops the spirit and *edat* of a victory—cheer and encourage the despondency of the enemy, replenish their exhausted ordnance and commissary stores, and fight Gen. Buell at their leisure. They have been signally disappointed; although they fought like devils incarnate for thirty-six hours.

"On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, the enemy drove in our pickets, and the cannonading commenced with round shot, shrapnel, shells, and other projectiles, grape, etc. The enemy in force were in the camps almost as soon as were the pickets themselves. Here began scenes which hardly have a parallel in the annals of war. Many, particularly among the officers of the army, were not yet out of their beds; some were dressing, others washing and cooking, and a few eating their breakfast. Many guns were unloaded, accoutrements lying pell-mell, ammunition was ill-supplied—in short, the camps were completely surprised—and taken at almost every possible disadvantage.

"The first wild cries from the pickets rushing in, and the few scattering shots that preceded their arrival, aroused the regiments to a sense of their peril; an instant afterward, rattling volleys of musketry poured through the tents, and before there was thought of preparation, there

came rushing through the woods, with lines of battle, sweeping the whole fronts of the division camps, and bending down on either flank, the fine, compact columns of the enemy.

"Into the just aroused camps of the union forces, thronged the confederate regiments, firing sharp volleys as they came, and springing forward upon our laggards with the bayonet; for while their artillery, already in position, was tossing shells to the further side of the encampments, scores were shot down, as they were running, without weapons, hatless, coatless, towards the river. The searching bullets found other poor unfortunates in their tents, and these, unheeding now, they slumbered, while the unseen foe rushed on! Others fell, as they were disentangling themselves from the flaps that formed the doors to their tents; others as they were vainly trying to impress on the critically exultant enemies, their readiness to surrender. Officers were bayoneted in their beds, and left for dead, who, through the whole two days' fearful struggle, lay there gasping in their agony, and on Monday evening were found in their gore, inside their tents, and still able to tell the tale.

"Thus the battle raged by 8 o'clock in the morning. The roar of musketry and rifles; the infernal din of two or three hundred thousand small arms continued all day, and ceased not till darkness put an end to the strife. We halted in line of battle, and remained there during the night, notwithstanding it rained torrents throughout the latter part of it. Col. Pugh commanded the First Brigade of the Fourth Division. The 41st regiment, in the Fourth Division, took their position in line of battle, by 8 o'clock, a. m., the enemy showed himself, and commenced firing upon our battery, which replied promptly, and for two hours they kept up a most incessant roar. About 12 o'clock our battery changed position right in front of the 41st regiment, Illinois volunteers, and for fifteen minutes kept up a brisk fire; but the enemy disabled one gun, killed several gunners and horses, when the battery retired. This had drawn the grape and canister upon us, and several men were killed out of the 41st, close by my side and in my rear.

"Our division was posted near the left wing of our lines. For two hours and a half our regiment presented the appearance of a young volcano; nor did it give one inch of ground until our ammunition was exhausted, when we retired behind the second line, refreshed ourselves with water

and replenished our ammunition. Lieut. Col. Tupper, of the 41st regiment, was killed early in the action. The command then devolved upon Maj. Warner, who led us during the remainder of the fight on Sunday afternoon.

"The enemy outflanked us on the left, and drove us in until five o'clock in the afternoon, when one or two brigades of Gen. Buell's command landed from the boats, and a masked battery of heavy guns was planted, which opened in easy range; and such a cannonading from that time till dark was never excelled, if equalled, in modern warfare. The enemy's batteries were silenced, and they were forced to retire some distance for the night.

"Gen. Buell's forces continued landing all night, and taking their position in the field, and as soon as daylight made its appearance, they 'cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,' and kept it up till three in the afternoon of Monday, when the enemy broke and retreated from the field. Col. Pugh's brigade, on Monday, the second day of the fight, were posted in support of the right wing, and here it was that the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy had erected breast-works of fallen timber, from behind which they kept up a severe firing for a long time, but we routed them at the point of the bayonet. In fact a great proportion of the fighting in the afternoon was with the bayonet.

"Among the prisoners were several officers of distinction; and among the dead were the bodies of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson, of Virginia fame, and Gen. Bragg, of battery notoriety at Buena Vista. We lost many prisoners on Sunday, at the commencement of the battle. The enemy took many of our guns on the first day, but were retaken on the day following, together with forty of the enemy's guns.

"Tuesday and Wednesday after the battle was occupied in burying the dead. The battle ground was covered, more or less, for three or four miles in diameter, with dead and wounded men and horses. Some twenty-five or thirty miles were fought over. The country was hilly and cut up by deep ravines. The enemy had the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the country, of its geography and topography, which our men had not, with the exception of the commanding generals.

"About five o'clock of the first day's fighting, when we were marching to the right wing, to take position, Gen. Hulbert paid the 41st regiment a very high compliment; many regiments were broken and in confusion, and the General seeing us all

in ranks in line of battle, called out, 'What regiment is this?' 'Forty-first Illinois,' was the response. 'That is as it should be—the 41st is in line! I expect always to find them in line!'"

After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was next engaged in the siege of Corinth, Miss. July 6, 1862, marched for Memphis, via Holly Springs, Lagrange and Grand Junction; arrived at Germantown 20th, and at Memphis 21st July, where it remained till the 6th of September, and then marched for Bolivar, arriving on the 14th of September; on 19th marched to the Grand Junction, and returned October 4th, and marched to Hatchie river. On the 5th of October, 1862, was reserved during the battle of Corinth. On 6th marched to Bolivar; on 7th marched from Bolivar, arriving at Lagrange Nov. 3d. On the 6th of November in Col. Pugh's brigade; moved out on a reconnaissance to Lamar on the 8th, and Somerville on the 24th; Nov. the 28th, 1862, again marched to Lamar; on the 19th to Holly Springs, on the 30th to Waterford. December 10th, 1862, Beaver creek; on the 11th to Yocoma creek, passing through Oxford and crossing the Tallahatchie; on the 22d marched from Yocoma to Water Valley, and returned via Oxford, Beaver creek, Tallahatchie, and arrived at Holly Springs, January 5th, 1863.

The 41st Regiment was in the first brigade, Col. Pugh; fourth division, Brig. Gen'l Lanman; right wing, Gen. McPherson; 13th army corps, Maj. Gen. Grant. The regiment went into camp at Moscow, Tenn., and remained until March, 1863. On March 5th, 1863, ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 10th. The regiment before this had been transferred from 13th army corps, Maj. Gen. Grant, to 16th army corps, Maj. Gen. Hurlburt commanding.

On 12th of April, 1863, proceeded on an expedition to Hernando, Miss. At Cold Water, seven miles beyond the latter place, met the enemy, under Gen. Chalmers. Here the 41st was under a heavy skirmish fire for about seven hours. On the 16th returned to Memphis. April 28th, 1863, moved to Vicksburg; disembarked at Young's Point; on 19th, transferred to Gen. McClelland's command. Was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg.

July 5th, 1863, moved towards Jackson, Miss. Engaged in the battle of Jackson. The loss of the regiment in this action was 40 killed upon the field, and 122 wounded. This great sacrifice of life was by a mistaken order of Gen. Lanman's. It was un-

Judd, Rufus Y., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Jones, Isaac M., vet., must'd out July 22, 1865, as sergeant.
 Jones, William H., disch'd Sept. 26, 1863, disability.
 Jones, Columbus D., died at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 16, 1862.
 Kegrice, James C., disch'd Jan. 1, 1863.
 Keys, Latham N., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Kerr, John Alex., disch'd March 2, 1863, disability.
 Kerr, Joseph, vet., transferred to 53 Ill., deserted Nov. 13, 1864.
 Kinder, Thomas G., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864, as corporal.
 Lane, Morgan, died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 14, '62.
 Lane, Francis M., killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
 Mulker, Samuel W., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Mulkey, Philip B., disch'd Dec. 20, 1862, disability.
 Madden, Henry, disch'd Nov. 7, 1862, disability.
 Mahoney, William, tr. to V. R. Co., Nov. 10, '63.
 Mastin, Aaron L., disch'd July 5, '63, disability.
 Mastin, Levi, vet., must'd out July 22, 1865.
 Merrill, Frank, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Maple, Levi L., absent sick, supp'd to be disch'd.
 Maple, Benjamin, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Morgan, Owen, vet., must'd out July 22, '65, as corporal.
 McNaber, Amber, vet., must'd out July 22, '65.
 Parker, George W., must'd out August 20, 1864.
 Porter, Thomas J., disch'd Jan. 17, '62, disability.
 Perry, Owen, died, Sept. 11, 1863, wounds.
 Reece, Isaac J., veteran.
 Rodgers, Henry, mustered out July 22, 1865.
 Shriver, Albert, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Stinson, Alex. B., disch'd Aug. 6, '62, disability.
 Smith, John H. C., must'd out Aug. 20, '64, ns corpl.
 Thomas, John E., disch'd for disability.
 Wilson, Alfred W., disch'd Oct. 10, '62, disability.
 Winfield, John H., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Wincer, Azariah S., disch'd Dec. 25, '62, disability.
 Warrenburg, John F., mustered out Aug. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Ballard, Andrew S., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Bovin, John T., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65.
 Davenport, W. W., " " " " " "
 Lister, William, tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '64.
 Moffitt, Tunis A., in hospital at n. out, supposed to be discharged.
 Smith, Thomas E., must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Webb, Hiram N., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65.
 Webb, Hiram, " " " " " "
 Wymer, Wm., vet. " " " " " "
 Young, Thomas B., tr. to 53 Ill., disch'd April 26, 1865, term expired.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Musicians.

Alfred Clemens, disch'd April 9, 1862, disability.
Wagoner.
 Wm. H. Andrews, deserted August 25, 1862.

Privates.

Crawford, Frank'n, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Ellis, W. A., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65, as corporal.
 Gilbreath, John, vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865, as corporal.
 McPherson, John W., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Peterson, Isaac N., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Richards, Linnus, vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Robinson, Wm. N., killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
 Rigdon, William, disch'd Apr. 5, '62, disability.
 Sissom, William L., disch'd Dec. 11, '63, wounds.
 Sissom, Andrew J., must'd out August 20, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captains.

Alexander Kelly, resigned Dec. 17, 1861.
 Samuel Winegardner, dismissed Aug. 26, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel Woodward, resigned Aug. 8, 1863.
 Thomas Kelly, term expired August, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

Thomas Davis, resigned Jan. 8, 1862.
 James W. Warren, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Thompson F. Cooper, wounded at Donelson, Corinth and Vicksburg, m. o. Aug. 20, 1864.

Sergeants.

Milton Z. Davis, m. o. Aug. 20, '64, as private, wounded at Donelson.
 F. M. Payne, died at Paducah, Ky., Dec. 15, '61.

Corporals.

James Stewart, disch'd April 28, 1862, wounded. David L. Willis, left sick at Fort Donelson, Mar. 5, '62, went home and never returned.
 Marshall W. Boyd, m. o. Aug. 20, '64, wounded.
 Isaac C. Hedges, died at Vicksburg, July 16, '63.
 Enoch Fruit, died July 18, 1862, wounds.
 Joseph R. Garrett, det'd at m. o. of regiment.
 Willham J. Huff, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
 Clark C. Denton, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.

Privates.

Bebe, Orley, disch'd Sept. 18, 1862, wounds.
 Blinn, John, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Bardet, Edw. H., disch'd Dec. 24, '62, disability.
 Dupes, Franklin, absent sick at m. o. of reg't.
 Duncan, Harrison, vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Deverse, Edmond J., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Doughman, Benton, serg't, died at Vicksburg, Feb. 28, 1864.
 Ely, Overton, serg't, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863.
 Frazy, Benjamin F., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65.
 Gandy, Garner M., vet., tr. to vet. batt.
 Gandy, John E., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865, as corporal.
 Gregory, Enoch, vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65.
 Gregory, Solonson, vet., tr. to vet. batt.
 Hill, Edwin L., died at Paducah, Ky., Jan. 22, '65.
 Henderson, Noel, m. out Sept. 13, 1864.
 Jones, James E., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, '65.
 Kelley, Thomas, must'd out Sept. 17, 1864.
 Knox, Wm. H. B., disch'd Aug. 11, '62, disability.
 Owens, Richard, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Potts, James, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, '63.
 Power, William, died at Macon, Ga., Aug. 12, 1862, prisoner of war.

Ray, Curtis, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Ronse, Andrew, must'd out Aug. 20, 1864.
 Rouse, Geo. W., disch'd Sept. 5, 1862, disability.
 Staley, Thomas, died at St. Louis, June 29, 1863.
 Smith, William H., vet., tr. to 53 Ill., m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Shaffer, John A., died at Paducah, Ky., Mar. 10, '62.
 Walburn, Isaac, tr. to V. R. Co., Sept. 15, 1863.
 Williams, James D., killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862.

Recruits.

Clark, Thomas A., veteran.
 Daughman, John H., veteran.
 Gregory, John, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 12, '63.
 Griffin, James A., transferred.
 Menter, George, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Cox, Peter, discharged Nov. 16, 1864.
 Perry, John S., rejected and discharged.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Privates.

Frost, George R., tr. to Sappers and Miners, Aug. 20, 1861.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 28th, 1861, by Col. John A.

Davis. Ordered to Cairo, Ill., Feb. 11th, 1862. From thence proceeded to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving on the 14th, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Lew. Wallace. On the 15th, lost one man killed and two wounded. On the 19th moved to Fort Henry. On the 6th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it was assigned to Gen. S. A. Hurlbut's brigade.

The Forty-Sixth took a most conspicuous and honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, losing over half of its officers and men, in killed and wounded, and receiving the thanks of the commanding Generals. Among the wounded were Col. John A. Davis, Maj. Domblaser, Captains Musser, Stephens, Marble and McCracken, Lieutenants Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham, and Howell. In this action the "Fighting Fourth Division," of Gen. Hurlbut's achieved a reputation for bravery, to which it added on every field in which it was engaged until the close of the war. The regiment was also engaged in the siege of Corinth in the month of May.

June 21, camped a little west of Corinth; 10th, marched to the Hatchie river; 15th, passed through Grand Junction and camped three miles from town. 24th, moved to Collarbone Hill, near Lagrange. On the 30th moved to the Old Lamar Church. July 1st, marched to Cold Water and returned on the 6th. Moved on the 17th, toward Memphis, via. Moscow, Lafayette, Germantown and White's Station, camping two miles south of Memphis on the 21st of July. Engaged in a scout to Pigeon Roost, August 27th. Made several marches during the following month, arriving at Hatchie river on the 14th. September 27th, all the troops on the river, at this place, were reviewed by General McPherson.

On the 4th of October moved toward Corinth; 5th met the enemy at Matamoros The 46th Regiment went into position on the right of the Second Brigade, supporting Bolton's Battery. After an hour of shelling by the batteries, the infantry were ordered forward, and at a double quick advanced, driving the enemy across the river. The First Brigade coming up, Hurlbut's "Fighting Fourth Division" advanced and drove the enemy from the field, compelling their flight. Col. John A. Davis of the 46th, was mortally wounded in this action and Lieutenant M. R. Thompson, also—both dying on the 10th. After the battle returned to Bolivar. November 3d, marched to Lagrange; 28th, moved to Holly Springs; 30th, toward Tallahatchie river, and camped near Waterford, Mississippi, where splendid winter quarters with

mud chimneys and bake oven complete, were fitted up in time to move away from them. December 11th, moved to Hurricane Creek, and on the following day to Yocoma Station, where it remained until the 23d, when it marched to Taylor Station.

Holly Springs having been captured by Van Dorn, moved on the 23d, *via* Oxford to Hurricane Creek, and camped on the 26th, near Holly Springs. Moved to that place Jan. 6, 1863, and on the 10th, escorted ammunition train to Lagrange. April 12th, 1863, engaged in the expedition to Hernando, and returned to Memphis on the 24th. On the 13th embarked for Vicksburg, and on the 15th landed at Young's Point; 18th marched to Bowers' Landing; 19th to Sherman's Landing; 20th moved by Steamer up the Yazoo to Chickasaw Bayou. Disembarked and moved across the swamps to the bluff. May 21st proceeded to the right of Gen. Grant's army, and were then ordered to Snyder's Bluff. On the 24th marched in the direction of Vicksburg, and on the following day took position at the extreme left of the line. The regiment was detailed on picket duty, and during the night the out-post, consisting of five companies of the regiment, were captured by the enemy. One hundred and four men and seven officers were captured, severely escaping. The remainder of the regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg. July 5th, moved to Clear Creek; 6th to Bolton Station; 8th, to Clinton; 9th, to Dickens' Plantation, where it remained guarding train. On the 12th, moved on the extreme right of the line near Pearl river. Engaged in the siege until the 16th, when the enemy evacuated Jackson; after which the regiment returned to Vicksburg. The division was now transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and Brigadier General M. M. Crooker was assigned to command. Aug. 12th moved to Natchez. September 1st, went on an expedition into Louisiana, returning on the 8th, and on the 16th again returned to Vicksburg. January 4th, 1863, the Forty-Sixth was mustered as a veteran regiment, and returned home on furlough. Returned again to the field, was mustered out of the United States service January 20th, 1866. Below is a list of those from De Witt who served in the 4th infantry.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruits.

Huddleston, Reuben H., mus. out Jan. 20, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Captains.

John A. Hughes, mustered out Dec. 1, 1864.
Frederick W. Pike, mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.

Sergeants.

Ebenezer McCullough, dis. April 4, '62; disability.
De Villa D. Sagner, dis. Sept. 1, '62; disability.

Corporals.

Elijah H. Blackburn, dis. Oct. 9, '62; wounded.
Andrew J. Conley, deserted Jan. 21, 1862.
Samuel D. Henneman, vet., sick, mus. out reg't.
Wm. H. Cook, dis. Dec. 5, '64, as priv., term ex.

Medicines.

Ed. H. Reynolds, vet., M. O. Jan. 20, '66, as sergt't.

Privates.

Bullis, Abram F., dis. Dec. 23, 1862; disability.
Cook, Monroe, vet., mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Cook, Lyman H., veteran, mus. out Jan. 20, '66.
Chapman, David, dis. Dec. 5, '64, as sergt't; ter. ex.
Daley, Patrick, died May 6, 1862; wounds.
Dann, James, dis. Dec. 5, 1864; term expired.
Horten, Sylvester, died at Henderson, May 16, '62.
Hill, Preston K., dis. Dec. 5, '64, as corp'l; ter. ex.
McGrath, John P., vet., trans. to V. R. C.; dis. Feb. 20, '66, as sergeant; died.
McDowell, David, dis. Dec. 5, '64; term expired.
Meigher, John, vet., corp., died at Davall's Bluff Dec. 19, 1864.
Newberry, Jas. B., vet., M. O. Jan. 20, '66; sergt't.
Patterson, Wm. N., vet., sergt't; des. Nov. 17, '63.
Patterson, James, mus. out Jan. 20, '66, as sergt't.
Shomaner, Andrew, dis. June 10, '62; disability.
Townsend, Luther, died at Mt. Vernon, Aug. 17, '62.
Talley, William, vet., mustered out Jan. 20, '66.
Welch, Theron, deserted May 7, 1862.
Wood, Jacob, mus. out Jan. 20, '66, as corporal.

Veterans.

Reynolds, Edward H., mus. out Jan. 20, '66, sergt't.
Stone, Corydon, mus. out Jan. 20, '66, as sergt't.

Recruits.

Atkins, Woodbury, mus. out Jan. 20, '66 as corp.
Carmichael, John, mustered out Oct. 31, 1865.
Kelcher, Cornelius, mus. out Jan. 20, '66 as corp.
Landy, James, mustered out Jan. 20, '66 as corp.
Loveridge, Jerome, died at Vicksburg Jan. 29, '64.
Livingston, Huntly, mustered out Jan. 20, 1866.
Martu, Don V., " " " " "
Mahin, Thomas, " " " " "
Oyers, Henry, " " " " "
Patterson, Ezra G., " " " " "
Paige, Scott, " " " " "
Seibler, James M., mustered out Nov. 25, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Veterans.

Terney, Edward, absent, sick at mus. out of reg't.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The fifty-first regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, December 24th, 1861, by Col. Gilbert W. Cunningham. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, and the siege of Corinth. December 30th, 1862, the brigade met the enemy under Bragg, and was engaged during the day, losing seven wounded. December 31st the regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Stone river, losing 57 killed, wounded and prisoners. After some days' movements, entered the town of Chickamauga, at 4 p. m., 19th, losing that evening 90 men out of 209 engaged. November 24th at Mission Ridge, lost 30 out of 150 men engaged, at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Nashville. Mustered out at Camp Irwin, Texas, September 25th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Privates.

Jefferson, Reuben.
Nell, Martin C., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 11th, 1864
Williams, Jester M., vet., sergt't, killed at Franklin, Nov. 30th, 1864.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

De Witt County was represented in this gallant regiment by a few men in companies C and D whose names are appended to this short sketch. It was organized at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, in November, 1861, by Col. J. G. Wilson, and mustered into the United States service, November 19th, by Lieutenant J. Christopher. It moved with 945 men to St. Louis, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks; here Col. Wilson resigned. With Lieutenant Col. J. S. Wilcox commanding, the regiment on December 8th moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and other points in that State. Embarked for Fort Donelson, Feb. 10th, 1862, but on the 18th was interrupted and sent to Chicago with prisoners. March 13th left for the army of the Tennessee, and 20th disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and were assigned to General Smith's brigade. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, losing 170 killed, wounded and missing. It also participated in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862, pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville, Miss., and returned, engaging in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th—loss being 70 killed and wounded. Made several scouts from Corinth, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy. January 9th, 1863, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and returned home on furlough. May 3d, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign. The regiment engaged in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, July 22d and 23d, before Atlanta and Jonesboro, and went into camp at East Point. Was present at the battle of Bentonville. The regiment went to Washington, D. C., and participated in the grand review, May 24th, 1865. Was mustered out of the United States service and moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and received final payment and discharge July 12th, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Musicians.

Calvin R. Hoadley.
John Moore.

Privates.

Cochran, Eugene O.

Lawles, Charles L., vet., must. out July 6, '65 as corporal.

Rowley, Harrison.
Vaughn, Delevan E.
Whitehead, Malvin B., mustered out July 6, '65
Veteran.

Bain, John, mustered out July 6, '65 as corp'l.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.
Veterans.

Lamb, William H., mustered out July 6, '65.
McDowell, John C.,
Wood, George, died near Columbia, S. C. Feb 16, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.
Privates.

Lockwood, William S.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and mustered into the United States service October 31st, 1861. It served for three years; was in many hard-fought battles and several minor engagements, and during its term marched 3,374 miles. Was mustered out August 14, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.
Privates.

Jackson, John, vet., mustered out Aug. 14, '65.
Landley, John.
McElroy, Thomas, discharged April 16, '63.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
(THREE YEARS SERVICE.)
Second Assistant Surgeon.

Isaac N. Bishop.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.
(THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Was organized and recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11th, 1862. It was a strong and gallant regiment, and was many times complimented for bravery and courage in the numerous battles in which it was engaged. It was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1st, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

There were but few in this regiment from De Witt county, as will be seen in the list below.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.
Private.

Walker, William P. J., mustered out Feb. 7, '65; was prisoner.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.
Privates.

Schwartz, Michael, deserted April 5, '62,
Schafer, Alonzo, M. O., April 17, '65; to date Feb. 7, '65.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (Consolidated).
(THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.
Privates.

Coeper, David C., mustered out March 27, '66

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Three Years Service.)

The sixty-second regiment volunteers was organized in Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862, by Col. James M. True. April 22, 1862, was ordered to Cairo, Ill.; May 7th, to Paducah; June 7th, to Columbus; and thence in Col. Ditzler's Brigade to Tennessee, where it was stationed at Crockett, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. From here it marched on campaign through Tennessee, after General Forrest, doing nothing however but occasional skirmishing. August 24, 1863, embarked for Helena, and on the 28th took up the line of March for Little Rock, Ark. September 2d, came up with General Steel's army at Brownsville, and on the 10th met the enemy near Little Rock, driving him back and compelling the evacuation of the place. January 9, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. Was mustered out of the U. S. service at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.
Corporals.

William H. Combs, discharged June 5, 1863.

Veterans.

Mills, John, discharged June 22, '65; disability.

Recruits.

Sumpter, Hiram, discharged Aug. 7, 1863.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY II.
Captain.

John Foley, promoted 2d Tenn., African descent.

First Lieutenant.

Read Anderson, died Oct. 1, 1863.

Privates.

Arbogast, John W., mustered out March 6, 1866.
McCullough, John W., mustered out May 2, '65.
McCullough, John M.
Murphy, John, mustered out May 2, 1865.
Patterson, James B., vet., mus. out March 6, '66.
Weeks, W. F., died at Duvalls' Bluff Aug. 23, '64.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Privates.

Harris, Elijah H., killed at Atlanta July 22, '64.

Recruits.

Harris, Amos, mustered out July 7, 1865.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.
MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Private.

Henry Davy, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.

First Lieutenant.

George H. Whiteman, mustered out Sept. 26, '62.

Second Lieutenant.

Isaac N. Coltrin, mustered out Sept. 26, '62.

First Sergeant.

Joseph M. Prior, mustered out, Sept. 26, '62.

Sergeants.

John L. Lane, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.
James B. Curry, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.
Charles C. Winslow, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.
Thomas Ewing, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.

Corporals.

Henry S. Chappeler, mustered out Sept. 1862.
William H. Cole, " " "
Tremas O. Cook, " " "
William Nuzley, " " "
James V. Woodard, " " "
Dominic Curry, " " "
Thomas G. Harvey, " " "
Albert J. Clemons, " " "

Musicians.

Geo. M. Aughenbaugh, must'd out Sept. 26, 1862.
Miles T. Cantrall, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, Parker W., must'd out Sept. 26, 1862.
Adams, James W., " " "
Adams, Calvin, " " "
Baylas, Perry, " " "
Barnett, George W., " " "
Bennett, George, " " "
Baldwin, John M., " " "
Bales, John A., " " "
Brooks, Jesse, " " "
Brooks, Almon D., " " "
Burkholder, John M., " " "
Bowles, Charles F. B., " " "
Bowles, Robert B., " " "
Brooks, Leonard U., " " "
Bates, Theodore, " " "
Cross, Wesley S., " " "
Cross, George H., " " "
Cantrall, William H., " " "
Clemons, Cayton C., " " "
Denton, John S., " " "
Davenport, Jackson P., " " "
Dempsey, Michael, " " "
Eldridge, Israel H., " " "
Ely, George W., " " "
Ely, David L., " " "
Fears, William, " " "
Gaines, Samuel B., " " "
Graves, James, " " "
Graham, George B., " " "
Gahagan, Andrew, " " "
Geer, William H., " " "
Garton, Daniel, " " "
Graves, George W., " " "
Groves, Levi L., " " "
Garritt, George W., " " "
Hefferman, William, " " "
Hill, Curtis, " " "
Hinkel, Abraham, " " "
Hickner, Mathias, " " "
Hankinson, Benjamin, " " "
Hamphrey, Levi A., " " "
Harper, William A., " " "
Hood, Wilson B., " " "
Jones, David W., " " "
Jelley, William O., " " "
Johnson, H. F., " " "
Jones, Samuel, " " "
Kranich, Alfred, " " "
King, George W., " " "
Kelly, Zachary T., " " "
Lillard, W. E., " " "
Lisenby, John, " " "
Lighner, Isaiah M., " " "
Lyons, Michael, " " "
Lanterman, Henry C., " " "
Murphy, Israel J., " " "
Murphy, Joseph, " " "
Mulkey, William A., " " "
McPhearson, Jesse B. F., " " "
Morse, Joseph, " " "
Miller, John H., " " "
Monson, William, " " "
McAboy, Arthur I., " " "
Norman, Elias M., " " "
Owens, Silas M., " " "
Penleton, Samuel B., " " "
Phares, Samuel C., " " "
Polkaid, Thomas J., " " "
Petit, Jonas, " " "
Reed, Edward, " " "
Rogers, Andrew W., " " "
Rugdon, William, " " "
Spaulding, James, " " "
Sweeney, John, " " "
Smith, George W., " " "

Slinker, William, mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.
 Thomas, James L., " " "
 Todd, John M., " " "
 Twade, Samuel B., " " "
 Vandevanter, William, " " "
 Vandevanter, Christopher, " " "
 Winslow, Orlando, " " "
 Wisner, Robert, " " "
 Wren, John S., " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Private.

Brady, Noah M., mustered out Sept. 26, 1862.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Private.

Price, David N., died at Nashville, June 20, '63.

HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

About one-half of company K, of this regiment, volunteered from DeWitt county. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, September 24, 1862, at Dixon, Illinois. On the 8th, moved to Camp Douglas, and on the 30th left there for Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 2d of October, and reporting to General Dumont, was attached to his division, Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward's brigade. Moved from here to Pickett, where it engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional skirmishing with the enemy. From this time to May, 1864, it was occupied in guarding and marching from place to place, with occasional slight skirmishing in Kentucky and Tennessee. May 10th, 1864, it moved to Snake Creek Gap, and on the 13th in the direction of Resaca, Georgia, skirmishing that evening and during the next day. Early on the 15th moved with the corps to the extreme left of the line. Immediately upon its arrival taking part in a charge upon the enemy's works, which were carried, the regiment losing several men in the engagement. Followed the retreating enemy. On the 19th, the One Hundred and Fifth being the advance, skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy, driving them at every point. On the 25th continued its march toward Dallas, Georgia, encountering the enemy, having a brisk engagement till dark, the casualties numbering fifteen, including two commissioned officers. From this time until June 1st, the regiment was engaged in advancing line, building and strengthening the works and skirmishing, losing 16 men. June 1st moved to the extreme left, with Twentieth Corps. On the 2d the regiment was ordered out as flankers, and on the following day moved around and beyond the enemy's right, encamping near Aickworth, Georgia. On the 15th it moved forward,

encountering the enemy behind the breast-works. A steady fire was kept up until dark. The next two days were occupied in strengthening the position by erecting breast-works, being exposed to fire of the enemy. Lost 19 men. Drove the enemy, following line skirmishing at intervals. 21st severe skirmishing fire; 22d lost 11 men. Following the enemy, skirmishing as they went, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek and the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman on the "Grand march to the Sea." Was at the siege of Savannah; battle of Averysboro, and Bentonville, and in all the skirmishes in the campaign of the Carolinas. Took part in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865, where the regiment received a compliment for their movements in the manual of arms and their military appearance. It left Washington, June 7th, 1865, after being mustered out, and arrived at Camp Fry, Chicago, on the 10th, where it received payment and was discharged May 17th, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY H.

Privates.

Eckhart, Lewis, mustered out June 7, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Captain.

Nathan S. Greenwood, resigned Dec. 2, '63.

First Lieutenant.

John Ellis, mustered out June 7, '65.

Sergents.

George G. Congdon, dis. March 25, '63; dis. by.

Joel A. Gleason, mustered out June 7, '65.

Corporals.

Jerome Perry, m'd out June 7, '65 as sgt.; wounds.

Byron S. Barnes, must. out June 7, '65 as priv't.

Almond M. Ingalls, must. out June 7, '65 as sgt.

Delano M. Williams, dis. Jan. 3, '63; disability.

Musician.

Elijah Fields, mustered out June 7, '65.

Privates.

Akerman, August, mustered out June 7, '65.

Alford, Bud G., absent sick at M. O. of reg't.

Allen, Ira, trans. to engineer corps July 2, '64.

Duffy, Christopher, must. out June 7, '65 as corp'l.

Flanders, Charles M., dis. April 11, '63; dis. by.

Fullerton, J. Taylor, M. O., June 7, '65.

Gardner, Horace, M. O., June 7, '65; twice wounded.

Gibson, James, died at Kingston June 1, '64; wds.

Hughes, Elias, mustered out June 7, '65.

Handy, Jerome, " " "

Kellog, Henry, d'd at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 12, '62.

Kimball, Joseph A., tr. to V. R. C., Mar. 13, '64.

Low, James, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Mar. 3, '63.

Morrill, Jonathan M., died at South Tunnell T., Jan. 29, '63.

Maning, Luke, M. O., June 7, '65; w'nded 3 1/2 ms.

Mennis, William W., abs't sick at M. O. of reg't.

Parr, Edwin, disch'd Dec. 26, '62; disability.

Pearson Edward, M. O., June 22, '65; wounds.

Smith, Andrus, M. O., June 7, '65 wounded.

Swoley, Anson, disch'd May 15, '63; disability.

Schreder, Charles N., tr to Eng. corps July 2, '64.

Telford, Robert, disch'd Jan. 12, '63; disability.
 Wakefield, George W., m'd out June 7, '65 as corp'l.
 Wakefield, Horace, m'd out June 7, '65; wounded.
 Walker, Robert, must. out June 7, '65 as corp'l.
 Wheeler, William, m'd out June 7, '65; wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

The volunteers in this regiment were from De Witt and Piatt counties, the former having six companies, A B D F G, and I, and the latter four companies. They were mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 4, 1862.

On the 30th of September, 1862, the regiment left Camp Butler for Jeffersonville, Indiana, where it arrived on the morning of October 1st. Here it remained in camp, engaged in drilling and discipline, and otherwise preparing for active field service, until October 12th, when it crossed the Ohio river to Louisville. Remained there until the 18th, when it was ordered to move to Elizabethtown, Ky., to intercept the rebel General John Morgan, who was advancing in that direction. A slight skirmish occurred between the regiment and Morgan's advance, which resulted in the capture of some of the enemy and no casualties to the regiment.

From here it moved to Mumfordsville, Ky., early in December following, where it remained until March, 1863, when it left for Glasgow, remaining there until the following June. The twenty-third army corps, being organized by order of General Burnside, Brigadier General H. M. Judah, was ordered to Glasgow to assume command of all troops organizing for the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Department of Ohio; and the 107th Illinois being assigned to this division, marched on the 15th of June for Tompkinsville, Ky., on the Cumberland river, in order to meet an anticipated movement of John Morgan, who was preparing for the evasion of Kentucky. Followed him to Mumfordsville, Ky., and from there by rail to Louisville, thence by steamer to near Buffington Island, where he was finally captured.

Returned to Lebanon, Ky., late in August, when, after reorganizing, proceeded with General Burnside on campaign of East Tennessee. General Judah, being in delicate health, was relieved by General Julius White, who assumed command of the Division August 24th.

The enemy retiring from East Tennessee the command arrived at Loudon September 1st, 1863. Remained there until the middle of October, then proceeded toward

Greenville. Having marched some sixty miles east of Knoxville, received orders to countermarch, and move with all speed to the assistance of General Rosecrans. Reached Sweet Water, seventy-five miles north of Dalton, where it heard of the battle of Chickamauga. Returned to Loudon, where it was soon confronted by the advance of Longstreet. Retired to the north side of Holston river, where it remained until November 13th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had effected a crossing by aid of pontoons, at Huff's Ferry, four miles below. The Division retired to Lenoris Station. Was met by General Burnside, who ordered a countermarch in the direction of the enemy, who was found three miles below Loudon. Company A, of this regiment, as skirmishers, commanded by Capt. Milholland, attacked the enemy's skirmishers and drove them back. A line was then formed and an attack made by the whole division, driving the enemy back to the pontoons. The regiment lost one man killed and several wounded. Encamped on the night of the 15th of November, at Lenoris. General Burnside issued order No. 81, requiring all baggage and part of ammunition trains to be destroyed, in order to facilitate movements of artillery, etc. The regiment lost all books and papers. Having destroyed all trains, retired at three o'clock A. M. in the direction of Knoxville. Engaged the enemy at Campbell's Station at 11 A. M., November 16th. Engagement lasted till night. Returned to Knoxville November 18th. Again engaged the enemy at Dandridge, December 21st, returning to Knoxville, by order of General Schofield, where it remained until April 6th. Moved to join Sherman's army. Arrived at Calhoun, Tennessee, April 30th, and remained till May 3d. Moved to Red Clay, Ga., and, on the 7th, to the vicinity of Rocky Face Ridge. Engaged the enemy May 8th. On the 9th moved for Resaca, via Snake Creek Gap, and participated in that battle on the 14th and 15th of May. Moved with the command from Resaca to Dallas. While the regiment was on picket duty, May 28th, it was attacked by the enemy in force, and, before re-enforcements came up, lost numbers of its men. June 18th, while engaged near Kenesaw Mountain, Captain Ed. Camp, of Company II, while on the skirmish line, was instantly killed. The regiment engaged in all the fighting around Kenesaw Mountain and the subsequent engagements around Atlanta. Left Decatur, Ga., September 28th, in pursuit

of Hood's Army, passing over old lines around Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, to Resaca. November 18th, the regiment, with division, proceeded *via* Nashville to Columbia, Tennessee, where, November 22d, met the advance of Hood's army. Skirmished with the enemy until the 28th, discovering the enemy crossing Duck river, fell back to Franklin. Regiment engaged the enemy at Spring Hill on the same day, with small loss. November 29th, was assigned to position in the lines near Columbia pike, and owing to the lateness of the arrival, had not completed breastworks when the battle commenced. Regiment suffered a severe loss in the death of Col. Lowry, who fell, mortally wounded, from a minnie ball in the head. First Lieutenant Isaac C. Morse, commanded Company A, was also killed. After fall of Colonel Lowry, the command of the regiment devolved upon Captain McGraw (Major Milholland being on staff duty). Arrived at Nashville December 1st. During the battle of Franklin the regiment captured two stands of the enemy's colors, and had its own colors seized, but they were recovered by private Walker, of company G, who killed the enemy seizing them. December 1st, 1864, the regiment went into position with Division, near Fort Negly, Nashville. It drew new arms, and was fully clothed and equipped. Remained doing picket duty, and skirmishing until December 15th, when it broke camp, and attacked enemy at 11 A. M. At 3 P. M. charged enemy's lines with success. Captain S. S. Williams, company K, was wounded. The enemy being completely routed, regiment encamped near Brentwood Hills on the night of the 16th. Next morning moved towards Franklin in pursuit of retreating enemy. Arrived at Columbia December 20th. January 2d, 1865, left Columbia for Clinton, Tennessee. Remaining in camp until January 26th, when it embarked on board transports bound for Washington, D. C., and arrived February 2d. Moved to Alexandria, Virginia, February 9th. February 11th, embarked on steamer for Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Moved for Fort Anderson, and on the enemy's pickets at 7 A. M. 18th. Drove in his skirmishers with but little difficulty. The enemy shelled furiously, six men were wounded. Held the position during the day, and attacked fort at daylight, on the morning of the 20th, and found it evacuated, excepting fifty-two men, taken prisoners. Regiment took the fort's colors. Followed the retreating enemy to Branswick river, opposite Wilmington. Crossed Cape Fear

river on 22d. Remained at Wilmington two weeks, doing guard and picket duty. Arrived at Red river March 8th. Arrived at Kingston on the 14th, and remained until 19th, when moved forward again for Goldsboro, arriving there on the evening of the 21st, meeting the advance of Gen. Sherman's army. Remained at Goldsboro until April 10th, awaiting clothing and supplies for Sherman's army. Remained at Raleigh until surrender of Johnson. After surrender the regiment, with division, moved to Salisbury, N. C., where it remained doing guard duty until June 21-2, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. June 23d, left for Camp Bate, Illinois, where it arrived July 2d, 1865, and received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY
REGIMENT.
(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

Colonels.

Thomas Snellet, discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Joseph J. Kelly, resigned Nov. 10, '63.
Thomas J. Milholland, must. out as Lieut. Col. June 21, '65.

Major.

James T. Brooks, resigned Jan. 9, '64.
David Lowry, m'd out as cap't. June 21, '65.

Quartermasters.

Barzille Campbell, resigned Dec. 7, '63.
William L. Chambers, must. out June 21, '65.

Surgeon.

John Wright, must. out June 21, '65.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Majors.

Joseph R. Wolf, promoted First Lieut. Co. I.
William W. McNulty, must. out June 21, '65.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

William L. Chambers, promoted Quartermaster.

Commissary Sergeant.

John M. Chambers, dia. Nov. —, '63; disability.
Robert Millard, must. out June 21, '65.

Principal Musicians.

Charles R. Augenbaugh, dia. Jan. —, '63; disability.
Alexander D. Cockey, must. out June 21, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Captains.

Isaac C. Morse, killed Nov. 30, '64.
Edward Nugent, must. out June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

John Cuppy, resigned Jan. 31, '64.
Richard Cole, must. out June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward N. Eby, must. out as sg't, June 21, '65.

First Sergeant.

James L. Dalgh, died June 3, '64.

Sergeants.

Andrew J. Winningham, reduced to ranks at his own request, dia. Nov. 15, '63; disability.
Benjamin F. Miller, must. out June 21, '65.
Philip J. Gossard, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10, '63.

Corporals.

Albert D. Metz, disch'd March 3, '63; disability.
Jesse Gates, sergt., died, Knoxville, T., Dec. 10, '63.
Stephen Riggs, must. out June 21, '65 as private.
Milton N. Copeland, must. out June 21, '65 as sg't.

Alfred Harper, must. out June 21, '65 as private.
Anthony H. Randall, ab. sick at M. O. of Reg't.
Wm. C. Briant, died in Andersonville prison
Aug. 24, '64; No. of Grave 6256.

Musicians.

Crafton P. Scott, disch'd Sept. 17, '63; disability.
Aaron S. Vanvly, reduced in ranks; absent
wounded at muster out of reg't.

Wagoner.

Henry Johnson, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.

Private.

Artherington, John S., corp'l, accidentally killed
Aug. 22, '64.
Artherington, Jonathan S., dis. Nov. 23, '63; dis'y.
Burlow, Alexander H., dis. Sept. 24, '63; dis'y;
Butterworth, James, tr to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Buck, Asaph A., dis. Sept. 17, '63; disability.
Brown, Miles B., ab. sick at muster out of reg't.
Buck, William M., corp'l, died June 4, '64; wuds.
Brown, James W., must. out June 21, '65.

Bartin, John, " " "
Borders, Solomon, " " "
Brook, George W., " " "
Campbell, William, tr to Colvin's, Ill. bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Cram, David J., serg't, ab. sick at M. O. of reg't.
Cline, William H., must. out June 21, '65.
Coon, Charles M., reclaimed by Capt. Black, 3
Mo. Cav. Sept. 30, '62.

Coon, William H., must. out June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Crawford, Easley " " "
Dunzey Charles, must. out May 12, '65.

Ferguson, James, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Furr, David A., must. out June 21, '65.
Foster, Joseph, must. out June 21, '65.

Griffith, Newton.
Gibson, George G., tr to Colvin's, Ill. bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Gibson, John MCP., disch'd Jan. 6, '65; disability.
Grove, William, died Knoxville, T., Jan. 25, '64.

Groves, Eli W., absent wounded at M. O. of reg't.
Haythe, John H., disch'd March 3, '63; disability.
Hull, Levi C., absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Harold, John C., must. out June 21, '65.

Halsey, Solomon.
Hanney, James, tr to Colvin's, Ill. bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Harry, Cyrus, transt'o V. R. C. March 24, '64.
Kiley, William, must. out June 21, '65.

Lunn, Richard, tr to Colvin's Ill. bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Lepor, Hinton, must. out June 21, '65.
Morrison, Alexander F., must. out June 21, '65.

Montgomery, John W., dis. Dec. 7, '63; dis'al'y.
Maccaister, William, deserted Oct. 6, '62.
Nelson, Isaac, deserted Jan. 13, '53.

Nelson, Calvin, must. out June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Pricer James, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Petibone, John, tr to V. R. C. Jan. 26, '64.

Reeves, Marquis S., tr to V. R. C. Jan. 25, '64.
Reeves, Thomas, must. out June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Rauls, James, disch'd Sept. 11, '63; disability.
Rauls, William, disch'd Aug. 24, '63; disability.

Smith, Joseph, must. out June 21, '65 as serg't.
Spenser, James H., tr to Colvin's Ill. bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Sampson, Tenah T., must. out June 21, '65.

Swengreen, Abraham B., died, Knoxville, Tenn.,
July 24, '64.
Scott, George W., must. out June 21, '65.

Scoggen, Joseph B., " " " as corp'l.
Stanifer, Isam, " " "
Trent, James P., corp'l, died at Knoxville, Tenn.,
Dec. 6, '63.

Thorp, Joseph, dropped as deserter Nov. 1892.
Tremble, David B., must. out June 21, '65.
Toohy, Gregory, disch'd Nov. 25, '62.

Recruits.

Upton, Aaron, must. out June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Vinson, Andrew J., disch'd Dec. 1, '62; disability.
Wiley, Isaac M., corp'l, died at Raleigh, N. C.,
May 1, '65.
Watt, Levi, tr to Colvin's Ill. bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Woodridge, Christopher C. m'd out June 21, '65.
Wright, James, disch'd Nov. 4, '62; disability.
Weller, George W., must. out June 21, '65.
Williams, Lewis W., tr to Colvin's Ill. bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Hazlett, Jas. H., tr to 65 Ill., M. O., July 13, '65.
Lewis, Erastus C., must. out June 21, '65.
Richards Andrew J., " " "
Smith, Robert, tr to 65 Ill., M. O., July 13, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Captains.

Jas. R. Turner, resigned Oct. 14, '64.
Edward Giddings, mustered out June 21, '65.

First Lieutenants.

David W. Edminsten, resigned Feb. 11, '64.
Charles K. Burger, Mustered out June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

Edward Bosserman, mustered out (as Serg't) June
21, '65.

First Sergeants.

Wm. C. Adams, discharged Sept. 4, '63; disability.

Sergants.

Edward Porter, disch'd Sept. 17, '63; disability.
Thomas Irwin, mustered out June 21, '65.
Joseph P. Taylor, disch'd Sept. 17, '63; disability.

Corporals.

Washington Bates, disch'd March 1, '64; dis-
ability.
Edward W. Allen, died at Knoxville, Tenn.,
April 26, '64.

Richard Watson, must. out June 21, '65, as serg't.
Boyer, Peter, must. out June 21, '65, as serg't.
Thos. B. Peddicord, must. out June 21, '65.
Wm. H. Prond, must. out June 21, '65, as private.
Andrew J. Wallace, disch'd Nov. 17, '63, as pri-
vate; disability.

Jacob Walters, absent, sick at M. O. of Reg't.

Musician.

John B. Wolf, disch'd Sept. 12, '64; disability.

Wagoner.

George Naec, detached at M. O. of Reg't.

Privates.

Abbott, Chas. D., must. out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Betzer, Asa T., must. out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Boyer, Peter, disch'd August 9, '64.
Britton, Nathan T., must. out May 19, '65, as
corp'l.

Betzer, Isaac N., died Andersonville prison Aug.
17, '64; No. of grave, 5,978.
Besserman, William, must. out June 21, '65.
Ben, Wm. W. disch'd Sept. 3, '63; disability.
Bark, Peter H., transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '64.

Burnett, Lymao T., must. out June 21, '65, as
corp'l.
Base, Squire W., must. out June 21, '65.
Baton, Joseph, absent; sick at M. O. of Reg't.
Boles, Jesse F., absent; sick at M. O. of Reg't.
Curtis, Raza, transf'd to V. R. C. Sept. 24, '63.

Cooper, Nathan, disch'd Jan. 31, '63; disability.
Cisco, Francis M.
Cuppenberger, David, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat.
Oct. 6, '63.

Colwell, Milton K. or R., must. out June 21, '65.
Clouger, Jonathan, died at home April 10, '64.
Clark, Anthony W., supposed killed Sept. 8, '63.
Deverell, John C., must. out June 25, '65, as
musician.

Dickson, Sanford, died at Lexington, Ky., Aug.
25, '63.
Day, Nath'l C., died at London, Tenn. Mar. 7, '64.
Drury, Frederick, must. out June 21, '65.
Davis, Walter, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Ellsworth, Duncan, must. out June 21, '65, as
corp'l.
Ellsworth, Hamilton, absent; sick at muster-
out of Reg't.
Ferguson, John, must. out June 21, '65.
Fennell, Jas. W., absent; sick at muster out of
Reg't.

Garton, John, disch'd Sept. 28, '63; disability.
Gibbons, David, deserted Nov. 28, '62.
Hobbs, Wm., detached at muster. out of Reg't.
Highsmith, Abijah M., must. out June 21, '65.
Hoyt, Orrin A., transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Irvin, Matthew D., must. out June 21, '65, as
musician.
Jones, Cyrus, must. out June 21, '65.
Jolley, John M., must. out June 21, '65.
Jones, Lemuel, absent; sick at muster out of
Reg't.

Jones, John M., must. out June 21, '65.
Johnson, Noble, detached at muster; out of Reg't.
Kenness, Wm. G., died at Woodsenville, Ky.,
March 12, '63.

King, Edward I., must. out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Keever, Moses H., must. out June 21, '65.
Lookingbill, Bartely, must. out June 6, '65; ab-
sent; sick.

Martin, Wm. S., must. out June 21, '65.
Mosey, John, must. out June 21, '65.
Moore, Jesse, died at Woodsenville, Ky., Feb.
28, '63.

May, Jacob, must. out June 21, '65, as serg't.
Maloy, David, must. out June 21, '65.
May, Francis, must. out June 21, '65.
McAuley, Marion, must. out June 21, '65.

Nicholson, Thos., died at Glasgow, Ky., Nov., '63.
Pollock, Sam'l, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Pricer, Thos. W., absent, supposed to be in V. R. C.
Ratcliff, David, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct.
6, '63.

Rufey, Rufus, must. out June 21, '65.
Robeck, Peter C., must. out June 21, '65.
Schick, Obadiah, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat.
Oct. 6, '63.

Smoot, John, transf'd to V. R. C. March 17, '65.
Throckmorton, Wm. S., died at Knoxville, Tenn.,
Sept. 17, '64, wounds.
Taylor, John, disch'd Dec. 26, '63; disability.
Taylor, Benjamin, must. out June 21, '65.

Uplike, Joseph H., died at Nashville, Tenn.,
Jan. 29, '64.
Watson, Wm. F., must. out June 21, '65.

Walden, Thoms, must. out June 21, '65.
Walden, Maris, must. out June 21, '65.
Williams, Shepherd J., disch'd Oct. 28, '63, to
enlist in U. S. A. as hospital steward.

Wisegarer, Wm. H., absent; sick at muster-
out of Reg't.
Walters, John, must. out June 21, '65.
Wells, James M., absent; sick at muster out of
Reg't.

Walton, Jesse or Isaac, died Elizabethtown, Ky.,
Nov. 29, '62.
Williams, John, transf'd to Colvin's Ill. Bat.
Oct. 6, '63.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.

Captains.

Samuel McEwan, resigned Feb. 4, 1863.
Leander S. McEwan honorably disch'd Jan. 8, '65.
Joseph M. Moore, res'g'd as 1st Lieut. Mar. 25, '65.
Thomas Rose, mustered out June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

William M. Clags, resigned Feb. 12, 1864.
George Cooper, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Eliakim Sylvester, m. n. as serg't June 21, 1865,
Sergeant.
Mordecai Pratt, disch'd Feb. 19, 1863, as private.
Frank B. Beverly, priv. absent sick at m. o. reg't.
John Cantril m. o. June 21, 1865, as corporal.
George L. Morrison, discharged May 29, 1865, as
private, disability.

Corporals.

David West, sergeant, deserted Feb. 1863.
Edwin T. Haينه, sergt., died at Knoxville, Jan.
7, 1864.
William J. Clinton, m. o. June 21, 1865, as priv.
V. B. Clinton, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Charles W. Deaty, absent sick at m. o. of reg't.
Isaac W. Swisher, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

Musicians.

C. R. Anghinbaugh, disch'd. Dec. 14, 1863, dis'y.
Alex. David Cackley, promoted.

Wagoner.

Wyot Castrail, tr. to V. R. C., Dec. 12, 1863.

Privates.

Attkisson, Hiram, disch'd June 25, '64, disability.
Armstrong, William, tr. to Colvin's Ill. batt. Oct. 8, 1863.
Allsup, J. F., corp'l, deserted Jan. 19, 1863.
Alsop, William, deserted Sept. 1, 1862.
Acton, James R., must'd. out June 21, 1865.
Barnet, Nathan, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Barnegore, Geo. W. tr. to Colvin's Ill. batt., Oct. 6, 1863.
Borrm, Aaron, absent sick at m. o. of regiment.
Bryant, Thomas D., detached at m. o. of regt.
Carl, Jeremiah, disch'd Jan. 25, 1863, disability.
Cushman, Ira H., m. o. June 21, 1865, as corp'l.
Clason, Lucille, corp'l, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Clark, Wm. M., killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Clifton, Jackson, died at Jeffersonville, Dec. 17, 1861, wounds.
Clifton, Job, detached at muster out of regiment.
Curtwright, Joel, tr. to V. R. C., Nov. 13, 1863.
Clifton, C. T., mustered out June 21, 1865.
Davenport, Mason, disch'd. Feb. 7, 1865, disability.
David, Coleman, mustered out June 21, 1865.
David, Welcomb, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
Duncan, John, died at Madison, Ind., Dec. 9, '64.
Davenport, George F., absent sick at m. o. of regt.
David, Joshua, disch'd Sept. 28, 1863, disability.
Davis, Thomas, died at Chattanooga, Jan. 23, '65, died. N. E. disch'd Feb. 13, 1855, disability.
Davenport, T. J., mustered out June 21, 1865.
Early, William, tr. to Colvin's Ill. batt., Oct. 6, '61.
Elderton, William, died at Glasgow, Ky., July 1, '63.
Feener, David, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1864.
Gibson, David L., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Graham, James D., died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 6, '64.
Goodrich, Marion M., must'd out June 21, '65, as sergeant.
Grissim, James, must'd out June 21, 1865.
Gay, James M., tr. to V. R. C., Dec. 12, 1863.
Hammond, William H., died at Glasgow, Ky., May, 1863.
Harden, Thomas, deserted Feb. 1863.
Harlem Jonathan, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.
Hiter, William, disch'd Sept. 28, '63, disability.
Hiter, Christopher, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Johnson, Charles L., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Jensen, Harvey, absent sick at M. O. of regt.
Leever, Oliver, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Lowery, George L., mustered out June 21, 1865.
Leever, John W., tr. to marine service Apr. '64.
Long, Jr. ke, James E., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Long, Jacob, disch'd Jan. 23, '63, disability.
McIntehney, E. H. B., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Mourer, Charles, died at Woodsonville, Ky., Feb. 1863.
Morrow, J. J., deserted May 19, 1863.
Moular, J. A., must'd out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Nesbit, Henry W., disch'd Sept. 13, '63, disability.
Nesbit, William W., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Newell, Geo. A., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Nichols, Frank, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Nutt, William, tr. to Colvin's batt. Oct. 6, 1863.
Poland, Samuel, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Piatt, Samuel H., m. o. June 21, '65, as sergt.
Piatt, John, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corporal.
Rouse, Joseph, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
Russell, Jesse, tr. to Colvin's Ill. batt. Oct. 6, '63.
Rebb, Marion, must'd out June 21, 1865.
Rumels, George, died at Woodsonville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863.
Ripple, Abram, supp'd captured Nov. 16, 1863.
Schaffer, John, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Scott, Augustus, tr. to Colvin's Ill. batt. Oct. 6, '63.
Stimmons, Walter D., died at Woolsaville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1862.
Sprague, James C., died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 31, 1862.

Sutton, William C., died at Knoxville, Ten., Dec. 10, 1863.
S'ewart, John, absent sick at m. out of reg't.
Stiles, Matthew, disch'd May 19, 1863.
Smalley, William C., supp'd capt'd Sept. 10, '61.
Wren, Isaac, died in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., March 17, 1864.
Wood, William T., detached at M. O. of reg't.
Winslow, Warren S., mustered out June 21, 1865.
Wink, William F., tr. to V. R. C.
Winkle, George, must'd out June 21, 1865.
Waldman, Andrew, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Zombro, John A., must'd out June 21, 1865.
Zombro, Jacob, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.

Drummers.

McGowan, Parker, tr. to Colvin's Ill. bat. Oct. 6. 63.
Peddico, Thomas J., " " " "
Smith, John A., " " " "
Sylvester, Eliakim, M. O. June 21, '65, as 1st sergt.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Captains.

Henry G. Wisner, resigned April 13, 1864.
John D. Graham, honorably disch'd Sep. 11, '64.
Albert J. Blackford, must'd out June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Madison R. Stansbury, must'd out June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

James Parker, resigned, Feb. 4, 1863.
Parker S. Adams, resigned, Feb. 5, 1864.
Aaron Measton, must'd out June 21, '65, as priv.

First Sergeants.

William D. Catterlin, M. O. June 21, '65, as priv.

Sergeants.

Tillman Martin, disch'd Apr. 26, '63, disability.
Thomas Cole, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1863.
Madison Lane, private, absent sick at m. o. reg't.

Corporals.

Thomas H. Proviant, disch'd Sept. 2, 1864.
William Cole, sergt., absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
John Pennington, disch'd Sept. 17, '63, disability.
Henry Reed, disch'd Sept. 17, '63, disability.
Christopher C. Cross, disch'd Dec. 11, '65, disability.
William Davis, reduced to ranks; died at Chattanooga May 26, '64, wounds.
James Spencer, must'd out June 21, '63, as sergt.
Hiram H. Martin, disch'd April 28, '63, dis'alty.

Musicians.

George Messer, corp'l, died at Knoxville, Tenn. Dec. 29, '63.
Abram T. Roberts, disch'd March, '63; disability.

Wagoner.

Martin Phares, traas. to V. R. C., Feb. 16, '64.

Privates.

Adams, Parker S., promoted sergt., then 2d lieut. Al'ter, Anderson, mustered out June 21, '65.
Batterton, William H., died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 3, '64.
Bennett, Permecons, dis. Sept. 30, '64; disability.
Bennett, George, disch'd Sept. 30, '63; disability.
Cross, Benjamin, corp'l, tr. to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Cross, George J., disch'd Sept. 17, '63; disability.
Cross, Solomon J., absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Croner, William H., tr. to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Clifton, John, mustered out June 21, '65.
Carlock James, disch'd Oct. 2, '63; disability.
Despaime, William, died at Cartersville, Ga., Aug. 17, '64.
Drum, Philip, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Drum, John W., must. out June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Day, Daniel P., " " " "
Dar-bum, Samuel, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 6, '64.
Dillavon, William K., ab. sick at m'str out of reg't.
Foster, John R., must. out June 21, '65.
Fisher, John L., " " " "
Eider, Jacob, died at Lebanon, Ky., S'pt. '63.
Gammell, Wm. T., mu'd out June 21, '65.
Guy, Samuel K., disch'd Sept. 11, '63; disability.
Hoad, Silas, Sr., died at Benton Barracks July 13, '63.

Hand, Silas, Jr., must'd out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Hand, Chislen, " " " "
Hall, Kirkley, disch'd Oct. 11, '63; disability.
Hull, Alfred, disch'd Dec. 7, '63; disability.
Harvey, James M., must'd out June 21, '65.
Hinkle, Emanuel, " " " "
Harp, Millington, " " " "
Lofon, Barney, died, Mumfordsville, Ky., Jan. 6, '63.
Lisenby, John, died, Marietta, Ga., Aug. 24, '64; wounds.
McNulty, Alfred W., pro. sergt., then sergt. m'r.
McCurry, Alfred, must'd out June 21, '65 as cp'l.
Malone, James M., dis. Jan. 16, '63; adch'd wound.
Mastio, Aaron L., must'd out June 21, '65 as 1st sergt. Com. 2d Lieut., but not must'd.
Matthews, James, disch'd Nov. 17, '63; disability.
Mabern, Thomas L., deserted Feb. '63.
McNeir, Eli, disch'd Dec. 30, '63; disability.
Mastin, Benjamin F., must. out June 21, '65.
Mitchell, John H., deserted Nov. 11, '62.
O'Brien, John, died at Madison, Ind., Dec. 30, '63.
Peed, Robert, must. out May 24, '65 as corp'l.
Pennington, Ben' G., died, Mumfordsville, Ky., Feb. 18, '63.
Parker, Aaron, corp'l, died, Madison, Ind., July. Phipps, Em-lev, disch'd Dec. 30, '63; disability.
Phimmer, Alpheus, must'd out June 21, '65.
Poplam, William, ab. sick at muster out of reg't.
Reed, Miles, disch'd Feb. 15, '65; disability.
Robbins, Reuben, died, Mumfordsville, Ky., Feb. 24, '63.
Roberts, William H., m'd out June 21, '65 as cp'l.
Rogers, John W., o'd out June 21, '65 as musc'n.
Stephens, William, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Shaw, Robert C., deserted Dec. 12, '62.
Spencer, L. Barry, mustered out June 21, '65.
Spanhour, Allen, " " " "
Tackwell, Wan. V., disch'd Mar. 25, '65; wounds.
Thompson, E., corp'l, died, Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 20, '64.

Wise, Israel F., tr. to Colvin's Ill. Bat. Oct. 6, '63.
Wise, Reuben, " " " "
Wiltner, William, must. out June 21, '65 as sergt.
Wolf, Joseph R., promoted Sergeant Major.
Willis, David, must. out June 21, '65 as sergt.

Privates.

Brock, Frank, must'd out June 21, '65 as corp'l.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.

Captains.

Benjamin S. Lewis, resigned Jan. 3, '64.
Cox, Israel S., M. O., June 21, 63.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph Marsh, mustered out June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenants.

John Lewis, must. out (as sergt.) June 21, '65.

Sergeants.

George Day, must. out June 21, '65 as musician.

Corporals.

William S. Barnes, disch'd Jan. 10, '63; dis'alty.
J. H. Flood, " " " "
George Corder, " " " "
William A. Dennison, disch'd Feb. 20, '63 as private; disability.
John Fain, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 31, '64.

Musicians.

William J. McConrd, died at Knoxville, Tenn. March 17, '64.

Wagoner.

Willis Reed, tr. to Colvin's Ill. Battery.

Privates.

Blount, John R., mustered out May 11, '65.
Bradford, James, dis. April 3, '65; disability.
Baldwin, Thomas, mustered out June 21, '65.
Baker, William, disch'd Jan. 10, '63; disability.
Baker, Jarvis, disch'd March 24, '64; disability.
Barnett Nathan, deserted Feb. 1863.
Eider, Jacob, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1863.
Cobb, Chester, must'd out June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Cobb, Horace, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Cobb, Edgar, dis. Sept. 11, '63 as corp'l; disability.
Davis, Isaac, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 27, '64.

Enery, John, detached at M. O. of reg't.
Emis, William, mustered on June 21, '65.
Field, Levi, mustered on June 21, '65 as serg't.
Fields, Jonathan, disch'd July 2, '63; disability.
Fordice, William H., tr to V. R. C. Dec. 12, '63.
Flood, R. E., disch'd July 13, '63; disability.
Grey, Hiram, mustered on June 21, '65.
Harrington, Daniel, May 1, '63; disability.
Hanson, William T., mustered on June 21, '65.
Hedges, Fletcher, must'd on June 21, '65 as serg't.
Johnson, Zehariah, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, '64.

Johnson, Baley, died at Knoxville, Tenn. Feb. '64.
Lookinbill, Matthew, mustered on June 21, '65.
Lister, Alford, disch'd Aug. 3, '63; disability.
Lewis, George, dis. Mar. 7, '65 as corp'l; wounds.
Livingston, Richard I., corp'l. died at Nashville, Tenn., July 10, '64; wounds.
McMullon, John F., n/d on June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Monnet, Hillery, disch'd July 2, '63; disability.
McKonkey, James, must. on June 21, '65 as corp'l.
Moses, Henry, mustered on May 17, '65.
McMullen, John, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Dec. 17, '62.

Munroe, Alvin, must on June 21, '65 as corp'l.
McNier, Abner, died at Woodsonville, Ky. July 13, '63.
McNier, Samuel, tr. to V. R. C. July, 1864.
North, John, mustered on June 21, '65.
North, Wm. H., " " " " " "
Opp, Henry, " " " " " "
Page, George, dis. Sept. 3, '63 as corp'l; disability.
Paine, Lewis, acc't. totally killed Nov. 1863.
Powell, John, died at Woodsonville, Ky., Dec. 28, '62.

Pace, Timothy, disch'd Feb. 8, '64; disability.
Provines, Daniel, disch'd Oct. 13, '63; disability.
Pearson, James, mustered on June 21, '65.
Priest, John T., " " " " " "
Palmer, Thomas, " " " " " "
Parker, Nathan, died at Elizabethtown, Ky. Nov. 3, '62.
Rusk, Culver, died at London, Tenn., Sept. 14, '63.
Rusk, John D., disch'd Dec 31, '64; wounds.
Robbins, Cordilleras, must. on June 21, '65; as musician.

Rohers, Elisha, died at Baltimore, April 22, '65; wounds.
Rivett, John, mustered on May 24, '65.
Simpson, William, died at Woodsonville, Ky., Jan. 3, '65.
Stanhope, G., mustered on June 21, '65.
Welchamer, Joshua, absent sick at M. O. of reg't.
Welchamer, Samuel, mustered on June 21, '65.
Worler, William H., " " " " " "
Wier, Sheldon, must on June 21, '65 as corp'l.
West, Apinas, mustered on June 21, '65.
Walker, Baley, mustered on June 2, '65.
Zartman, Peter, must. on June 21, '65 as corp'l.

Recruits

Dillanor, Samuel, died Jan. 20, '64.
Walker, Moses, mustered on June 21, '65.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY J.

Captains.

Emory L. Waller, resigned Dec. 15th, 1863.
Joseph R. Wolf, must'd on (as 1st Lieut.) June 21st, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John R. Richards, promoted Capt. Co. H. declined. Resigned June 1st, 1863.
Erasmus D. Sessions, resigned June 30th, 1864.
Robert Cunningham, mustered on (as Serg't) June 21st, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Preston Jones, must'd on (as Serg't) June 21, '65.

First Sergeant.

Jefferson Doyle, serg. absent sick, at M. O. of reg't.

Sergents.

Rompier R. Rohins, died at Knoxville, T. April 15th, 1864.
Thos. McClerg, disch'd Nov. 1863; disability.
Benj. Flahart, must'd on June 21st, '65, as pr't.
Abram Thomas, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 19th, 1862.

Corporals.

W. A. Salmons, disch'd Jan. 29, disability.
Wesley E. McDonald, must'd on June 21, '63, as sergent.
William Lemon, died in Ky., Nov. 10th, 1862.
Alex. McJoy, must'd on June 21, '65, as serg't.
James Foley, disch'd May 18th, '61; disability.
Wm. Shoemaker, must'd on June 21st, 1865.
Andrew J. Kregps, private, absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Musicians.

Jefferson Wetzel, must'd on June 21, '65, as pr't.
Orion S. Weaver, priv. absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Wagoner.

Henry Farmer, must'd on June 21, '65, as pr't.

Privates.

Brennen, Edw. must'd on June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Bishop, Isaac N., disch'd Jan. 15, '63, for pr't. as surgeon United States service.
Clearwaters, John W., mustered on June 21, '65.
Drybread, Wm. L., must'd on June 21, 1865.
Fink, Henry, detached at muster out of reg't.
Fennerson, Michael, transferred.
Gardner, Thos. Jr., disch'd Dec. 1863 disability.
Garther, Anson J., must'd on May 25, 1865.
Haggard, Francis M., must'd on June 21, 1865, as wagoner.
Hankins, Ramont N., mus'd on June 21, 1865, furlough.
Hurley, David, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Hoover, Abram T., mus'd on June 21, 1865.
Hoover, Geo. D., died at home Sept. 1862.
Hicks, Wm. F., mustered on May 22, 1865.
Halaway, John W., mus't d on June 21, 1865, as corporal.

Hughes, John W., transferred.
Johnson, William, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Johnson, Silas, " " " " " "
Knobbs, John, " " " " " "
Kendall, Lemuel, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Lemou, John J. Jr., died at Knoxville, Tenn., January 2, 1864.
Lewis, Thomas, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Lafores, Daniel, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1863.
Marsh, John F., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Meliza, Geo. W., deserted Nov. 18, 1862.
O'Brine, Thomas, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Patterson, Enoch, must'd on June 21, '65, as corp'l.
Page, John T., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Puff, John K., deserted February, 1863.
Roth, Simon, absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Roth, James M., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Robbins, Rochebeau. R., discharged May 23, 1865; disability.
Robbins, Francis R., mus't d on June 21, 1865.
Biggs Randolph S., absent sick at muster out of regiment.

Rue, Henry, mustered on June 2, 1865.
Scott, Arthur, " " " " " "
Saddler, Edw., " " " " " "
Shinkle, James, disch'd Nov. 1863. disability.
Shooley, Alfred D., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Schoeller, Richard, " " " " " "
Spicer, James A., disch'd Feb. 20, '65; disability.
Thomas, Columbus, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Vannote, Ralph T., " " " " " "
Vannote, Morris J., must'd on June 21, 1865, as corporal.
Vannote, Lawson J., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Webb, James V., mustered on June 21, 1865.
Webb, Isaac S., absent sick at muster out of reg't.
Webb, Henry W., trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 10, '65.
Wheeler, Sam'l P., disch'd Jan. 23, '63, disability.
Wickoff, Lorin, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Williams, William, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Williams, Thomas, " " " " " "
Williams, Edw. H., " " " " " "
Yates, Francis, mustered on June 21, 1865.
Zimmerman, James A., mus't d on June 21, 1865, as corporal.

Recruits

Finn, Martin, deserted August 28, 1862.
Moore, William W., rejected.

Unassigned Recruits.

Chine, Jonathan, transferred to 65th Ill. Infantry.
Kirby, Henry, transferred to 65th Ill. Infantry.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

Was organized at Camp Hancock, near Camp Douglas, Ill, November 6, 1862, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., to report to General Sherman; was in the "Tallahatchie Expedition;" in the siege of Vicksburg; Chickasaw Bayou; in campaign against General Forrest. The regiment participated in many other skirmishes and minor engagements; was mustered out June 20, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Cross, Allen J., tr. to 120 Ill., mus't d on Sept. 10, '65.
Hickman, John L., tr. to 121 Ill., m. o. Sept. 10, '65.
Hume, Joel C., tr. to 120 Ill., mus't d on Sept. 10, '65.
Karr, Myers E., tr. to 120 Ill., m. o. Sept. 10, '65.
Romine, Wm T., died at Memphis, Ap. 14, '64.
Swearinger, Jacob W., trans. to 120 Ill., mustered on Sept. 10, 1865.
Trent, John B., tr. to 120 Ill., m. o. Sept. 10, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.

Hood, Wilson B., died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 3, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Case, William J., rejected.
Heil, Philip, died at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861.
Orr, William C., rejected.
Tisler, Alfonso.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Three Years' Service.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY II.

Privates.

Coon, Henry, discharged Oct. 23, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

These Volunteers were organized in this regiment by Col. Thaddeus Phillips, May 31, 1864. On the 3d of June, moved to Rock Island Barracks, and was assigned to guarding prisoners of war. The regiment performed the duty faithfully and efficiently, and was mustered out September 24, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY E.

Privates.

McNair, Elias, mustered on Sept. 24, 1864.
Roggers, Elias, mustered on Sept. 24, 1864.
Shockey, Joseph, mustered on Sept. 24, 1864.
Shocks, Peton, mustered on Sept. 24, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Privates.

Walters, John M., mustered on Sept. 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY II.

Captain.

George E. Furkinton, mustered on Oct. 29, 1864.

First Lieutenant.
John McLodsley, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.
Second Lieutenant.
Jacob Fesler, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.
First Sergeant.
Isaac T. Knighlar, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.
Sergeants.
James M. Walker, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.
Samuel Confer, " " "
William G. Willard, " " "
Francis H. Goddard, " " "
Corporals.
Flemons J. Knepper, mus. out Oct. 29, '64.
Lewis Wood, " " " as priv
James O. McCaughy, " " "
John H. Sanders, " " "
Israel Throop, " " "
Amos B. Van Nunys, " " "

Musicians.
William W. Ackerson, mustered out Oct. 29, '64.
Henry R. May, " " "
Wagoner.
Norris Tracy, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.
Privates.
Brundage, Samuel, mustered out Oct. 29, 1864
Barey, Martin, " " "
Bisold, Hubert J., " " "
Coolbaugh, Herman C., " " "
Downey, Hugh, " " "
Eyster, Joseph M., " " "
Ebel, Christern, " " "
Eyster, Charles L., " " "
Ferris, George S., mus. out Oct. 29, '64, wounded.
Freeman, Edwin C., " " "
Griffith, George H., " " "
Grant, John D., " " "
Griswold, Alanson, " " "
Hamaker, Jacob, " " "
Hare, George, " " "
Heagany, Peter, " " "
Hendall, Francis D., " " "
Hostraner, George, " " "
Kelley, James, " " "
Hendrick, Edgar J., died at Memphis July 12, '64.
Koglar, Joseph, mus. out Oct. 29, '64.
Long, John, " " "
Marshall, Wm. H., " " "
McDemott, John, " " "
McCan, John M., " " "
Myers, Oliver C., " " " as corp'l.
Orcutt, Jacob H., " " "
Place, Henry, " " "
Patterson, Charles W., " " "
Parker, Henry, " " "
Randall, Oskner R., " " "
Rodgers, William O., " " "
Reed, Orlando, " " "
Royce, John, " " "
Rapp, Lewis, " " "
Russle, James L., " " "
Smith, Amos, " " "
Sommer, Peter, " " "
Scott, Joseph S., " " "
Steuben, George W., " " "
Sitterly, Emory, " " "
Somers, John, " " "
Throop, Alvin, " " "
Ure, William, " " "
Williams, Lovd J., " " "
Wheeler, Andrew, " " "
Wheeler, J. Milton, " " "
Willard, J. Revere, " " "

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIFTH INFANTRY
(ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.)

Quartermaster.
James T. Snell, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.
Company Sergeant.
Iremus O. Conklin, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Principal Musician.
m W. Dunham, must'd out Sept. 23, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY D.
Privates.
Brook, James K., mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Morris, William P., mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
MUSTER ROLL COMPANY G.
First Lieutenant.
Isaac N. Coltrin, dishonorably disch'd Aug. 16, '64.
First Sergeant.
Francis D. Butts, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Sergeants.
Norton C. Rowley, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Corporals.
Alexander B. Stinson, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Privates.
Argo, William, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Betty, Isaac B., " " "
Beekman, Christopher, " " "
Brooks, Albert D., " " "
Clood, Almond D., " " "
Cornwell, Isham, " " "
Consis, William, " " "
Downing, Alexander, " " "
Dillavan, William D., " " "
Day, Philip D., " " "
Frisky, Isaac D., " " "
Gregory, Theodosius, " " "
Grady, Benjamin, " " "
Gundy, Robert M., " " "
Gandy, Jacob H., " " "
Harp, Thomas D., " " "
Hanks, Philip R., " " "
Haynie, Alvin, " " "
Hoffman, Frederick, " " "
Hall, Theodore, " " "
Jones, Guilford, " " "
Jones, David W., " " "
Johnson, George, No. 1, " " "
Lisseuby, Benjamin, died Benton Barracks, June 23, 1864.
Mower, Henry, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Miller, Jacob, " " "
Negley, William G., " " "
Ogbour, John, " " "
Ragan, George, " " "
Swaney, John, " " "
Warren, Henry, " " "

Recruits.
Field, Lewis, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.
Second Lieutenant.
George II. Whiteman, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Corporals.
John L. Converse, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Charles E. Lampson, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Privates.
Bays, Walter, mus'd out Sept. 23, 1864.
Booth, William, " " "
Dunham, William W., " " "
Evans, William, " " "
Inghen, Alra C., " " "
Jeffrey, William O., " " "
Jeffrey, Ephraim, " " "
Leigener, Isiah M., " " "
Martin, William H., " " "
Mann, Eli F., " " "
Sinker, William, " " "
Wren, Daniel, " " "

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.
Sergeants.
Azariah S. Wimer, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Corporals.
John T. Wray, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Privates.
Hall, Joseph, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Looking, De Witt C., mustered out Sept. 23, 1865.
Parker, Fletcher, died at Lolla, Mo., Aug. 23, '64.
Porter, William, mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.
Ray, William L., mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.
(ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.)

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Feb. 21, 1865, under call of Dec. 1864. The regiment left for the south, Feb. 24th, and spent most of its term in Tennessee, doing guard and picket duty. Was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Sept. 18th, 1865. September 29, 1865, it received its pay and was discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.
First Sergeant.
Thomas B. Adkerson, mus'd out Sept. 18, 1865.
Sergeant.
Jonas Tibbs, m. o. Sept. 18, 1865, as private.
Corporals.
Hiram J. Kenny, mus'd out Sept. 18, 1865.
William H. Mitchell, m. o. Sept. 18, '65, as priv.
Uriah L. Davenport, mus'd out Sept. 18, '65.
Privates.
Cartwright, Samuel, mustered out Sept. 18, 1865.
Dunker, Lewis S., " " "
Geer, Joseph H., " " "
Gregory, Jacob P., " " "
Geer, George W., " " "
Tibbs, John W., discharged June 12, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY.
(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)
Major.
John R. Hotaling, mustered out. 1864.
Battalion Adjutant.
John R. Howlett, adjutant 1st battalion, m. o.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.
Captain.
William B. Cummings, hon. disch'd June 24, '65-
First Lieutenants.
Frank B. Bennett, resigned June 3, 1862.
Edward C. Baker, mus'd out, term expired.
Second Lieutenant.
James S. McHenry, resigned March 3, 1864.
Sergeants.
Nicholas Hotaling, disch'd Aug. 11, '64, tm. exd.
D. B. Dewey, disch'd April 22, 1862.
Frank Hatal, pris'n of war since Feb. 12, 1862, reported to have died in prison.

Corporals.
J. A. B. Butterfield, disch'd Aug. 11, '64, as serg't, term expired.
G. W. Hemstock, disch'd Aug. 11, '64, as serg't, term expired.

Privates.
Antisdale, Simon L., died at N. O., Oct. 12, '62.
Belles, Cornelius, disch'd August 11, '64, as corp'l, term expired.
Bechto, Reuben, disch'd Jan. 20, 1862.
Denker, S. F., mus'd out Sept. 3, '64, tm. exp'd.
Fletcher, S. H., vet. m. o. Nov. 22, '65, as corp'l.
Hotaling, Charles, disch'd Dec. 20, 1861.
Hotaling, D. W., disch'd July 11, 1862.
Huntsdon, Lewis, disch'd June 30, 1862.
Harcastle, Geo., disch'd Aug. 18, '64, tm. exp'd.
Hubberd, Lewis, died at Memphis, July 28, '63, wounds.

Harker, Morgan, died at Memphis, Feb. 26, '63.
Hiland, Robert, m. o. Sept. 3, '64, term exp'd.
Johnson, Samuel, discharged Jan. 7, 1863.
Latis, Jacob, died Feb. 25, 1862.
Manoing, Joseph, discharged Jan. 26, 1862.
Mills, G. H., vct., serg't, mus'd. out as supernumerary non-com. officer, June 24, 1865.
McCorkle, James, 1st serg't killed in action at Port Gibson, Miss., May 20, 1863.
Pottarf, B. R., died at Trenton, Tenn., Aug. 3, '62.

Parsons, Jas. F., disch'd Aug. 11, '64, tm. exp'd.
Padgett, James L., vet., m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Place, Samuel M., disch'd Aug. 11, '64, tm. exp'd.
Rheades, John, vet., mst'd Oct. 26, 1862.
Rogers, William, discharged Jan. 29, 1862.
Smith, Frank, vet., mst'd Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Steel, Calvin F., vet., mst'd Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Stiffwell, William F., vet., Co. Q, M sergt., m. o.
Nov. 24, '65, as supernu'y non-com. officer.
Winters, Geo. W., died Sept. 22, 1862.

Veterans.

Chatterton, Charles E., mst'd Oct. Nov. 22, '65.
Feeland, Charles, mst'd Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.

Recruits.

Airhart, Wm. W., discharged Sept. 10, 1863.
Aulls, Charles W., mntered Oct. June 26, 1863.
Adams, Robert M., died at Vicksburg, Aug. 8, '63.
Caster, Orlando C.
Cordner, Henderson, mntered Oct. June 11, '65
Hemstock, James L., disch'd June 11, 1865.
Hiland, Andrew, mntered Oct. June 11, 1865.
Hamlin, David, " " " " " "
Hemstock, John D., mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Jewell, George W., tr. to E. Co. cons. (condiliate),
mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Keth, Corvin, discharged March 1862.
Lord, James M., mntered Oct. June 11, 1865.
Liley, Lazarus, mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Miers, Henry, discharged Oct. 9, 1862.
McDonald, C. H.
Rathbun, Royal A., mntered Oct. June 11, 1865.
Skelton, Thomas, discharged May 16, 1862.
Steinberg, Henrich, mntered Oct. June 11, 1865.
Smith, Henry L., m. o. Nov. 22, '65, as co. com.
sergeant.
Towner, Seth S., vet., died at N. O. Dec. 16, '64.
Towner, Wayne, deserted Jan. 7, 1865.
Wheeler, Charles T., mntered Oct. June 21, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Q. M. Sergeant.

David Thomas, disch'd Aug. 11, '62, disability.

Recruits.

Ely, John F., mst'd Oct. Nov. 22, '65, as sergt.
Taylor, George W., mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Wren, John S., mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY F.

Privates.

Griffith, John, discharged May 8, 1862.
Meyers, John W., disch'd Dec. 7, 1863, disability.
Meyers, Geo. N., disch'd March 6, '62, disability.
Meyers, William, vet., m. o. Nov. 22, '65, b. k. f. h.
Rass, George, discharged Oct. 16, '63, wounds.
Weedman, Isiah, sergt., killed in action at Holly
Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862.

Recruits.

Kelly, Joel A., mntered Oct. Nov. 22, 1865.
Ross, Edmund, disch'd Aug. 14, '63, disability.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Manlove, John N., m. o. Aug. 11, '64, as sergt.
Osbourne, Henry C., disch'd Apr. 16, '61, disabty.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY L.

Captain.

Harvey H. Merriman, trans. to Major 12th Cav.
Resigned (as captain), Feb. 16, 1866.

Privates.

Bates, Zenas, disch'd March 3, 1862; djsability.
Bowers, J. C., disch'd June 11, 1862; disability.
Berger, Frederick, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Cantrall, Amos A., vet., mnt'd Oct. May 29, 1866.
Costello, John, trans. to naval service, Jan. 31, '62.
Duncan, John, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Despain, J. J., mst'd Oct. Nov. 3, '61, as sergt.
Dennis, Joseph, disch'd April 18, '62; disability.
Diekhoff, John F., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Forbes, William, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Finnan, J. J., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.

Farren, James M., mnt'd Oct. Nov. 3, '64, as sergt.
Gregory, Jas. H., trans. to naval service, Jan. 3, '62.
Graves, John H., disch'd Jan. 31, '62, disability.
Harper, Francis M., disch'd June 26, '63; disabty.
Hume, John H., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Ives, Avery H., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Jenkins, Thomas, died in De Witt Co., Ill., Apr. 15, '62.
Kirby, John D., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Kirby, James C., discharged June 16, 1862.
King, George M., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Kinney, John, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Lear, Cornelius, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Morris, Isacher, disch. Mar. 3, '62, as sergt.; disbty.
McMinn, Thomas, discharged May 8, 1862.
McAboy, Wm. M., disch'd Nov. 1, 1861; disbty.
McIntire, Stewart, tr. to naval ser., Jan. 31, '62.
O Neal, Thomas C., died at Natchez, Jan. 27, '64.
Proud, William, mnt'd Oct. Nov. 3, '64, as corp'l.
Banyon, Joseph, discharged May 8, 1862.
Stanton, Amron, mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
McClair, A. G., vet., mnt'd Oct. May 29, 1866.
Turner, J. B., mntered Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Walker, John B., d. Humboldt, Tenn., Nov. 7 '62.
Willon, or Wellen, J. F., died at Monterey, Teon.,
June 3, 1862.
Wright, James M., disch'd June 19, '62; disbty.
Wilson, Michael, died at Natchez, Sept. 29, '64.
Wilson, Asa, mnt'd Oct. Nov. 3, '64, as corporal.
Walker, Mosby, disch'd Nov. 1, 1861; disability.
Williams, Prentice N., mst'd Oct. Nov. 3, 1864.
Young, Andrew, vet., mst'd Oct. March 17, 1866.

Recruits.

Jackson, John A., died Pitts'g Indg, May 5, '62.
Richards, William, mntered Oct. May 29, 1866,
as corp'l Co. I, 12th Cav.
Taylor, William H., mntered Oct. May 29, 1866,
as com. sergant.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years' Service.)

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY A.

Recruits.

Aler, Wm., mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Enos, Francis, mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Forbes, Stephen, mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Harold, William F., mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Maple, Thomas E., mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
McNeir Elias, mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Norris, Theodore, mntered Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.
Tubes, or Tuper, Allison, mst'd Oct. Nov. 4, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Church, Henry C., mntered Oct. Oct. 19, 1865.
Freeman, Marcus, mntered Oct. Oct. 19, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Harp, Mark B.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE)

This organization was effected at St. Charles, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Col. J. F. Farnsworth, and was mntered into the United States service September 18th, 1861 October 13th, the regiment moved to Washington City, and was assigned to the department of the east. March 10th, 1862, the regiment joined the general advance on Manassas, at four different times driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. June 26th, met the enemy under Jackson, and repulsed him, and afterwards at Gaines' Hill, skirmishing continually with the enemy. Bore the blunt of the fight at Malvern Hills, where it sustained a severe loss. Engaged at Monocacy Church; captured 20 prisoners at Barnesville; at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, South Mountain and Boones-

boro, captured 2 guns, killing and wounding 67, and taking 200 prisoners. Was at the battle of Antietam, Martinsburg, Fredericksburg. Loss up to February 17th, 1863, 27 killed, 71 wounded, and 20 missing. Was in many engagements during 1863, losing 23 killed, 116 wounded, and 37 missing. Was mntered Oct. July 17th, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY B.

Q. M. Sergeant.

J. J. Woodruff, disch'd Oct. 14, 1862; disability.

Privates.

Bailey, William, mntered Oct. Sept. 28, 1864.
Bell, James M., vet., mntered Oct. July 17, 1865.
Fancher, Martin, disch'd April 6, 1864, wounds.
Herrick, William, mntered Oct. Sept. 28, 1864.
Hill, Henry, mntered Oct. Sept. 28, 1864.
Thomas, Julius O., mntered Oct. Sept. 28, 1864.
Wales, John, discharged, May 15, 1862.

Recruits.

Perceval, Jul-on, mntered Oct. July 17, 1865.
Perceval Stephen, mntered Oct. July 17, 1865.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY K.

Veteran.

Willard William, mntered Oct. July 17, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Barry, John.

NINTH CAVALRY, REGIMENT.

(Three Years' Service.)

This regiment was mntered into the United States service since November 30, 1861, at Chicago, Illinois. It participated in several battl-s and skirmishes, losing heavily. The regiment served out its full time, and was mntered out at Selma, Alabama, Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, where it received final payment and discharge.

MUSTER ROLL COMPANY M.

Recruits.

Bigelow, Henry A., mntered Oct. Oct. 13, 1865, to date Oct. 2, 1865.
Fuller, Adolph, died at Gainesville, Oct. 14, '65.
Reed, Charles, mntered Oct. Oct. 13, 1865.
Wat, Percival.

Unassigned Recruit.

Bush, Ralph, rejected by board.

TENTH CAVALRY.

(THREE YEARS' SERVICE.)

The organization of this regiment was effected at Camp Butler, Ill., November 25th, 1861. Dudley Wickersham was appointed Colonel, May 15th, 1862. Spent the winter at Quincy, Ill., and March 13th, 1862, report'd at Benton Barracks, Missouri. During the remainder of the year it operated in the States of Missouri and Arkansas. The remainder was spent in the south-west, doing frontier skirmishing. It was mntered' out of service November 22d, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. Below are the names credited to De Witt county.

McAbny, Arthur J., mustered out July 27, 1865.
 Reason, Francis, corp'l pris. of war since July 22, 1864, not mustered with battery.
 Sumpter, Jo-eph, mustered out July 27, 1865.
 Smith, Augustus L., must'd out May 23, 1865.
 Seely, Samuel D., mustered out July 27, 1865.
 Smith, Chas. died at Marietta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
 Thomas, James L., prisoner of war since July 22, 1864, not mustered with battery.
 Winslow, Orlando R., must'd out July 27, 1865.
 Yarzell, William R., " " " "
 Yeamons, John W., " " " "

MUSTER ROLL BATTERY G.

Sergeant.

Charles Greenwood, dis. Oct. 16, '63, disability.

Corporal.

Sam'l E. Curtis, died at Goodrich Land g La Sep. 2.

Recruits.

Atkinson, Edmund T., mustered out Sep. 4, '65.
 Shafer, Thomas, mustered out Sep. 4, '65.

Privates.

Anstiss, Frank D., deserted Jan. 31, 1863.
 Brown, William, died at Memphis June 29, '63.
 Davis, Jesse W., died at Vicksburg Oct. 15, '63.
 Dusenbury, Albert A., vet., mus. out Aug. 2, '65.
 Ewing, John Wesley, m. o. Dec. 3, '64; term ex.
 Hemingway, Hannah W., m. o. Dec. 3, '64; ter. ex.
 Loveridge, Jefferson S., veteran, dis. Aug. 7, '65, Corporal; supernumerated.
 Minnis, James P., vet., mustered out Sep. 4, '65.
 McDowell, Coryden H., vet., m. o. Sep. 4, '65. Cor.
 McDowell, William, mustered out Nov. 25, '64.
 Padgett, Robert M., vet., m. o. Sep. 4, '65; Serg't.
 Ransom, Amos C., dis. Aug. 14, '62; disability.

Rose, Coryden, died Camp Butler, Ill., Jan. 9, '62.
 Steel, Joseph M., vet., m. o. Sep. 4, '65; as Corp'l.

MUSTER ROLL BATTERY I.

Privates.

Dilbert, Warren, vet., m. o. June 11, '65, as Corp'l.
 Dourang, Robert, vet., mustered out June 14, '65.
 Finnell, Thomas, vet., mustered out June 14, '65.
 Grovener, Nathan, vet., mus. out June 14, '65.
 Hobbs, Allen, vet., mustered out June 14, '65.
 Lighthall, Robert W., vet., mus. out June 14, '65.
 McCary, Hugh, vet., died at Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Peterson, Marshall, vet., m. o. June 14, '65; Bogler
 Provin, William, mustered out June 14, '65.
 Smith, Peter A., veteran, mus. out June 14, '65.
 Wallace, Stephen, vet., mus. out June 14, '65.

Recruit.

Burns, John, mustered out June 14, 1865.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. J. C. RUCKER.



THE Indian tribes, fifty years ago, made their trails, and wild beasts prowled through woods and prairies, when numerous swamps and swelling waters overflowed nearly all the entire country; when pestilential malaria prostrated almost every family; when snows and storms of unparalleled depth and severity made the winters desolate and formidable to a degree before and since unknown, so that

starvation was at the door of every settler; even then a few Methodist people met to worship God in their cabins, and Methodist preachers went to and from in the wilderness, "seeking the lost sheep of the house of Israel." The preachers, were men of strong common sense, earnest convictions, and such ready utterance as to command attention wherever they held divine service. Their appointments were commonly from twelve to twenty miles apart, and they usually preached every day in the week, except Monday. Their circuits were often hundreds of miles around them, and were travelled every four weeks. Rarely have people had as their first pastors, ministers of greater moral force to draw the hearers, and mould the minds of men to Christian truth and life, and few pulpit orators since have surpassed the founders of Methodism in De Witt county in subduing argument and cultivating eloquence. Peter Cartwright, John Sinclair, S. W. D. Chase, Norman Allyn, and Peter Akers, and others, as leaders in great religious movements, were the peers of any ministers east or west in this broad country: they carried the signs of true apostolical successors, "in jonrnneys often; in perils of waters; in perils of robbers; in perils by the heather; in perils by their own countrymen; in weariness and painfulness; in hunger; in cold and nakedness, besides that which came upon them daily, the care of all the churches."

Let us now give the names of some of those pioneer settlers who took lessons from such pastors, and those who have known them during the past half century can realize, many of them were worthy of their teachers, and have been solid foundation stones in the Christian temple in this county.

Judge William Lowry, an aged Methodist with a large family emigrated from Kentucky, and stopping a while in Edgar county in this state, came and settled on the south side of Salt creek timber, one and a half miles east of the present town of Kenney, in 1829. That year, at the Mt. Carmel Conference, Illinois Conference was organized; Rev. W. L. Deneen, an effective and promising young man, was appointed to "Salt creek circuit," embracing all the country now included in Menard, Logan, Macon, and De Witt counties, and all of Sangamon county, north of Sangamon river. Mr. Deneen organized the first Society in De Witt county, at the house of Judge Lowry. The members were William Lowry and wife, and two sons and three daughters: Reuben, Frank, Cecelia, Nancy and Eliza Lowry. Thomas Alsop and wife, widow Alsop and daughter, James Kenney and wife, and son - Daniel Newcomb and wife, his father and sisters Elizabeth and Hannah, were added to the infant church.

In the fall of 1831, Col. Andrew Wallace, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, came and settled four miles north-west of Lowry's, on the north of Salt creek; and in 1832, the Colonel's wife and daughter, now widow Hickman, united with the church; in 1836, Joseph Howard and wife, and Reuben Thornley and wife, Rachel Howard, and Mary Wallace, now widow Reddick, of Clinton. This Society made quite a creditable beginning for Methodist history in the county.

The preaching place continued at Judge Lowry's for several years; also at Daniel Newcome's; then it was removed to Joseph Howard's house where it remained for eighteen years. Col. Wallace's house was also a place of worship for a long period. Though the Col. was not a church member, he was one of nature's noblemen. The preacher in those days held closed door class-meetings after preaching and as many of the congregation like himself were turned out of doors during class hour, he good humoredly said he would not stand it; and he built another room for himself and brother outsiders to have accommodations also on class meeting occasions.

After the first years' hardships passed social life was greatly relished and cultivated in home circles; and plenteous tables were covered with luscious refreshments. The houses where preaching was held often entertained at those tables ten, twenty and even fifty at a time. No famed Virginia hospitality ever surpassed in generous abundance, so often furnished, to so many who worshipped at those private houses. Mrs. Heta Wallace wife of the Colonel prepared one of these tables; she is still living at the age of 91.

In 1834 a Methodist society was formed at Waynesville; and one at Marion (now De Witt) and also at Hurlys Grove, Dennis

Hurly and wife, Richard Kirby and wife, Charles McCone and wife, and some of the Huddleston and Clearwater family, John Weedman and wife; all of these had large families who afterward united with the church. About the same year societies were formed on North fork of Salt Creek at Brittons at Isaac Swishers and in Texas township, but at the last named place Methodism did not succeed very well and is the only township in the county where it has no representation.

After five years the name of Salt Creek Circuit was changed and called "Athens Circuit" after a small town in Sangamon county containing the parsonage: Abraham Lincoln lived there in those days. Clinton Circuit was formed in 1839. The same year De Witt county was organized and Clinton was made the county seat when there were only twelve families in the town, and of these a small Methodist society was formed by Rev. Gabriel Watt. John J. McGraw was the circuit clerk and his office in the old frame court-house was the preaching place. The first board of official members of Clinton Circuit were Reuben Thornley, Joseph Howard, Samuel H. Martin, Nicolas Moore, Woodford Taylor, Wm. Cottingham and John Clark, Joseph Howard and S. H. Martin were licensed to preach at the first quarterly conference of that year.

In 1835 Hurly's Grove formed a part of Marion mission and had Rev. John C. French for their pastor, and at their first quarterly conference had twelve local preachers, nine stewards, and thirteen class leaders besides the preacher in charge on the official list, and of those in this county were Paxton Cummins, Gabriel Watt, Dudley Richards, Charles McCone, Benjamin Day, George Lemons, Wm. McPherson (who afterward joined the Baptists), and Richard Kirby. Three years after Clinton Circuit was formed twenty-four members of the quarterly conference were in attendance. Quarterly meetings in those times were seasons of great religious interest, drawing official and private members together from a distance of twenty, forty and sixty miles. The business was performed with order and dispatch; but temporal business was not then the main object of those assemblages. The presence of the Presiding Elder was utilized by all in attendance. The other preachers drew inspiration from his superior wisdom and deeper experience in spiritual realities. His presence became a magnetic stimulant. His preaching was "not in word only but in power and in the Holy Ghost and in much assurance." The preachers and elders then could truly say "silver and gold have I none but such as I have give I unto thee," and many were those whose "feet and ancle bones received strength" and leaping up went through those humble temples "walking and leaping and praising God."

The Pastors and presiding Elders for the first ten years were in 1829, W. L. Deneen; 1830 A. S. Phelps; 1831 Wilson Pitner; 1832 Levi Springer; 1833 Jas. H. Dickens, Emanuel Metcalf; 1834-5 Moses Clampet, S. P. Burr; 1836 Richard Bird, Moses Wood; 1837 Levi Springer; 1838 David Colibour; 1839 Gabriel Watt. And those on Marion mission were 1835 John C. French; 1836 Richard W. Clark; 1837 Paxton Cummins; 1838-9 Horace Maynard, Peter Cartwright, John Sinclair, and S. W. D. Chase, served in the Eldership

The first parsonage was built at Hurly Grove in 1838, of logs and only one room, John Weedman and Richard Kirby donated five acres of ground for the use of the parsonage. The first Meeting house was built in 1843 at Hurly's Grove. Dennis Hurly, John Weedman, R. Kirby, John Danuer, William McCone, James W. McCone and John Day were the trustees. The first camp meeting was held near Col. Wallace's in 1832.

Camp meetings were soon held at Waynesville and Marion and in 1840 the camp ground was located for eighteen years at Hurly's Grove and was greatly successful.

The gifted but eccentric Dr. Goddard's preaching produced extraordinary emotions among the multitudes in attendance, continuing for two weeks. In 1848, J. C. Rucker and W. J. Newman. One hundred additions were made to the church on the circuit this year, and first Methodist church built in Clinton. 1849, A. DonCarlos; 1850, Wm. Hindall and T. A. Eaton; 1851, W. Hindall; 1852, W. E. Johnson; 1853-4, G. Garner. The Elders presiding during these fourteen years were P. Akers, W. D. R. Trotter, P. Cartwright, John S. Barger, C. D. James and H. Buck.

For convenience and better arrangement, the history of the several charges in the county will now be given.

CLINTON M. E. CHURCH.

About 1851, '52 the Illinois Central Railway was completed to Clinton, and a large increase of population soon followed; and in this way considerable additions were made to the membership of this church by letter. So much, that in 1855 the church here became self-supporting, and a Station was organized securing the services of a minister every Sabbath. The Station ministers were in 1855, '56, A. Sempie; 1857, '58, Wm. McElfresh; 1859, J. Montgomery; 1860, '61, James Shaw; 1862, '63, Preston Wood; 1864, A. S. McCoy; 1865, W. H. H. Moore; 1866, W. H. H. Moore, H. Buck, J. C. Rucker, C. Arnold. Resignations that year being unusually in order. From February and through the month of March during this year, extensive revival influences pervaded the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

In the winter of 1863, a crusade was made on Clinton by the advocates of modern spiritism. For several months some of their ablest lecturers devoted their energies to establish that system in this community. Public curiosity became awakened. Large numbers nightly paid entrance fee to hear their addresses and witness their "séances." They affirmed their system was a needed substitute for the Bible and Christianity, and challenged all clergymen for controversy; the ministers in the city declining, about twenty citizens sent a request to the writer of this article to meet one of the spirit champions in debate, which the writer did, for three days in the court-house. Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Cincinnati; Rev. D. P. Bunn, of Decatur; Rev. Reuben Andrews, of Bloomington; and Rev. John S. Barger were present, and lent their moral support to the writer during the discussion. On the last day an incident occurred in the debate that revealed to all the true "inwardness" of that system. The Spiritualist had said the divorce laws of Moses were "immoral and cruel, &c.," as he had it: "whenever a husband felt like abandoning his wife, by that law he was only required to give her a little bit of writing called a bill of divorcement, and then send her adrift." His opponent in replying to this charge said, "Spiritualism in such cases did not require any notice at all to be given the wife. If a believer in Spiritualism falls in love with another woman it permits him to send his wife adrift, and take another woman to his embrace, without notice or excuse whatever." At this, the Spiritualist became greatly excited, and rising to his feet lustily exclaimed, "no personalities here. You shall not insult," &c. For a while neither moderators nor audience knew what was hurting him. The cause was, he had cast away his wife and taken up with a woman, who was then sitting near him in the room. He seemed after this retort to be disbled, for his thoughts only rambled till the debate closed that afternoon. He left town next day, and advocates of that system have not had an audience in Clinton since.

In 1867, Rev. S. S. Meginnis, a young man of uncommon force of character, was appointed to Clinton station and continued for three years; and while he was not a first-class preacher, he had superior abilities in administration. He was able to awaken an interest in church building till then not dreamed of by the people he was serving. A ten or twelve thousand dollar house of worship had been talked of for several years, and Mr. Meginnis managed to enlist all classes of citizens so strongly for the enterprise that many were "provoked to good works," and a generous desire to exceed in liberality pervaded the community.

The plans were made, and the present elaborate and beautiful edifice was erected, and the basement was opened for religious services during Mr. Meginnis' pastoral term; costing when completed \$32,000. After serving four years as Presiding Elder of Mattoon district Mr. Meginnis died, lamented by all who knew him best. His monument is the church in Clinton.

Rev. R. N. Barnes succeeded Mr. Meginnis in 1870; he remained two years. He pushed forward the work of his predecessor till the audience-room and towers were finished, and the entire building stood out a gem of architectural richness and beauty for some months; and then a storm of wind prostrated the main tower, which was 180 feet high. In 1872, Rev. W. H. H. Adams was placed in charge, and for three years he had perhaps more attentive listeners than any minister who had preceded him in Clinton. With a wide range of thought and conciseness in stating his views, he had an easy elegance in language and manner that was unusually attractive and proved him worthy of any pulpit, even in metropolitan cities. Dr. Adams is now the esteemed President of Illinois Wesleyan University. Dr. H. Buck having dedicated the basement in 1870. Rev. Dr. Ives, of New York, assisted by Rev. Bishop Bowman, of St. Louis, made the last dedication December 20th, 1874. In 1875, '76, '77, G. W. Gray; 1878, James Leaton; 1879, A. Semple; 1880, W. Stevenson, served as pastors. During Dr. Gray's term a considerable religious interest was awakened in his congregation in his first year, and in 1877 he contributed largely to the success of the cause of temperance in the city and county. This year, the "tidal-wave" of temperance spread over every State in the Union. In 1881, Mr. Stevenson's removing in May his vacancy was supplied by Rev. G. W. Henning, and in September he was reappointed.

WAYNESVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

Waynesville circuit was formed over forty years ago, and has not had its name changed. Rev. John Sinclair and Zadok Hall organized the first Methodist society in Waynesville, in 1834; in a few years considerable additions were made to their numbers; camp-meetings were held near by. Sinclair Cartwright, Chase Trotter, Barger James, R. E. Guthrie and G. Rutledge, were, consecutively, presiding elders of Waynesville charge. Pastors also served them year after year, till in 1847, a board of trustees was elected. A commodious brick church was erected in 1849 by the active management of the Rev. Wm. Hindall, then pastor. Methodism was a strong force about this period; but the rising town of Atlanta, on the Chicago and St. Louis railroad, drew away so many business men and Methodists from Waynesville, the church declined in its strength materially with the town. Linus Graves, J. R. Doolittle, the Elder, Mr. Sampson, Col. Gambrel, Harry Malthy, and others once valuable workers for the church here, removed or died; and now the aged Mrs. Gambrel and Mrs. Miles, and one or two others, remain as relics of former years; and the old records disappearing, only the last twenty-five years can be stated of the historic life of this

church. In 1857, A. Simple; 1858, W. R. Howard; 1859, J. C. Rucker, G. H. Adams; 1860 and '61, W. R. Howard. Under his labors, three new churches were erected on the circuit. In 1862 and '63, J. C. Rucker; 1865, J. W. Warfield; 1866 and '67, B. Barchlow; 1868, Samuel H. Pendleton; also 1839 and '70, among the other ministers were S. Middleton, B. F. Hyde and Dr. Lapham; 1871, V. Randolph; and in 1880, Henry Adams, who was reappointed in 1881. Rev. S. H. Pendleton was converted and learned to preach at Waynesville, and was so well esteemed for his piety and gifts, that the Waynesville people welcomed him to the charge of the circuit the first three years of his ministry. He afterwards removed to Kansas, and is now a presiding elder in one of its conferences.

The societies forming Waynesville pastoral charge are Mt. Tabor, Green Valley and Kenney.

MT. TABOR M. E. CHURCH.

This society worshipped in a school-house for a number of years. Its leading members were Wiley Marvel and sons, with their families; John Barr and family, John Humphrey; Joshua Humphrey and Jos. Leonard, and some others. By the activity of the Rev. W. R. Howard, a neat house of worship was erected in 1861 and '62, and while the writer was pastor, the year after, a meeting was held, when a number of young men embraced religion; two of whom became earnest ministers of the gospel in Illinois conference, one transferred to Iowa, and the other, I think, to Tennessee conference. The venerable Wiley Marvel is perhaps the oldest Methodist in De Witt county, and his sister, Mrs. Gambrel, relic of Col. Gambrel the oldest Methodist lady. Mr. Wiley has, all his years in the church, been a model Christian; combining deep piety with cheerful moderation, being plentiful in good works.

KENNEY M. E. CHURCH

Was organized mostly of members formerly composing the Pleasant Valley Society. Under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. B. Howard, a comfortable house of worship was erected by the Pleasant Valley members in 1861. Rev. Joseph Howard and Wm. Humphrey contributed largely to this enterprise; but when the town of Kenney had been established several years, it was thought prudent (as the church was three miles distant) to remove it to Kenney, which was done in 1875. Kenney was connected awhile with Chestnut, in Logan, and with Maroa, in Macon county; but at present with the Waynesville circuit. The pastors have been, in 1874, Robert Stephens; 1875, W. A. Smith; 1876, F. M. Hays; 1877, — Tombs; 1878 and '79, W. R. Howard; 1880 and '81, Henry Adams.

In August, 1878, Rev. Joseph Howard, a member of this church, died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He removed from Ohio to this county in 1834, and took his share of the privations, and did his part in the labors of the early settlers. During his entire life he was known as possessing sterling worth as a citizen and Christian gentleman, and as a wise counsellor on questions of county and ecclesiastical policy in several relations. His funeral discourse was by Rev. Dr. Buck. Many public men of the county attended the funeral services at Kenney.

In the winter of 1851, Rev. Henry Adams had a very profitable series of meetings in Kenney. By his fervent ministry the membership of the church was doubled, and a marked moral improvement has pervaded the general community since that meeting. Dr. Adams is the son of Rev. H. C. Adams, of Clinton, who was one of the most successful evangelists in the

county for about forty years. Though now near seventy years of age, his mental activity and snap has not abated. The incidents connected with his life would make a book of attractive interest. The membership at Kenney numbers about eighty. There is also a prosperous Sabbath-school.

GREEN VALLEY SOCIETY

Was organized by Rev. Robert Stevens in 1874. Under his labors, a handsome church was erected about half way between Clinton and Waynesville. The membership is small. John Pollock and Wm. Armstrong, and their families, have been active supporters of religion in this society, a few others co-operating. This society forms part of Waynesville circuit. Mt. Tabor and Green Valley, and Kenney, have the same pastor, and have preaching every two weeks. The presiding elders lately serving on Waynesville circuit have been M. Buck, W. S. Prentice, P. Wood, C. W. C. Munsell and W. N. McElroy.

WAPELLA M. E. CHURCH.

Wapella began when the Illinois Central Railroad was completed. Among the first Methodists located there were Thomas Lear, James Stone, Henry Morrison, the elder Mr. Martin, and Williams, and Mrs. Gates; afterwards James Willis, H. A. Rucker and their families. In 1857 the society formed part of Randolph Grove circuit, and the writer served them in this pastorate for that and the following year: in 1859, W. R. Howard; 1860-1, W. E. Johnson. After this Wapella was attached to Dewitt circuit; and 1862-3 H. C. Hoekenship. In 1863 the church was built and was dedicated by Rev. Hiram Buck. In 1864-5, J. C. Rucker; 1866, H. C. Hoekenship. Then the society was transferred to Heyworth circuit. In 1867, C. G. Bradshaw became pastor, I think, for two years. His preaching was a delight to his hearers. He took in some valuable persons into church membership. Mr. Bradshaw is not now a minister at all. Then followed in the pastoral charge: In 1869, S. Middleton; 1870, T. J. N. Simmons; 1871, S. H. Martin. This was Mr. Martin's first itinerant year. He had been an uncommon useful local preacher, welcomed in every part of the county for thirty years. He was raised in the Roman Catholic church, and after his conversion he was soon licensed to exhort, and his own mother, a catholic, was converted to Christ under his labors—the first fruit in his spiritual conquest. His power to interest his hearers in pulpit or conversation was surpassed by few preachers, however much they might excel him in literary culture. Wapella society, after this year, was united to De Witt circuit.

In 1872 W. F. Lowe; 1873, D. Brewer was appointed; 1873-4-5, N. S. Morris; 1877-8, L. P. Deatheridge; 1879 and '80, W. A. McKinney. In 1881 the present charge was formed, consisting of Wapella, Bells S. H. and Long Point societies, with Rev. Mr. Tindale, a young man of fine attainments, is in charge.

Bell's school house, five miles north-east of Wapella, has been a place for Methodist preaching about twenty years. About that time Henry Bell, — Letzenberger, William Bell, Wm. Smith, William Letzenberger, with their families, including Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing and her mother, removed from Clinton M. E. church, and with some others, formed a Methodist society in Wilson township, where they had located on a beautiful ridge of land, with the usual agencies to promote religious life. Of that colony, Mrs. Ewing and her respected mother, William Bell, William Smith and the elder Mrs. Letzenberger have died. In 1865 a revival of unusual interest prevailed in this society. The

writer began the meeting while school was in session, holding service at noon recess. The lady then the teacher became deeply anxious her pupils should become Christians, and well was she rewarded; for every one of them united with the church, and all but one made a joyful profession. Several heads of families, and nearly all the young people in the neighborhood, embraced religion. Two young men, subjects of this revival, have since received a classical education and for several years been members of the annual conference, and are now filling important appointments.

Few societies have held on in religious life with such uniform regularity; yet strangely this is the only Methodist Episcopal church having regular preaching for years that has not built a church.

LONG POINT M. E. CHURCH.

Twenty years ago this society was in a fair state of prosperity. There seems to be no record when preaching began in this part of the county. The writer became acquainted with them as pastor for two years in 1857 and '58. Then, and years after, it formed a part of Randolph Grove circuit. In 1858 the meeting-house was completed. Among the principal members then were John Wilson, Henry Morrison, Myrus Boling, Widow Scott, and their families, and Mrs. John Brown. Myrus Boling and family left the church; John Wilson died, and his family and Henry Morrison moved away, leaving a few only to "hold the fort." They have most of the time had the same pastors as Wapella. A debate occurred years ago in Long Point M. E. church between Rev. John Lucecock, Methodist, of Peoria, and Rev. Mr. Franklin, of the Christian church, from Cincinnati, with no visible beneficent results. One mile from this place of Methodist worship, the Christian church has their church, rendering it difficult for both to prosper so near each other in a country neighborhood. Under the labors of their present minister, Rev. Mr. Tindale, a good congregation is in attendance, and hopeful prosperity may be looked for by this society.

FARMER CITY M. E. CHURCH.

The beginning and growth of Methodism about Hurly's Grove has been related already. The noble men who labored for and fostered an earnest christianity in Hurly's Grove settlement in the early years of this county, laid the stable foundations that form the underlying granites of Farmer City Methodist Christianity now. After belonging to Marion mission for several years, Mt. Pleasant circuit was formed in 1839; and as the pastors who served on this circuit for many years have already been named, we may only now say, precious be the memory of Horace Maynard, R. Winans Clark, Paxton Cummins, Abholt Goddard, John Sinclair, Peter Cartwright, Norman Allyn, William Hindall, and John S. Barger, who years past "ceased from their labors; their works follow them." Their spiritual offspring now compose an important and influential part of the membership of this station. While these ministerial worthies planted the Gospel in Hurly's Grove, thirty, forty, and fifty years ago, the soil in which they planted it was rich in unusual fertility. Few communities in any county had for first settlers a better class of men than those that settled about Hurly's Grove. Fewer still have had so many men of sterling religious worth; and smaller yet are the number of communities who have raised up so many children to follow in the steps of their parents in business enterprise and decided piety than the Hurly's Grove people — Richard Kirby, Charles McCord, Dennis Hurly, John Weed-

man, John Darmer, Asa Weedman, Wm. McErd, and others who have ceased to live, belong to this roll of honor.

The ministers of Mt. Pleasant circuit, in 1839, C. Y. Heeb; 1860-I, W. B. Barton; 1862, C. Arnold. During Mr. Arnold's term, the main body of the present church was built; in 1863, B. Barthlow; 1864, S. Shinn; 1865-6, G. B. Wolfe; 1867, M. M. Davidson. In 1868, Mt. Pleasant had its name changed, and the circuit, so long bearing a worthy record, passed away, and Farmer City became a station, and Rev. A. T. Orr, its first minister in charge. The church has now two wings to the main building, affording increased capacity for an audience, and with sliding doors, convenient for classrooms. It is ample in size, avoiding architectural attractiveness, but is a model of chasteness and comfort. Mr. Orr served this station three years; was highly esteemed by his people, and gathered many into the church; in 1871, M. W. Everhart; in 1872, Ira Emerson; 1873, J. B. Seymour; 1874-5, J. Shaw; 1876, D. Gay; 1877, W. F. T. Spruill; 1878-9, J. T. Orr; 1880-I, M. A. Hewes

During the pastorates of Mr. A. T. Orr, Mr. Shinn, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Everhart, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. J. T. Orr, the church was encouraged by special revival seasons and additions to their numbers. Farmer city station forms one of the charges of Champaign District, and the presiding Elders have been A. Sempie, R. Travis, H. Buck, W. N. McElroy, and now J. G. Little.

A Society has recently been formed at Weedman, a rail-road town, a few miles from Farmer city, and by the efforts of John Weedman and others, a handsome church has been erected. This Society is supplied with preaching by the pastor at Farmer city.

DE WITT M. E. CHURCH

The town of De Witt (formerly named Marion), forty-five years ago, gave name to an important Methodist mission, several hundred miles around it. In early years this was the focal point where camp-meetings were held. Gabriel Watt, Amos Shinkle, Col. Geo. Lemon, Wm. Cottingham and others, were members then. In 1853 a house of worship was built, and the Society met in this place till six or seven years past it fell, or was blown down; and has not been erected since. A parsonage was secured in 1869, which is still occupied by the ministers in charge. George Nixon, who died a few years since, was a member of this Society. Mr. Nixon had been a trustee of the church in Clinton, and was a heavy contributor to that elegant structure. The Society has, by the courtesy of the Protestant Methodists, worshipped in their church since they lost their own. The number of members is only about twenty.

Rucker chapel Society belongs to De Witt circuit. Before 1865, for many years a Methodist Society worshipped at Britton's school-house, on the north fork of Salt creek. Mr. William Walden, Nehemiah Cain, John Cain,—Charles Cain's family, Mr. Vandewater, and Mr. Gear. The Brittons and others, held many joyful meetings in those years in that neighborhood. For a long time the house of Chas. Cain and his brothers was the resting-place of many a weary preacher. Mrs. Charles Cain was one of those "elect ladies" who left a sweet and hallowed influence on all who knew her. The elder Mr. Gear was one of the best of class-leaders, and like "Barnabas," a son of consolation. In 1864 the church was built, and the following winter a revival of impressive interest followed. The writer was assisted by Rev. Robert Taylor, of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in conducting these meetings.

This Society is the largest Methodist organization in the

county, not belonging to any town. In 1881 they renovated their church inside and out, and it is said to look better now than when it was finished seventeen years ago.

Weldon Society also forms part of the pastoral charge of De Witt circuit. Weldon, on the Wabash rail-road, has been built only a few years. In 1876 there was a small number of Methodists living in the vicinity of Weldon; these aided largely by the citizens, erected quite a creditable Methodist church. Little progress, however, has been made in adding to the numerical strength of the Society.

Swisher's school-house is the place where preaching is held by the ministers of De Witt circuit. There is a small Society here.

PARNELL SOCIETY: This infant church organization began like the village itself, in 1881. The first thing done was the election of a board of trustees, and then building a church dedicated on January 8th, 1882 by Rev. W. H. H. Adams, D. D., of Illinois Wesleyan University.

These five Societies, De Witt, Rucker's chapel, Weldon, Swisher's, Parnell, with Deland Society in Pratt county form De Witt circuit pastoral charge. The pastors who have presided on this circuit have been: In 1861, G. Adams; 1862-3, H. C. Hockensmith; 1864-5, J. C. Rucker; 1866-7, H. C. Hockensmith; 1868, G. Garner; 1870, T. D. Weems; 1871, D. A. Grimes; 1872, W. F. Lowe; 1873, D. Brewer; 1874-5-6, N. S. Morris; 1877-8, P. Deatherage; 1879; and 89, W. A. McKinney; 1881, Uriah Warrington—Choate. The Presiding Elders have been the same as for Farmer city station.

STATISTICS OF M. E. CHURCH BY PASTORAL CHARGES.

	Number of members.	Worshipers, value.	Pastors, value.	Salaries, value.
Clinton,	229	\$20,000	\$12 00	\$1485
Waynesville,	223	12,500	200	1200
Wappella,	70	1,500	—	700
Farmer city,	297	6,500	1,800	1200
De Witt,	180	5,000	500	1200
Summary,	1022	\$55,500	\$4000	\$5085

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

A society of the Protestant Methodist Church was organized in this county in 1850, at De Witt, then at several other points, till a circuit with regular preaching was established. After some years a substantial brick house of worship was erected in the town of De Witt. The annual conference was held in this building soon after it was completed. The following facts are all the writer has been able to obtain for this history: The Rev. John L. Scott, the present worthy pastor of the Protestant Methodist Church in this county, informs me that De Witt circuit has five preaching places in this county, one at De Witt with fifteen members, one at Prairie Centre with fifty, one at Swisher's with twenty, one at Walnut Grove with twelve, one at Fullerton with fourteen, and one at Davenport with ten members. There are two other societies on the circuit; part of the members reside in this county, and the whole number in the pastoral charge is 166. The present pastor organized the societies at Swisher's and at Fullerton. Mr. Scott has been quite successful in securing additions to the church at several points. Rev. Wm. Cottingham and Rev. Archibald McConkey, of De Witt, have for many years been active and earnest laborers in this branch of the Church of Christ.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. D. MACARTHUR.

Clinton.—The first Baptist Church of Clinton, Ills., was organized February 1st, 1839, in the house of George L. Hill. The following ministers and brethren constituted the council who was called upon for the purpose of assisting in the organization of the church, viz: Rev. Jonathan Mirriam, Rev. Isaac Newell, and brethren William Randolph and Jacob Coppenbarger. The usual proceedings, in such cases, were had, and the church was duly organized according to the usages of the Baptist denomination. The names of the constituent members were, Rev. Joel Hulsey, George L. Hill, William Hulsey, John McAboy, Polly Hulsey, Elizabeth Hulsey, Louisa V. Hill, Mary McAboy, and Sarah F. Hickman. Brother George L. Hill was the efficient church clerk for a number of years, to him, in fact, the church owes to a great extent, its existence and present standing in the community.

The following named Pastors have served the church, Rev. Joel Hulsey, from February 1839 to December 1841; Rev. William McPherson, from January, 1842 to May, 1854; Rev. Lucias H. Gibbs, from June, 1854 to August, 1854; Rev. Zenas Hall, from December, 1854 to February, 1855; Rev. Thomas Rees, from June 1855 to November 1856; Rev. Overton Ely, preached occasionally to the church for some time; Rev. W. G. Johnson was pastor from June, 1857 to April 1859; Rev. J. Z. Zimmerman, from June, 1860 to April, 1861; Rev. H. B. Johnson, from June, 1861 to March, 1862; Rev. D. MacArthur, from July, 1865 to March, 1870; Rev. C. A. Quirell, from March, 1870 to June, 1871; Rev. J. W. Rees, from Sept 1871 to March 1873; Rev. J. Storrs, from Aug 1873 to Dec. 1873; Rev. L. J. Huntley, from Jan. 1874 to April 1874; Rev. Joseph H. Sedgewick, from Oct. 1874 to Dec. 1876; Rev. D. MacArthur, from September 1877 to October, 1881. Rev. J. W. Estey, an evangelist, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in great and permanent good to the community and the church, in the year 1859. A house of worship was erected early in the history of the church. In 1860 the church resolved to build a new meeting house, the result was, the present commodious building, seating capacity about two hundred. The building and lots cost \$7,090, all paid for. The church at present is out of debt. Considering the financial condition of the membership of the church, they may be said, to give cheerfully and liberally for the maintenance of the church at home, and also to the various benevolent enterprises of the denomination at large. The present membership is fifty-five. This church has sustained an efficient Sunday School since the year 1839; there is at present a membership of 140 scholars. The present Superintendent, Benjamin T. Hill, is doing a great amount of good, he is aided by an efficient force of teachers.

The following statement may be accepted as the historical characteristics of the Baptist denomination in the United States. The Baptists are a denomination of evangelical Christians, who hold that the immersion of *Christian believers* is of universal obligation, and practice accordingly. "They hold this, because they acknowledge no master but Christ; no rule of faith but His word; no baptism but that which is preceded and hallowed by personal piety; no church but that which is the body of Christ, pervaded, governed and animated by His Spirit." Ever since the Church and State were first united, the Baptists have suffered every form of persecution on account of their loyalty to the doc-

trine of *soul liberty*. The historian Bancroft, speaking of the German Baptists, says: "With greater consistency than Luther, they applied the doctrines of the reformation to the social positions of life, and threatened an end of priest-craft and king-craft, spiritual domination, title and vassalage. They were trodden under foot with foul reproaches and most arrogant scorn, and their history is written in the blood of thousands of the German peasantry; but their principles, secure in their immortality, escaped with Roger Williams to Providence, his colony is witness that naturally the paths of the Baptist are paths of freedom, pleasantness and peace." Mr. Locke has truly said: "The Baptists were from the beginning, the friends of liberty, just and true liberty; equal and impartial liberty." Yet, until the Quakers arose in 1660, the Baptists stood alone in its defence. A writer in the *New American Cyclopaedia*, says: "Among the Baptists, Christian freedom found its earliest, its staunchest, its most consistent and its most disinterested champions. Nor less powerful has been the influence of the Baptists in the United States. Introduced into Rhode Island with Roger Williams and John Cook, in 1638. Their history for more than a century in most of the colonies is that of proscribed and banished men, yet persecuted themselves, it is their glory never to have persecuted others." On the code of laws established by them in Rhode Island, Judge Story says: "We read for the first time, since Christianity ascended the throne of the Cæsars, the declaration that conscience should be free, and men should not be punished for worshipping God in the way they were persuaded he requires." From that declaration Rhode Island has never departed, and in this it was followed, first by Pennsylvania and New Jersey, afterwards Virginia, and since by all the United States.

The article on religious liberty in the amendment to the American Constitution, was introduced into it by the united efforts of Baptists in the year 1789. The new impulse given to the spirit of liberty by the revolutionary war was followed by the rapid spread of Baptist principles. Their great prosperity dates from that era. In 1762 there were but 56 Baptist churches in America; in 1792 there were 1,000; in 1812, 2,433; in 1832 3,322; in 1852 they exceeded 9,500; in 1858 there were 12,000 churches with 1,000,000 members. At the present time, statistics of 1880, there are 25,000 churches, 18,596 ordained ministers, and 2,296,327 members.

From these statistics it appears that the rate of increase of the Baptists far outruns that of the population of the United States. And the rates of increase have been greatest in Massachusetts and Virginia, where they were most persecuted. The Baptists are ardent supporters of the cause of missions both home and foreign. They are sustaining missions in North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Islands of the Sea. In the province of Burmah alone, they have 400 mission churches, 200 ordained ministers with over 30,000 members, all converted from the grossest idolatry.

There has been given by the Baptist churches in the United States for the support of Home and Foreign Missions during the year 1880, \$885,486.

While the Baptists do not make educational attainments a test of fitness for the ministry, yet, they have always encouraged their candidates for the ministry to secure the highest possible attainments in scholarship. Hence, in order to provide such advantages, they are sustaining 10 Theological Seminaries, 31 Colleges and Universities, 46 Academies and Female Colleges, with an attendance in all of over 10,000 students. They also support 70 religious newspapers and periodicals.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, (COLORED)

This church was organized in the year 1872 under the labors of Elder Thomas Reasoner, who labored among this people as an Evangelist with some success. He found a people here who were formerly slaves in the Southern States, and were crushed under the iron wheels of the slave power, and as a matter of course were brought up in ignorance, but since the famous Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, they have undertaken to act for themselves in matters of religion and politics, and consequently, wherever they have opportunity, they meet together to worship God according to the dictates of the Bible and their own consciences.

The names of the constituent members of this church are as follows: Polly Jackson, Mary Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Peter Simpson, B. W. Livingstone.

Elder J. M. Davis served the church for one year followed by Elder William Watson, Elder Isaac Stratton, and the present pastor, Elder Andrew Newsome.

They have succeeded in erecting and paying for a neat little meeting-house at a cost of \$700. The present membership is eighteen.

The Separate Baptist churches of this county have been in existence for a long time. They claim the Scriptures of Divine truth as the only rule of faith and practice, and while they differ in some respects from the great body of Baptists, yet they are firm adherents of Bible doctrine as they understand it, they practice feet washing, as a church ordinance, and open or free communion; these are perhaps, the main differences, otherwise they are faithful advocates of the leading doctrines of the Bible. In their manners they are plain and humble followers of Jesus.

THE LIBERTY SEPARATE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was organized in the year 1834 under the labors of Elder Solomon Dispane, after him the following named ministers served as preachers and pastors. Owen Davis, Thomas Davenport, Robert Henson, William Springer, John Springer, Abram Jones, George Clifton, Peter Garrett, Franklin Lowrey, Thomas Jenkins. This church has several congregations in various parts of the county, who have occasional preaching.

THE NEW PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Sometimes called Old School, or Predestinarian Baptists, located in Tinbridge township. This church was constituted in the month of June, 1853, by elders Mann, Scroggins and J. Froman. The names of the constituent members were Simon Williams, Sarah Williams, Ellenor Baird, Lucilla Duncau, Tarlton Embree, Patsy Embree, Ursula Belford, Elizabeth Gamble and John B. Moore.

The following named ministers have served this church as pastors, viz: Elders J. B. Moore, S. Hekill, P. McCay, J. H. Myers, J. H. King and L. Davis.

These brethren have a comfortable house of worship, located some two miles east of the town of Kenney. Their church property is all paid for. Their present membership is thirty-three.

The following are the doctrinal tenets of this church:

We believe in one only true and living God. The Father, the Word and Holy Ghost, and these three are one.

We believe the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are by inspiration of God, and the only rule of faith and practice.

We believe that by one man's disobedience (Adams), all his posterity became sinners by nature and practice, and are unable

to save themselves from that lost, dead state by their own free will, power or ability.

We believe in the doctrine of eternal, personal election and predestination of all things pertaining to the church, as His body, and that God did choose His people in Christ, before the world was.

We believe that sinners are justified before God, by and through the righteousness of Jesus being imputed to them, and that good works or spiritual sacrifices are evidences of our faith and justification.

We believe in the final perseverance of the saints, through grace to glory, and that not one will or can be lost.

We believe that baptism and the Lord's Supper are ordinances of the Lord, to be continued by His church until His second coming.

We believe that believers are the only subjects for baptism, and that baptism is immersion, and none legal but that performed by an orderly minister of the church.

We believe that none but those who are legally baptized have a right to the communion.

We believe that no minister has the right to administer the ordinances in the house of God, until he has been legally baptized and approved by the church, and come under the imposition of two or more ministers or elders of the church.

We believe in the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust; and the judgment of the great day, and that the joys of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked will be eternal.

We believe in the doctrine of regeneration, or being born again; that except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of heaven, and that which is born of the flesh will remain flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit, and out of the natural, or Adamic, and the spiritual natures, grows the warfare between the old and new man, or outward and inner man.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY EDWARD ALLYN.

Every religious body should be able to give a reason for its existence; enlightened public sentiment demands it; if it is not doing a good work for humanity, peculiar and distinct from other religious bodies, there is no reason for its existence, for why, should we multiply agencies to accomplish a certain end, when united effort would accomplish the same in less time? If then this body of Christians cannot give sufficient reasons for its existence, to satisfy an intelligent community, it ought to die.

What then are its positions, principles, and purposes? I give them, by quoting from the pen of our state evangelist, N. S. Haynes: "While this Church holds much truth in common with others, yet it has its distinctive features that give it a right to live. With others it holds the divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, the revelation of God's will and character in them, the divinity and Christhood of Jesus, forgiveness of sins through His atonement, faith in the Christ and obedience to His authority as the necessary human agencies in the formation of Christian character, the resurrection of the dead, and the doctrine of future retribution. The peculiar features of this Church are these: that while believing the Old Testament is the Word of God and necessary in order to a right understanding of the New,

yet the Old is not our rule in life, because it was never given as such to us Gentiles, and because it has been supplanted by the New Testament; that the Scriptures are all-sufficient to make the man of God perfect, and hence the rejection of all human creeds as schismatical and sinful; that in religious teaching we hold the "form of sound words," rejecting all unscriptural terms, as Trinity, *et id omne genus*, and all unbiblical names; hence the nickname "Campbellite" is unauthorized and offensive; that conversion is not the mysterious and direct impact of the Holy Spirit on the sinner's soul, but his turning from sin to the Saviour, the proof of His conversion being a Christian life; and that an inquirer after salvation must always be answered, according to his condition, in the exact words of the inspired oracles for such cases made and provided; that the ordinances, baptism and the Lord's supper, must be observed as given by Christ and His apostles without change; that all of God's people should be united in "one body," as in the primitive and apostolic church, in order that they may the more efficiently do their Master's work, and turn the world in faith to Him. "Where the Bible speaks we speak, where the Bible is silent we are silent," is a cardinal maxim. To go back to the beginning of the Church to make our teaching and practice, in all matters essential, coincide with that of the inspired apostles is the aim of this religious body. This, our plea, has made wonderful progress in the past fifty years. From a very feeble folk we have grown to 500,000 in the United States, besides large and flourishing churches in Australia and New Zealand. Our missionaries are at work in Jamaica, England, Denmark, Norway, France, and Turkey. As many were added to this Church in the United States as to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the same territory in the year 1879. The influence of this divine plea has reached all classes of society, and this Church has two members in the United States Senate, twelve in the House of Representatives, and our late president, James A. Garfield, was a member of this society; besides these there are other names with a national reputation. It publishes fifteen papers and periodicals and a large number of tracts and books. Its members have under their control thirty-eight schools of all classes, one-half of which are academies, colleges, and universities of a good grade. The following is the history of this Church in De Witt county:

OLD UNION CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"The groves were God's first temples," and in a grove near where old Union Church now stands, Father Hugh Bowles, commenced preaching the Gospel of Christ; and here in this primitive temple, on Saturday before the second Lord's day in August 1835 old Union Church was organized, seventeen persons entered into this organization, of this number only seven remain to tell the old, old story, viz: Anderson Bowles, Margaret Bowles, Rebecca Bowles, Henry Hall and wife, Mary Hall and Elizabeth Barnett. The first officers were Hugh Bowles and Malon Hall, Elders; Joseph Bowles and Darius Hall, deacons. The following named preachers have ministered to this congregation Hugh Bowles, James Scott, Abner Peales, Alfred Lindsey, William Ryan, W. P. Bowles, Isaac Martin, John England, John G. Campbell, Isaac Stout, Dudley Downs, C. F. Short, William Knight, R. B. Roberts, Samuel Low, E. C. Craig, L. M. Robinson and T. T. Holton. In addition to these regular preachers, noted protracted meetings have been held by John Q. Houston, Elder Crain, George F. Adams and Simpson Ely. At these meetings large additions were made to the church. Over one

thousand persons have been connected with this church. The present membership, who attend church regularly, is two hundred and fifty, of this number, are twenty-five who take active part in the social meetings. This congregation had no house of worship until 1838, when the old church was built; this first house was a union church, occupied part of the time by the Baptists and Methodists, previous to the building of this house meetings were held in the grove and in private houses. The present church building was erected in 1864, near the site of the old house. It is situated ten miles south-west of Clinton on a hill near Salt Creek, at the foot of the hill are large springs of never failing water, back of the church is the old grave yard where many of the early settlers are buried. The cost of the new church was \$3,000. It has a seating capacity of 600. The present officers are Robert Black and Joseph Bowles, Elders; David McClimans, William F. Bowles and J. A. Evans, deacons.

The present pastor T. T. Holton has labored for this congregation ten years, has been instrumental in settling difficulties in the church, and under his preaching it has been harmonious and prosperous. He is universally loved, and will probably labor for this congregation for some time to come. He preaches for the church one-half of the time, the pulpit being filled the rest of the time by home talent. Two public discussions have been held at this church, one between James Barger, Methodist and W. P. Bowles, Christian; the other between Abraham Jones, Baptist and Absalom Forman, Universalist. This church sustains a good Sunday school of seventy-five members, C. D. Bowles, superintendent, and they exert a wide influence for good. To day counting among her membership many of the leading families of the community. It is a tower of strength and a potent factor for good. It is the oldest church of this denomination in the county and among those who contributed much to its prosperity in an early day was Father Bowles. He was born in Virginia in 1786, and spent the early part of his life in Kentucky. His educational opportunities were limited, yet he was a great reader, and an original thinker, and was well read in history both ancient and modern, but his greatest text book was the Bible, especially the New Testament; of this he could repeat the greater portion. He removed to Illinois in 1830 and to De Witt county in 1831. Besides old Union, he organized churches at Rock Creek and Long Point, in this county, and at other points in Logan and Sangamon counties. He labored upon the farm through the week preaching Saturdays and Sundays, often riding on horseback from twenty to fifty miles to reach his appointments. The largest sum of money ever received by him for preaching was ten dollars, this he gave to a lady who was hurt by being thrown from her horse while attending one of his meetings. He spent the later years of his life in preaching to the various congregations he had founded, and in December 1846 at the age of sixty years was called to reap the reward of his labors.

ROCK CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church is situated about four miles west of Wapella, near a small stream, from which the church derives its name. In the fall of 1837, Father Hugh Bowles, of old Union church, made a visit into this neighborhood, and with James Scott held a protracted meeting at the house of Samuel P. Glenn, and organized the above named church. Henry Michaels, Peter Crum, Samuel P. Glenn, Benjamin Slatten, William Lane, with their wives, and Mrs. Isam Harrold, constituted the charter members of this organization. The church met at the houses of Peter Crum, at Long Point, and

Samuel P. Glenn's, Rock Creek, alternately, until the building of their first house of worship in 1845.

The first Elders were Henry Michaels and Peter Crum; Deacons, Samuel P. Glenn and Benjamin Slatten. The pioneer preachers were William Ryan, W. P. Bowles and uncle James Robinson. In 1876 the present house of worship was built one-fourth of a mile south of the old church, at a cost of \$1,325, with seating capacity of 300.

The present officers are, Elders: Samuel P. Glenn, F. M. Cisee and Andrew Scott. Deacons: G. W. Halsey and John Cisee. Evangelist: A. J. Vinson. Present membership, sixty-two. They have no Sunday-school.

LONG POINT CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This congregation is located four miles north of Wapella, in Long Point timber, on the State road leading from Clinton to Bloomington. It was organized in the grove near Liberty school-house, by William Ryan and William Morrow, in August, 1851, with nineteen members. The officers chosen were: Walter Karr and Peter Crum, for elders; and E. W. Swearingen and William Kennedy, for deacons. The following named preachers have served this church: W. P. Bowles, William Ryan, John Wilson, Dudley Downs, George Owens, Dr. Ingle, Samuel Low, Harry Vandervort, Jefferson Hodson, John Q. A. Houston, E. F. Baston, and S. B. Lindsley, the present preacher. Protracted meetings have been held by W. P. Shockey, Benjamin Franklin, Leroy Skelton, William Knight, Clark Braden and J. W. Perkins, in which many were added to the church. This congregation met in Liberty school-house until 1858, when the present house of worship was built, at a cost of about \$2,000. Its present value is \$1,500. The whole number of members connected with this congregation since it was established is about two hundred and fifty.

The present membership is seventy-seven. The officers are, Elders: John M. Cunningham, William F. Turner, Abram Summers. Deacons: Barton Karr, James B. Romiee and William S. Karr. A public discussion was held with this church and the Methodists in 1862. Benjamin Franklin represented the Christian church, and John Luckock the Methodist church. This church has a large Sunday-school during the summer months.

CLINTON CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1851 Walter P. Bowles and William Springer were holding a meeting four miles south of Clinton at the house of Hiram Dotson; while there elder Springer proposed to W. P. Bowles and others present, the building of a meeting house at the county seat. All present approved of the move. A meeting was called and a building committee appointed, consisting of William G. Springer, William Bowlin and Samuel Brown. The committee secured the lot where the church now stands, as a gift from Judge David Davis, and in the early part of 1852 had the house ready for use. Still the congregation was not yet organized. There were members enough for a small congregation living in and around Clinton. In the fall of 1852 William G. Springer, then acting county assessor, commenced a protracted meeting, during which Elder Shockey, of Indiana, came to Clinton and assisted in the meeting; at the close of the meeting the Clinton Christian Church was organized. The first elders were William Bowlin, W. G. Springer; deacons, Abram Crum and Milton Oakerson.

The preachers who have labored for this congregation are William G. Springer, William Morrow, C. F. Short, Dudley

Downs, J. J. Miles, D. D. Miller, J. C. Tulley, G. F. Adams and Samuel Lowe. Protracted meetings were held by William Brown in 1856; W. P. Shockey in 1858; W. Houston in 1859; John Q. A. Houston and Dudley Downs in 1860-61. At this meeting the crowd was so great that the church floor broke down, and produced quite a stampede. David Walk in 1862; Benjamin Franklin in 1863; R. B. Roberts and George Owen in 1867; Alexander Hutcherson in 1868; E. T. C. Bennett in 1869, and the following named ministers have preached for the church occasionally: Charles Rowe, James Mitchell, James Robinson, John Wilson, Peter Schick, X. S. Haynes, F. T. Hudson, A. D. Filmore, S. M. Robinson, Harry Vandervort, W. H. Crow, and Elijah Stout.

The present officers are J. J. Miles and Edward Allyn, elders; R. B. Bowles and ———, deacons. Present membership thirty-two. Two public discussions have been held in this church, the first between William Shockey, Christian, and Rev. Josiah Davis, Universalist; the second between Dudley Downs, Christian, and Dr. Summerbell, (newlight.) Christian. The church has a Sunday school in connection with the social meetings and meets regularly every Lord's day. This church has had a hard struggle to keep up its organization, and its meetings have not been very regular in the past; it has had its times of prosperity and adversity, and we trust a brighter day is dawning for this struggling congregation.

Dudley Downs made his home with this congregation several years, and the period of its greatest prosperity was when he labored for it; he was a man of great zeal and piety, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, and a sweet singer. His singing added much to the interest of his meetings. For a time he was one of the editors of the *Christian Herald*, a monthly, first published at Wapella and afterwards at Eureka. His writing, like that of his preaching, was full of persuasive eloquence. He was born in 1836, and came to this county in 1861. By his preaching large numbers were added to the various congregations throughout the county. In 1865 he went to Tennessee, and from thence to Minnesota in hopes of restoring his health, but his labors had been so unceasing, and his exposure so great, that consumption hurried his body into the grave, while his spirit winged its way into "the realms of the blest," and "He knows what it is to be there," (one of his favorite songs). He died at St. Paul, Minn., in 1870, at the age of thirty-four.

FARMER CITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In and around Farmer City lived quite a number of persons who had been members of the Christian church in Ohio, and elsewhere. These, with others interested, decided to build a house of worship and then organize the church. In the fall of 1864 they had the house erected; immediately after the completion of the house, Dudley Downs commenced a protracted meeting, and October 4, 1864, organized the church. Twenty-five persons entered into this organization. The first officers were, elders—Milton Moore and John Lemon; deacons, J. F. Bean and Samuel Watson. The regular pastors since are, T. E. C. Bennett, S. K. Hallen, W. T. Maupin, and S. K. Shields. Successful protracted meetings have been held by R. B. Roberts in April, 1868, with forty-five additions, and by D. P. Henderson, in the winter of 1876, with one hundred and two additions. Over three hundred persons have had membership with this congregation, the present membership being sixty-nine. The present officers are, elders—Jefferson Wetzell and H. H. Welch; deacons, J. H. Bean, Z. F. Moran, Nathan Welch, and Chas. Prior.

The church was without a pastor from 1879 to 1881, and have recently employed D. K. Shields as pastor of the church. The present house of worship cost \$3,500, with a seating capacity of 400; is situated near the center of the town, on Main street; was dedicated by J. Z. Taylor in 1865. A public discussion was held in this church in June, 1868, between R. B. Roberts, Christian, and E. Manford, Universalist.

This church has an excellent Sunday-school, average attendance sixty, Mrs. J. H. Bean, superintendent.

WAPELLA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Quite a number of the members of the Long Point congregation lived at Wapella, four miles from their house of worship, and it was very inconvenient for them to attend public worship so far from home, as but few of them had means of conveyance; so it was thought best to organize a congregation at Wapella. In the winter of 1867 elder George Owens, of Jacksonville, Ill., commenced a protracted meeting in the M. E. church house. Here he continued until his preaching had converted quite a number from the Methodists, when he was excluded from their house. The meetings were then held in the old school house, and here, on the 24th day of January, 1867, the church was constituted: a goodly number had obeyed the gospel during the meeting, and these, with twenty from the Long Point congregation, constituted the charter members. The first elders were Joshua Carle, Peter Crum, and Stephen Riggs; deacons, A. D. Metz, Wm. Crum, and J. W. Carr. Having no house of worship, they continued to meet in the old school-house until 1869, when the present house was built, at a cost of \$3,000; size, 34 by 50 feet, with a seating capacity of 350. The present officers are, Josina Carle and James W. Karr, elders; A. D. Metz, William Crum, and Thomas Wright, deacons. The present membership in good standing is forty-five. The following preachers have been pastors of this congregation: George Owens, two years; L. Engle, E. T. Russel, John C. Tulley, one year each; W. L. Jermame and S. D. Lindsley, two years each. S. D. Lindsley resides here and preaches for this congregation one-half of the time. The church maintains an interesting Sunday-school of 50 members, and keeps up regularly its Wednesday evening prayer-meetings. When no minister is present, the pulpit is filled by W. R. Carle and elder James W. Karr alternately. This congregation believes in cultivating its home talent, making the church a school, Christ's school, where His disciples are taught. In such schools some of our best ministers are taught, and who can estimate the good a church may thus accomplish, by giving gifted young men an opportunity to develop their talents, mental and moral, and thus fit themselves for preaching "the unsearchable riches of Christ and His kingdom." This church has never failed to meet upon the first day of the week "to show forth the Lords death" and attend to the other ordinances of His house. Its influence for good is felt in the community where it exists. The history of this church would not be complete without a short sketch of the life and labors of elder Joshua Carle. Father Carle was born in Fayetteville, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1800; from here his parents moved to Jefferson county, Ohio. Here Joshua grew into manhood, and November 29, 1829, under the preaching of Walter Scott, became "obedient to the faith." He was a true disciple, a learner in Christ, and advanced rapidly in the knowledge of the scriptures. He attended the meetings of A. Campbell at Wellesburgh, and succeeded in getting Campbell to hold a meeting in his father's neighborhood in Jefferson county. The

few disciples gathered together here continued to meet from house to house until 1839, when a church was organized. Father Carle then became an active worker, teaching, exhorting, and admonishing; the teaching, belief and practice of the Disciples here at this time was an astonishment to the people. In 1830 he organized a congregation at Warrington. Walking by the book, he found it his duty to baptize, and did so—being the first in the reformation to find authority for a Disciple, "a royal priest" to baptize. (1 Peter, 2d chapter.) He soon began to preach, and organized a congregation at Smithfield and built a meeting house. In 1839 he moved to Trumbull county, and was made elder of the congregation at Austintown. In 1842 he assisted in the organization of a church and the building of a meeting house at Niles. He remained in Trumbull county sixteen years, preaching for the various congregations in the county. In 1859 he moved to McLean county, Ill., and to Wapella, De Witt county, in 1864, where he still lives. Much of the stability of this congregation is owing to Father Carle, who, unless sickness prevents, may always be found in his place in the house of the Lord.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The records of this church could not be found, and but few facts could be learned about its early history. The first organization was constituted by W. P. Bowles in 1850. Walter Bowles and W. G. Springer were the first ministers who labored for this organization. A re-organization was effected about the year 1860. For this new organization Dudley Downs, J. J. Miles, ——— McIntyre, Thomas Cully, and J. V. Beckman have labored. The present house of worship was built in 1876, at a cost of \$1250, with a seating capacity of 360. Part of the membership of this congregation lived in and near Maroa, and when the church there was organized they withdrew from the Texas church and joined the new organization, leaving the Texas church with only forty members. The present officers are: Sylvanus Potter, elder; Henry Beal and Berry Spencer, deacons. They have a Sunday-school during the summer months. The church at present have no regular meetings.

FAIRVIEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This small congregation is situated four miles north of the Rock creek church in Waynesville township, and was organized in 1877 by Elder J. S. Stagner. A house of worship was built in 1878, at a cost of \$900, with a seating capacity of 250. The officers are: Robert H. Baker, A. H. Gates, and Calvin Riley, elders; B. F. De Spain, deacon. Present membership twenty-five. The following ministers have labored for this congregation: J. S. Stagner, James Robison, M. J. Hodson, and D. T. Hughes. Have no regular meetings at present; maintain a small Sunday-school during the summer months.

HARMONY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was situated four miles north-east of Clinton, and was organized by Elder George Owens in the winter of 1867. The present church building was dedicated the following summer. This church kept up its organization only a short time, nearly all the members having moved away,—some to the far West, and some to other parts of the county. The building still stands, and is principally owned by members of the Lane congregation, and they contemplate moving the building to Lane.

LANE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized by W. P. Bowles in March, 1850. Twenty persons entered into the organization as charter mem-

bers, many leaving the old Christian connection to join this young congregation. Among the first officers were T. Lane and Dr. Simmerman, the present elders. The following ministers have labored for this congregation: Dr. Simmerman, Dudley Downs, J. J. Miles, Edwin Rodgers, George Sweeney, D. D. Miller, and L. M. Robinson. In 1866 a public discussion was held between this church and the Christian connection, Dudley Downs representing the Christian church and Dr. Summerbell the Christian connection.

They have no church building, and hold their meetings in the Lane school-house. The present membership is sixty. L. M. Robinson preaches for this congregation once a month. The great need of this church is a house of worship; had they this much more good might be accomplished by this congregation.

SUMMARY.

Value of church property, \$15,275. Seating capacity of houses of worship, 2,800. Total membership in county, 700.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We have been greatly disappointed in our efforts to gather sufficient materials to enable us to give a full history of the rise and progress in this county, of this great ecclesiastical organization, which numbers in its ranks nearly one-half of the professing Christians of the globe; and which has done more toward the advancement of civilization in this and the old world than any other religious denomination. We have tried in vain to make this article more extensive, but the ministers of this the "Old Faith" (who now reside here) have been here only a short time, nor have the records of the church been accessible to us. We present the sketch, fully aware of its deficiencies, but as the very best possible under the circumstances surrounding us during its preparation.

The Catholic faith is represented in this county by one organization, located at Wapella, and one mission, recently established at Clinton. For several years after the organization at Wapella was effected, it was maintained as a mission auxiliary to Bloomington. In 1857 the idea of erecting a house of worship began to be agitated, and was soon put into execution. A house, costing about \$2,300 was constructed, also a parsonage, which cost about \$1,200. The first resident priest was Father Reavis, in 1867. He was succeeded by Fathers Schriber, Recover, and the present incumbent, Patrick C. McGrath. The Church is in a flourishing condition. The membership are now moving in the matter of building a larger house of worship. Plans and specifications have been partially settled upon for a brick structure, which, when completed, will be among the best edifices of the kind in the county.

CHRISTIAN CONNECTION.

BY ASHER LANE.

A Christian church was organized in the year of our Lord 1837, by the Rev. Thomas Welch, at the house of Peter Leare, in Creek Township, De Witt county, Ills., with thirteen members, consisting of the following: Benjamin Lisenbey, Peggy Lisenbey, Jeremiah Thompson, Nancy Thompson, Rebecca Lane, Maria Springer, John Springer, John Lane, John Miller, Nancy Miller, Ezekiel Lane, Tabitha Lane, and Geo. D. Smallwood.

In the organization of this church they covenanted together

and strongly contended for the right and duty of private judgment, and taking the Bible and that alone as the only rule of faith and practice. They also contended that Christian character should be the only test of fellowship. In the admission of members it was their custom to present them with the Bible, instructing them to study it well, informing them that it contained all that was necessary to guide them in the way of truth and righteousness, unaided by any human commentary or tyrannical creed. If, after careful searching therein, they thought it taught the doctrine of Trinitarianism, Humanitarianism, Socinianism, or any other ism, they were not excommunicated from the Church therefor, but were suffered peacefully to hold their own private views, providing they showed forth the fruits of Christianity.

They held and taught the doctrine of Christ.

1. They believe that there is one (and only one) true and living God who created all things, "in whom we live and move and have our being."

2. That "Jesus Christ is the only begotten Son of God;" that He existed with the Father before the world was; that He was given as the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world; that He now exists with the Father and will be the final judge of the quick and the dead.

3. That the Holy Ghost is a divine emanation of God, by which He exerts an energy or influence on rational minds. The same emanation by which our Saviour was anointed (Acts x. 38), and which was poured out on the day of Pentecost. The same that Christ promised to send from the Father, even the Spirit of Truth, which proceedeth from the Father.

4. That the Bible is of divine origin and profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that it is sufficiently plain and sufficiently perfect without the aid of one-sided commentaries or human creeds.

5. That all men have sinned and come short of the glory of God, and hence a regeneration or change of heart is necessary in order to become true disciples of Christ.

6. That all men are created free moral agents and made capable of obeying the Gospel.

7. That baptism is the immersing of the candidate in water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

8. That the Lord's Supper and all Gospel ordinances are to be observed by all true believers.

9. That a life of watchfulness and prayer only will keep Christians from falling, enable them to live in a justified state, and ultimately secure to them a crown of eternal life.

10. Relative to the atonement, they think the Scriptures plainly show that the death of Christ has laid the only foundation of hope, and that Christ crucified is the power of God and the wisdom of God.

To these we might add their belief in a resurrection of both the just and the unjust; in a future judgment; in future rewards and punishments: in infants' salvation; in the necessity of good works added to faith; in the mediation of Christ; in the willingness of God to bless all that seek His face and favor in Christian equality; in Christian fellowship; in revivals; in Christian character; and in church discipline.

The above named church increased in number and strength until 1850, when the onward and peaceful march was interrupted by the Disciples (Campbellites so called), as well as other opposing elements with which they were surrounded. Notwithstanding all opposition they stood firm to their principles, and

advocated what they understood to be truth. Quite a number of their members left and joined the Disciples. About this time the church joined the Christian conference.

Bro. J. Welch labored hard and faithfully for about twenty years to hold the ground they occupied. Bro. J. Lane commenced exhorting and preaching, and continued faithfully engaged in advocating the doctrine they had imbu'd until his death, being determined to hold their ground. In the fall of 1854 they sent to Ohio for Eld. J. A. Summerman to come and hold a protracted meeting, and assist in establishing their principles. He continued the meeting for thirty days and received in the church and immersed 43. In 1855-6 a number of the members left and joined the Disciples. In 1858 they built a comfortable house of worship. After the death of Bros. Welch and Lane the church gradually went down, but a small remnant yet is left to advocate the cause of the Christian connection.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY W. B. RUNDLE.

The Presbyterian Church of Wapella was organized May 26th, 1868, by a Committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bloomington, with the following members by letters from other churches, viz: John Potter, Jane Potter, Homer Buck, Mary Buck, Martha Buck, Thomas Brown, George F. Brown, Lucinda Brown, Hugh D. Watson, Enline Watson, Eli Cantrall, Zavilda Cantrall, Joshua Hull, Nancy Hickle, Susana Cartwill, S. A. Longbrake, Mary E. Longbrake, James Ellis, Ray Nelson, Mary W. Abbott, Marcenda Hull. (21.)

John Potter, Homer Buck and H. D. Watson were elected and installed as Elders. George F. Brown, Eli Cantrall and Joshua Hull, Trustees

There have been added since the organization to January 1, 1882: On examination, 29; by letters from other churches, 15; making a total membership of 65. Of these, 9 have passed to their reward; 26 have withdrawn by letter, and 15 have left irregularly; leaving the present membership 15.

The building and lot cost about \$4,000; the amount paid for church purposes, pastor's salary, &c., about \$7,000.

The following ministers have served this church: Rev. Samuel Stevenson, Rev. A. L. Knox, Rev. W. L. Rabe, and Rev. W. W. Paris. There was a Sabbath-school organized in the fall of 1871, and continued its work for about five years, and the members becoming few in number and living in the country, it was disbanded and united with other schools.

The Presbyterian Church of Clinton, De Witt County, Ill., was organized on July 23, 1853, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Peoria "old school," as the ancient record reads. The Committee were Revs. Fielding, N. Ewing and A. H. Rogers. The original members were thirteen, viz: Mrs. Patience Leavens, Miss Catharine B. Leavens, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Miss Mary C. Lewis, L. B. Hickman, Miss Elizabeth A. McKenny, Alexander Shields, Mrs. Jane Shields and James McKinley were received upon certificate from other churches. Mrs. Nancy Dye, James H. McKenny, James McKenny and Mrs. Jane McKenny were received upon examination. James B. McKinley was chosen ruling Elder, and was regularly ordained and installed on the following day, July 24, 1853. (Signed, F. N. Ewing, Moderator. J. B. McKinley, Clerk. Of these thirteen members, four

and perhaps others are still in the church militant; three are still with us, and hold in esteem among us—Mrs. Mary Lewis, Miss C. B. Leavens, Miss Mary C. Lewis (now Mrs. Wm. Bishop), the fourth—J. B. McKinley, is an active and honored member of the church at Champaign, and a ruling Elder in the same. Mr. McKinley, though no longer of our number, is held in warm remembrance and high honor by the church. All unite in representing him as one of the faithful few who stood firm shoulder to shoulder in the long and trying day of small things; and there is evidence that he had no little to do under God in imparting to the Church that stability, solidity, persistence in good works and fervor of mutual affection which mark it to the present day. He writes most modestly, "I shall always retain many cherished recollections of the organization and early history of that branch of the Lord's vineyard. I often think of the little band of thirteen original members and of our weekly meeting, when no one of our number was absent. We are all here was a common remark amongst them at the close of the meetings." At the head of this list of thirteen, and justly at the head, stands a woman's name which deserves to be crowned with honor—Mrs. Patience Leavens, the common ancestress of three of that original number who still walk with us, "has been lifted higher; but her memory remains. Her devotion to the interests of the church was unwavering and intense. She made the very atmosphere of her home redolent of her zeal, and all who entered there could not but breathe it in. That devotion has its fruit to-day."

The next record, June 10, 1854, tells of the reception of Dr. J. B. Hunt, another honored member and ruling Elder; also, Mrs. Sarah B. Hunt, Mrs. Lucretia Morton, N. W. Smith, Mrs. N. E. Smith, Mrs. E. H. Moore and Mrs. S. F. Moore, only three of this number remain with us and are faithful in their attendance upon the worship of the sanctuary, viz: Mrs. Morlan and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt; the latter two were absent from us for some time at Mansfield, Ill., but returned to this church in May, 1878. Mrs. Morlan, the oldest member of the church, is quite feeble and often her place is vacant in the church, and N. W. Smith, no more of earth, has had prominent and kindly mention, especially of his marked fervor and fidelity in the early prayer meetings of the church, so highly is this fellowship prized and so long do these memories last. One year later, June 10, 1855, the following were received to membership: Mrs. Mary Harsha, Miss Alice McKinley, Miss Isabel McKinley. On October 14, 1855, Samuel H. Stevenson, Mrs. Minerva F. Stevenson, Mrs. Nancy J. Sloat, Miss Eliza M. Smith and Miss Lucretia Morlan were added. April 13, 1856, fourteen more were added, and in this list the familiar names of Dr. T. K. Edmeston, T. S. Dickerson, and L. D. Hovey; from this point the record begins to grow voluminous, we cannot follow them further. It is a pleasing mark of the early tendency to Christian sympathy between the churches, now so notable, that this church was organized in the house of worship of the M. E. Church. Afterward divine service was held with great regularity in the court-house; then, for a season, in the Baptist church, and then in an old hall. During part of this time, the prayer meetings, so often and so warmly named, were held in an old frame building on Centre street, south of the square. At last, however, after some five or six years of waiting and working, lots were secured on the corner of Washington and Madison streets, and a house of worship was erected, the building we now use. The ladies bought the lots, paying for them two hundred and fifty hard earned dollars. The building cost about \$4,500. It being in the year 1859, during the hardest times this section of country has ever seen, the church being feeble and receiving

almost no assistance outside of the community save \$250 from the Presbyterian Church Extension treasury. The task proved very heavy. One, even at this late day, recounts the difficulty in paying subscriptions, the resort to notes, to the trading of papers, and divers unusual expedients. Another, having acted as treasurer and paymaster, tells of window-frames, etc., coming from Chicago in several successive lots, and urgently needed by the builders, while yet there was no money on hand with which to wrest the materials from the clutches of the forwarding company. Somebody's subscription grew vastly larger than it was intended to be by "advancing" payments on these importations. Then came the regular weekly payments to the workmen. The treasurer was very busy on Saturdays; there was usually no money on hand. But there were subscriptions and notes, and notes and subscriptions! Then came in a system of due-bills on the tradesmen of the town, so that after much worry and work each Saturday night closed down upon "an arrangement" of some sort, satisfactory or otherwise. So, also, at last, through much toil, anxiety, and liberality, and much prayer, this commodious house was completed, and opened for divine service with the burden of but a very small debt, which has long since been removed. The history of this church seems to divide itself into three epochs. The first closed, say in 1860 or soon after, with the erection of and full and final payment for the church edifice. This was the period of foundation-laying, a time of much labor, marked by unity of feeling and effort, of much attention to strangers, and of great prosperity in the prayer meetings especially. Yet, externally, these were the days of small things. This epoch covered about seven years. The second epoch seems to have fairly opened with the coming of Rev. H. C. McCook, in 1861; although not installed, he seems from the records to have been a resident pastor, and the first one giving his whole time to this field. His service covered nearly three years, and was marked by the beginning of a rapid and substantial growth. He was followed by Rev. A. J. Clark, and he by Rev. A. D. White, who seems to have shared to the full extent in the prosperity of this epoch, which was nearing its close upon Mr. White's departure in 1870. The membership increased from about 60 in 1860, to 161, as reported, in 1871—the largest membership the church has ever had at any one time. After this, during the service of Rev. J. A. Piper, which closed in 1874, the church nobly held and developed what strength had been brought within her grasp. During the six years ending April, 1, 1874, the contributions of the church amounted to \$17,321, of which \$3,304 was given to agencies of benevolence. These purely benevolent contributions averaged \$551 per year. Since this time the contributions of the church for all purposes have averaged about \$2,200 per year. The church has had the stated services of twelve ministers, including our present pastor, viz:

1. Rev. John H. Moore, from August, 1853, to February, 1854.
2. Rev. Samuel H. Stevenson, from July, 1856, to October, 1857.
3. Rev. Samuel M. Wilson, part of the year 1858.
4. Rev. R. Conover, from Sept. 1859 to ——— 1861. (Most, if not all of the above, seem to have given the Clinton church but part of their time).
5. Rev. H. C. McCook, from April, 1861, to January, 1864 (except a few months spent in service as army chaplain).
6. Rev. A. J. Clark, from April 1, 1864, to May 1, 1867.
7. Rev. A. D. White, from December 20, 1867, to May 1, 1870.
8. Rev. J. A. Piper, from August 1, 1870, to April 1, 1874.

9. Rev. M. V. Van Arsdale, from July, 1874, to December, 1874.
10. Rev. J. McLean, from January 7, 1875, to May 1, 1876.
11. Rev. W. W. Faris, from July 1, 1876, to May 1, 1881.
12. Rev. Oscar B. Thayer, from July 1, 1881, who was installed pastor Nov. 3, 1881, by a committee from the Presbytery of Bloomington, Revs. R. Conover, J. Payson Mills, and Adam W. Klingland.

The roster of ruling elders exhibits the following names:—
 1. J. B. McKinley. 2. J. B. Hunt. 3. T. E. Dickerson. 4. Wm. Haynie. 5. Henry Crosley. 6. D. Edmiston. 7. G. W. Hayden. 8. Smith Minturn. 9. B. L. Colwell. 10. L. D. Hovey. 11. S. F. Lewis. 12. J. J. Kelly. 13. Emmett Kent. 14. W. B. Rundle. Of these, Messrs. Colwell, Dickerson, Hunt, Lewis, Kent and Rundle constitute the present session. Messrs. McKinley, Haynie, Edmiston, Hovey and Kelly have moved away. Messrs. H. Crosley and Col. Smith Minturn have gone to their reward, and Mr. G. W. Hayden is still with us. Following is the list of deacons:—1. G. W. Phillips. 2. G. W. Martin. 3. Emmett Kent. 4. W. B. Rundle. 5. Robert Walker. 6. W. E. Kirker. 7. M. D. Irwin. 8. M. M. De Levis. Of these, Martin has removed from our midst; Mr. G. W. Phillips has gone to his reward, and Keat and Rundle are ruling elders; and the last four constitute the present board of deacons. The financial report shows how well the work has been done, but not at what cost and self-sacrifice. A complete list of all the trustees is not at hand.

During these twenty-eight years the ordinance of Baptism has been administered to 90 adults, and to 110 infants, or to 200 persons in all. Members have been received in all as follows: Upon examination, 220; upon certificate, 207; or 427 in all—an average of more than 15 per year.

Of these 427 members, 42 have died, 200 have removed with letters of dismission, 25 have gone without letters, 20 are absent or unaccounted for and placed on the reserved roll, and the remaining 140 are still with us and faithful. A Sabbath-school in this church was organized several years ago and has been maintained.

ELM-GROVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Elm Grove Presbyterian church, situated in Barnett township, De Witt county, about nine miles north-west from Clinton, was organized June 8th, 1872, by a committee from the Presbytery of Bloomington, Revs. Samuel Hart and A. L. Knox, and Elder William Haynie,—the following persons being present by letter from the Presbyterian church of Waynesville:—Thos. C. Robb, Margaret L. Robb, E. H. Robb, Clarissa J. Robb, Carni Goodrich, Margaret Goodrich, Z. D. Cantrill, Susan Cantrill, H. B. Jones, Matilda Jones, John H. Adams, John E. Brittan, Jacob Leper, Martha Leper, G. B. Smith, Almada Smith, James Jones, Nancy Jones, John E. Bradley, Sarah J. Bradley, G. W. Hoffman, L. A. Hoffman, E. L. Hoffman, Laura A. Hoffman, S. A. Graham, Sallie Graham, A. W. Bell, Elizabeth Bell, Susan Milsted, Flora J. Goodrich, Isidora Bradley, Deborah Ingham, George R. Ingham, J. H. Robb, Charles Robb, Peter L. Robb, Perry Robb, S. B. Clayton, J. M. Goodrich, D. W. Lanterman, B. S. Lauterman, George W. Wright, Alexander Stewart, and Henry Graham, Miss Tillie Adair (now Mrs. John Adams), from the United Presbyterian Church of Sunbury, Pa.—45 members in all.

Z. D. Cantrill and J. E. Brittan were elected as elders. Mr.

Brittan was ordained and the two were installed elders (Mr. C. having served as elder in the Presbyterian church of Waynesville, Ills.)

Thomas C. Robb and Jacob Leper were elected deacons—they having served as deacons in the church at Waynesville, were duly installed as deacons.

John Bradley, W. W. Graham, and Thomas C. Robb were elected trustees.

Feb. 16, 1873, Mrs. Susan Cantrill, Miss Sarah Ida Brittan, and Miss Martha Robb were admitted on examination. March 1, 1873, George W. Mahury, Carmi G. Cantrill, Henry A. Goodrich, Willis B. Morse, Robt. B. Banks, and Miss Emma Brittan were added on examination; Thomas W. Hull and Maggie Hull on certificate. August 17, 1873, Miss Sarah J. Adair on certificate. May 17, 1874, J. T. Jones on certificate. December 15, 1875, Perry Robb was dismissed by letter. Aug. 21, 1876, Thos. C. Robb, Margaret Robb, and Martha Robb were dismissed by letter to Presbyterian church at Lincoln, Ills., and Miss Sarah J. Adair to the U. P. church, Chicago, Ills. April 23, 1877, A. Stewart to the M. E. church of Waynesville, Ills. June 3, 1877, James E. Longbrake Edgar H. Williams, Henry M. Teal, and Mrs. Ida M. Teal were added on examination. June 7, 1877, John H. Adams and Sam'l A. Graham were elected ruling elders. Z. D. Cantrill having resigned. E. H. Robb, G. B. Smith and A. W. Bell were elected trustees for two years. June 16, 1877, Mrs. Sarah A. Longbrake and Mr. William Ellis were admitted on examination. Jan. 26, 1879, Mr. George W. Wright dismissed to church at Miron, Ind. April 10, 1880, letters of dismission to Elder J. H. Adams, Matilda Adams and Edgar Adams to Presbyterian church of Appleton City, Mo.; J. W. Leper and Martha Leper to Presbyterian church at Waynesville, Illinois; James T. Jones to M. E. church, Pilot Grove, Missouri.

Since the organization of this church with forty-five members, there have been added on examination fifteen, and on certificate four—making a total of sixty-four members; of which thirteen have received letters of dismission, ten have left without letters, and removed without the bounds of this church; and there are about ten who do not attend to any of the church meetings or take any part in the support of the gospel of this church—leaving the present membership to be nominally thirty-one. Of these only a few are active members, and only one elder, to bear the most of the expense of the church, viz: J. E. Brittan, who has ever been faithful to the Master's cause.

Sabbath-school has been maintained in this church pretty regularly since its organization, except in some of the winter seasons, and has proved to be a benefit to the neighborhood, as we find that accessions have been made from its number to the church. The ministers who have served this church are: Revs. S. V. McKee, J. W. McDonald, S. A. Stevenson, W. W. Faris, and A. H. Bates. These have spent a part of their time with this church and the church at Waynesville, except Rev. W. W. Faris, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Clinton and supplied the pulpit about once a month. The church at present is without a supply, but arrangements are being made for a supply soon.

Present elders: J. E. Brittan and S. A. Graham; although Mr. Graham is really outside the bounds, but has not changed his membership.

The first Presbyterian Church ever organized in what is now De Witt county, was organized at Waynesville, June 25, 1836, (Waynesville then being a part of McLean county,) by a com-

mittee appointed by the Presbytery of Sangamon, Rev. Lemuel Foster; Rev. Flavel Bascom being absent. The following persons being received by letters from other churches, viz: Joshua Cantrill and Rachel, his wife, Samuel Baker and Margaret, his wife, Zebulon G. Cantrill and Sarah, his wife, Zebulon Cantrill and Polly, his wife, Wm. Dye and Nancy, his wife, John Robb and Barbara, his wife, William Cantrill and Nancy, his wife, John S. Polk, Mary M. Polk, Mrs. Mary Dunham, Mrs. Minerva McIntire, Mrs. Mary Atchison, Mrs. Eliza Dunham, Zebulon P. Cantrill, Levi Cantrill, Polly Cantrill, Nancy Cantrill and Mrs. Mahala Itull. The above named persons adopted the following as their Covenant: "You do now in the presence of God his holy angels and this assembly avouch, the Lord Jehovah to be your God. God the Father to be your Father and preserver. God the Son to be your intercessor and Saviour. God the Holy Ghost to be your sanctifier and comforter, and the word of God to be your only rule of Faith and practice. And you do now solemnly delicate and give up yourselves and all you have to him, confessing that your sins deserve his wrath and trusting solely in his mercy through Christ for pardon and salvation. You cheerfully promise that you will rely on the proffered and needful aids of his Spirit for the discharge of every duty, and lead a life of piety and devotion toward God, of sobriety and watchfulness towards yourselves and of uprightness and benevolence toward men; that you will seek the glory of God, and the prosperity of the Redeemer's Kingdom as your supreme object, and that you will take Christ for your example, and walk with his people all the days of your life. And since he has appointed spiritual administrations such as sacraments to seal, signify and exhibit the benefits of his death and purchase; also administrations for the disorderly, censures for offenders, consolation for the penitent; teaching quickenings, exhortations, brotherly watchfulness and church discipline for the perfecting of the saints; you faithfully covenant that you will yield your influence and support, and cheerfully submit to the regular dispensation of all these in the church of Christ; that you will walk in love and charity with its members and conscientiously labor to promote its purity, peace, unity and edification till in the providence of God your relation with it shall be dissolved."

With an affecting belief that your vows are recorded on high and will be reviewed in the day of final judgment, to this covenant you give your cordial assent.

Joshua Cantrill, Samuel Baker were then elected elders and on Sabbath, June 26, Mr. Baker was ordained and these two brothers installed into the office of ruling elders. The Lord's Supper was administered. It was a solemn, precious season, and the appearance and feelings of many seemed to say that God was there. Thus was organized the first Presbyterian church in central Illinois. The church was organized in a log barn, about one and a half miles west of the village of Waynesville. Worship was maintained in private houses until the spring of 1839, when a small frame house 22x28 was built on the lot where the present building now stands, which served its purpose until 1854, when the present building was erected, 36x54, at a cost of \$2,200. This money was raised on subscription except \$100, which was received from the treasurer of the Presbyterian Church Erection Fund. The church went with the new school branch of the church in 1837, and returned to the old school branch in the fall of 1851. The following ministers have served the church: 1st, Rev. Lemuel Foster, who organized the church and preached a few times; 2d, Rev. Cyrus L. Watson, one year, one-third of his time; 3d, Rev. Josiah Porter, who

commenced in March, 1839, serving the church for six years and six months; 4th, Rev. Adam Johnston, Jan. 1, 1846, served three years; 5th, Rev. James Walker, October, 1850, served six months; 6th, Rev. Amos M. Rogers, served four years and six months. During this time he lost his health and was compelled to resign; 7th Rev. Wm. P. Carson who served three months in the winter of 1854-55; 8th, Rev. John V. Dodge served four months in the summer and fall of 1856; 9th, Rev. Thomas M. Newel commenced October 1853, served the church eight years and six months. He died suddenly May 10th, 1865, while getting ready to attend the Wesleyan evening prayer meeting; 10th, Rev. Samuel Hart, Jan. 1st, 1866 served two years and four months; 11th, Rev. Samuel V. McKee Sept, 1863, served three years and six months; 12th, Rev. B. E. Mayo, Jan 1873, served one year and three months; 13th, Rev. J. M. C. McDonald, Sept, 1874, served four years and six months; 14th, Rev. A. H. Bates, Nov. 1880, served ten months. Rev. Macomb is their minister now. The following are the names of the ruling elders: 1st, Joshua Cantrill, Sr., and 2d, Samuel Baker, Sr., who was elected at the organization; 3d, Zebulon Cantrill, March 4, 1839; 4th, Levi Cantrill; 5th, James R. Robb Dec. 4th, 1841; 6th, A. B. Lewis, Feb. 7, 1848; 7th, Elijah Hull; 8th, Dr. J. B. Hunt, March 17, 1852; 9th, Peter Lauterman, June 16th, 1854. April 2, 1857, Zebulon Cantrill agreed to be dismissed to go into a new organization at Atlanta, Ill., to serve as elder, Dr. John B. Hunt having moved to Clinton and returned again was re-elected elder June 6th, 1857; Zebulon Cantrill having returned his membership from the church of Atlanta was re-elected elder Feb 5th, 1859; 10th, Col. Smith Minturn; 11th, Dr. J. C. Ross was elected Feb. 5th, 1859; Dr. J. B. Hunt having moved to Atlanta and returned was re-elected elder Oct. 5th, 1861; 12th Zebulon B. Cantrill; 13th, Eber Davenport; 14th, John Robb was elected Sept. 4th, 1869, making the whole number fourteen. Of this number eight have died and are buried here. Three have been dismissed to other churches and three remain and are the present elders, viz : Levi Cantrill, Eber Davenport and John Robb. Levi Cantrill, who has been an elder for forty years and one of the original twenty-five, has only been absent from the meetings of his session but once in forty years' active service. Truly this is a faithful service for his church, and not often does it occur in the history of any church.

The record does not give a full list of the deacons and trustees, the present deacons are Wm. Whiteman and Wm. M. Sampsoo, and trustees are Eber Davenport, Wm. H. Cantrill and George Robb. Of the original twenty-five only four are now living, Mr. Wm. Cantrill, M. Cantrill, Mr. Levi Cantrill and Mrs. Nancy Robb, the last named being a member of the Presbyterian church of Heyworth, Ill. Since the organization of this church, forty-five years ago, there have been many precious times when the Lord has visited this branch of his vineyard and most graciously blessed his church by various additions that have been made to its membership. There have been added to the original twenty-five on examination 278, and on certificate 139, making the total number 442, or a little over nine for an average of each year. Of these 442 about 110 have died, 243 have removed with letters of dismission, 30 have left without letters and 14 are unaccounted for; the remaining 45 are still with us and are faithful. The ordinance of baptism has been administered to 100 adults and 140 infants.

* THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FARMER CITY

Was organized on the 21st day of Nov. 1838, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bloomington, consisting of Rev. R. A. Creswell, then of Normal, and Elder H. Crosley, of Clinton, who met at the M. E. Church, Farmer City, and organized the following named persons:—O. T. Scott, Mrs. Margaret A. Scott, Samuel H. Scott, John T. Scott, Miss Nancy L. Scott, Miss Margaret Scott, Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Miss Sylvana Rogers, Miss Anna Rogers, Miss Ada Rogers, Mr. James White, Mrs. Mary J. White, Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mrs. Hannah Jackson and Mrs. Alice Mean, 15 in number, who came by letter from other churches. Messrs. O. T. Scott and James White were elected elders.

Since the organization there have been added on examination 59; on certificates, 80; No. at organization, 15; making a total of 154.

There have been dismissed by letter, 73; have left irregularly, 13; died, 10; total, 96; leaving present No. of members, 58.

The following ministers have served the church. Rev. J. O. Hough, James Stiekel, Mr. Winn, D. R. Love, L. P. Crawford, and J. P. Coyle.

The following have been the elders. O. T. Scott, James White, David Newell, R. H. Kincaid, Thomas McBride, J. B. Hunt, Wm. Haynie, W. G. Coehran, and W. W. Alder.

The Sabbath School was organized in 1870, and has been maintained up to the present time and is in a flourishing condition. The church building was erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$3,500.

There have been paid out for minister's salary and other expenses, about \$1,000 per year, or about \$14,000 in all. At present the church is without a minister, but the congregation is endeavoring to secure one.

THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

BY REV. J. L. COUDON.

The society known as the United Brethren in Christ, was founded in America by Philip William Otterbein, about the year 1774. Mr. Otterbein was a native of Germany, brought up under the influence of the German Reformed Church. He graduated in his native country, in literature and theology, and came to America after he was ordained a minister of the gospel. When he began his pastoral labors, his religion was formal, until at one of his meetings an awakened sinner came to him for advice in reference to his salvation. This circumstance led the preacher to self-examination, by which he learned that he lacked the spirituality of religion. Under this impression he sought, and found God's pardoning mercy in the regeneration of his soul. He was then prepared to impart proper instructions to those who came to him for advice in reference to the new life in Christ and was enabled to preach the gospel in its purity. He was present at the ordination of Mr. Asbury, the first Bishop of the M. E. Church, in America, and indeed assisted in his ordination. Asbury and Otterbein, were intimate friends. The services of the U. B. Church for the first fifty years, were exclusively in the German language; hence the progress of the church was very much retarded, as the majority of the people spoke and read the English language. Since that time services have been conducted in both languages, with a marked difference in the progress of the church. The founder of this church, and those associated

* For data on church of Farmer City, we are indebted to W. W. Alder.

with him in forming a church government, looked upon slavery as a sin against God and humanity, and consequently passed a law, prohibiting the reception of any person holding slaves, or in any way connected with slavery, into church fellowship. They also considered oath bound secrecy as being a violation of the law of God, and passed a law which forbids the reception into membership of all persons belonging to secret societies. This church has now about 160,000 members in its communion. It has a publishing house and book room in Dayton, Ohio; besides the publication of books, it publishes a sixteen page paper, weekly, called the "Religious Telescope." It has about 13,000 circulation. There is also a weekly paper published in the German language, two Sabbath-school papers, and a paper published in the interest of the frontier and foreign missionary society of the church. There is also a magazine published by the Woman's Missionary Society. This church has done much toward the advancement of civilization and transfusion of knowledge, and its influence upon the institutions of polygamy and slavery has been felt. It has one native born African, who was educated in this country and ordained a minister of the gospel. He married in Dayton, Ohio, and was sent to teach and preach to his people, where he is doing a good work. The church has 49 annual conferences besides two district conferences, one in Africa and one in Germany. It also has nine colleges and a number of seminaries and academies.

This denomination has a house of worship in this county, situated about two and a half miles south-west of Farmer City, which was erected under the administration of Rev. John Blake, who was placed in charge of what is now Farmer City circuit. He served the charge two years. The building is frame, 30x40 feet, and cost about \$1,500. The first trustees were John Jones, Andrew J. Kreps, W. P. Riggs, Preston Jones and Samuel

Johnson. John Jones, an old and much respected Christian gentleman, and one of the first trustees, is still living. The church was dedicated with the usual ceremony, by Bishop David Edwards, who died a few years ago in the city of Baltimore. There are about five acres of land belonging to the church property, and a neat and convenient parsonage stands on the west end of the lot, and a cemetery just north of the church. The society was first organized east of its present location under the administration of Rev. M. T. Chew. Among the first members were Esquire H. K. Gillespie and wife, William Lake and wife, John Johnson and wife, Mary Thomas and others. They first worshipped in a school house for a few years until Greenleaf chapel was erected. Rev. Chew was succeeded by Rev. George Wenner, who was successful, and added considerably to the membership. Rev. H. Stoddard served the charge one year, after which Rev. F. Gorslin was appointed, and the charge has since been served alternately by Rev's. Washington Crandle, Joel Corley, James Herbert, William Turguson, J. Blake, D. McLean, Peter Flack, D. H. Gobin, F. P. Peas, and C. C. Bruner. The following ministers have served the charge as elders. Revs. J. C. Ross, M. Ambrose, S. P. Hoy, A. B. Pomel, Isaac Kietzinger, A. L. Best, and W. W. Knipple. There are at present forty-six members, with William P. Riggs, class leader, and John Johnson, class steward, Rev. A. B. Pomel presiding elder, and the writer of this sketch, pastor.

There is another class about six miles west of Farmer City, called the Vance class, and was so named from the fact that it holds its services in the Wood school-house. This society was organized by Rev. William Turguson, in the year, 1863, and is a part of the Farmer City circuit, and was served by the ministers named above. It has about twenty members.



CITY OF CLINTON AND CLINTONIA TOWNSHIP.



THE capital of the county is situated in this township. It is mainly prairie, with small belts of timber hugging the creek bottoms. A retrospection of a little more than a half century, carries us back to the first settlements. At that time this territory was but a dreary expanse, inhabited only by Indians, wolves, and wild deer. The white man came, and lo the transition: civilization and thrift took the place of barbarism and the abodes of the wild game of the prairies. The pioneers were few, but made of that material, which knew how to combat with every obstacle. It was no enviable task to clear the timbers or break the prairies, and undergo the hardships and privations of pioneer life. But these hardy few never flinched, or became discouraged in the part they had to perform. Indeed, to talk with them to-day of the olden times, one would come to the conclusion that it was among the happiest recollections of their lives. Many a time have we in gleaming history, stood at the door at parting with these early settlers, and they urging us to remain, as they desired to talk longer about the scenes and incidents of early times. Blessings on their worthy, gray hairs; they will certainly reap a fitting reward in the unknown beyond.

In 1859, at the time of township organization, it was first named Clinton, but subsequently changed to Clintonia. It is somewhat centrally situated, and bounded as follows: On the north by Wapella township, on the east by Harp, on the south by Texas, and west by Barnett, and contains 30 sections of land, one tier of sections on the north being annexed to Wapella, therefore lacking this much in order to constitute a full congressional township. The surface is a gently undulating prairie, and contains some of the best land in central Illinois. Ten Mile Creek enters the township in the northeast corner of section 12, and meanders in a southwesterly direction and passes out in the southwest corner of section 31. Various small streams empty into it from the east. Coon Creek cuts across the corner of the southeast part of the township. It enters in the south of section 25, flows south and west, and passes out in section 34. Several perennial springs abound, among the most prominent of which is the public spring, situated in the highway on the premises of R. S. Smith, in section 22. The railroad facilities are unsurpassed. The Illinois Central passes through the entire township from north to south. The Springfield Division of the Central, crosses the former at Clinton, and takes a northeast and southwest course through the southern part of the township. A branch of the Wabash road takes a diagonal course through the southern part, crossing the Central near the southern limits of the city of Clinton.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to settle within the limits of this township, were two brothers, Benjamin and Landers Slatten, natives of Kentucky. Their father, Joseph Slatten, came to Illinois in a very early day and settled in Sangamon county. In the winter of 1828-9, Benjamin and Landers left the parental roof, (then single men), and squatted in section 34, Clintonia township. They built a small cabin where they remained until the summer of 1830, cultivating a small patch of ground in corn and garden vegetables. In the above year Josiah Clifton bought out their little improvement right, and proceeded to break the prairie and improve quite an extensive farm for those days. Thomas Daveuport, now residing in Texas township, drove the cattle to break the first prairie on this farm. This was the first farm improved in the township, and is now owned by Hickman Mills, and is situated a little west of Clinton. Benjamin and Landers afterwards married in the county and brought up families. The former married Miss Henrietta Lane of Waynesville, in 1832. But one child was born of this union, Eliza, now deceased. Mrs. Slatten lived but a few years after the birth of their child. Benjamin afterwards married again, and moved to McLean county. A few years ago he moved to Missouri, where he died. Landers lived some years in the county, and subsequently moved to Kansas, where he yet resides. None of the family are now living in De Witt county.

Alexander Barnett is the oldest pioneer citizen of Clintonia. He is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to the county in the fall of 1831. He first stopped in what was known as the Hall and Bowles settlement, Barnett township. He remained here but a short time, when he returned to his native State. The next year, 1832, he came back to this county, where he has remained a citizen ever since. In the fall of 1834, he entered the land for his present farm in the extreme western part of Clintonia township. At that time Mr. Barnett, Josiah Clifton and Samuel Curtright were the only citizens. In the same year Mr. Barnett married Miss Elizabeth H. Hall, and early the following spring they went to house-keeping in a pole cabin previously built by Mr. Barnett on his premises in section 30. His cabin was euphonicly called the "House that Jack built," from the fact that a man by the name of Jack Brunner superintended the construction of it. It was a rude affair, filled in with chinkings, but not daubed up with mud as were some of the most aristocratic of those times. Soon after moving in a heavy snow storm prevailed, Mr. Barnett was away from home, and when he returned he found his wife sitting, desolate and alone, in the middle of the room, muffled up in a cloak, and the floor covered with snow. He made a rousing fire, swept out the snow, stuffed up the cracks with rags the best he could, and for a time they were comparatively comfortable. The next morning, however, Mr. Barnett

was obliged to wade through several inches of snow before he could reach his clothes to dress. Many years have passed, and Mr Barnett is now one of the prominent farmers and representative citizens of De Witt county. He has been a very active man all his life, and although gray haired, and somewhat bent with age, he is yet active and capable of more endurance than with age of the rising generation. He was elected the first surveyor after the county was organized in 1839, served in the office for twenty successive years, and is now the present incumbent.

James McAboy was born in Virginia, and moved with his father's family to Ohio, and from thence to Clintonia late in 1834, and located on the farm now owned by Henry Ziegler, a little southeast of Clintonia. But two of the family are now residing in the county, W. W. and John. The former is a successful florist in the city of Clinton.

Another pioneer of the township was Thomas J. Rogers, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky. He came with his family in the fall of 1835, and settled in section 28. The summer prior he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of the aforesaid section. His wife's maiden name was Mary Hickman. They had but two children, Asa and Martha J. Their nearest neighbors were Samuel Curtwright, Mrs. Catharine Mills, John Warfield, Samuel Duncan, Alfred and Richard Murphy, Alex. Barnett, Lewis Hickman, and Solomon Weaver. Some of these, however, were not living in what is now Clintonia, but were scattered around in various parts of this section of De Witt county. Mr. Rogers then owned the only pair of steel-yards in the county, and were thus the property of the pioneers for miles around. He moved with his family to Kansas several years ago, and is yet living.

Among other early settlers were Jacob Brown, Samuel Curtwright, M. Anderson, Josiah Davenport, N. Mills, John Warner, C. H. Moore, J. J. McGraw, and a few others.

By looking in the County Atlas of De Witt, Clintonia township, the observer will discover the engraving of a tree, situated in the north-west corner of section fourteen. This landmark has a history, without a brief mention of which this volume would be incomplete. It is a "lone elm," and receives its name from being situated on the prairie, solitary and alone, about three miles from any timber. It is about five feet in diameter, and is located near Ten Mile Creek, a few miles north of Clinton. Fifty-one years ago, Tilman Lane, Benjamin Liseuby, Matthew K. Martin, William Lane, and Jno. J. McGraw passed under its branches, then a small tree, and halted to rest and refresh themselves. They had come from Waynesville, and were hunting suitable locations. All were afterward old citizens of the county, and except Judge McGraw, have passed away years ago, he being the only one left to tell the story of their sojourn.

The first land entries of Clintonia were as follows: November 29th, 1830—Josiah Clifton entered the east half of the north-east quarter of section 33. At the same date Samuel Curtwright entered the south-east quarter of section 31. John Clifton entered the west half of the north-east quarter of section 33, December 6th, 1830. The next entry was not made until April 1st, 1834, which was the north half of the north-east quarter of section 34 which was by J. Allen and J. W. F. Clinton. October 1st, 1834, J. Downen entered the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of the same section. Alfred Murphy entered the east half of the south-east quarter in the same section, November 4th, 1834. In the same year, November 17th, William and Josiah Davenport entered the north-west quarter of the same section. Alexander L. Barnett entered December 26th

of the same year, the east half of the south-west quarter of section 30. M. Hall entered the west half of the south-east quarter of the same section, March 10th, 1835. May 8th, in the same year, J. S. Warfield entered the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 28. William Anderson entered the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 27 same year.

The following were all made in 1835: June 26th, N. Mills entered the west half of the south-east quarter of section 29. T. J. Rodgers entered the west half of the south-west quarter, July 8th, being in section 28. July 16th, J. W. S. Moore entered the west half of the south-west quarter of section 26. November 7th, G. Nelson entered the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 28. On the 7th of October, D. Beeman entered the west half of the north-east quarter of section 27. T. H. Haines entered the east half of the south-west quarter of section 26, October 17th. James McAboy entered, December 24th, the west half of the south-west quarter of section 22. These are all the land entries made prior to 1836.

The first marriage rites solemnized were by Josiah Clifton, in the winter of 1831. The contracting parties were Isaac Carlock and Miss Polly Brown, a daughter of Jacob Brown, one of the pioneers. This marriage union has a history, and we will therefore give an account of it in detail. It occurred at the cabin of the bride's father in the time of the "deep snow," when this part of De Witt county formed a portion of Macon. Thomas Davenport was detailed to procure the license at the then county seat, Decatur, but was obliged to turn back on account of the water caused by the melting of the snow at that time. They were accordingly married under a section of the statute which reads as follows: "All persons belonging to any religious society, church, or denomination, may celebrate their marriage according to the rules and principles of such religious society, church, or denomination, providing the bonds of marriage be published in the church or congregation at least two weeks prior to such union." It may not be generally known, but this law has never been repealed, and is yet in full force in the State of Illinois.

Appropos of the foregoing, we will relate the following as given to us by Judge McGraw: "At an early day, when he was serving as justice of the peace, he was called upon by Landers Slatten to unite him and Rachel Poff in the bands of matrimony. Slatten was in indigent circumstances, and unable to pay the usual fee for the same. He, therefore, made the proposition to haul the squire a load of wood for his services. The marriage was effected, and the wood furnished as per contract. Another case, about the same time, wherein the groom was too poor to pay the officiating squire, was the marriage of David Curtwright and Melinda Fenton. The agreement with Justice McGraw was that Curtwright should pay him in quails. The services were performed, and the judge laughingly says, that in a short time he was supplied with a dozen of as plump quails as he ever ate."

The first interments were made in the north part of the city of Clinton, where the public school building now stands. Mrs. John Murphy was the first buried in the fall of 1831. Only five or six interments were made, and it is said that at that time the gophers were so numerous that they became despoilers of the graves. The second burial place was selected in section 34, just south of the city, and contained one acre of ground. Mason Paine was the first person buried here. Those buried on the school-house ground were afterwards removed to this place.

Thomas Davenport, now residing in Texas township, taught

the first school, in the fall of 1831. It was what is called a subscription school, and the teacher was obliged to take his tuition in whatever his patrons were able to pay him: this consisted in anything that his family could eat or wear. The school-house was a rude log cabin, situated in section 34. Mr. Davenport says that a dog could jump through the cracks between the logs almost anywhere. Mr. D. had also the honor of serving as the first constable in the precinct. James K. Scott conducted the first religious services in the same year as the above. He belonged to the New Light, or the Christian connection denomination. Services were held in the private cabins of the settlers until the old court-house was built, when it was utilized largely for public worship. The old building is yet standing, situated in the south-east part of the city, and occupied by Isabel Lowrey for a dwelling. Peter Cartright was also a pioneer preacher, then a presiding elder in the M. E. Church. Robert D. Taylor, a Cumberland Presbyterian, was among the first, and is now living in McLean county.

The first church-house was erected by the M. E. Church denomination in the south part of the city. It was a frame building, and is now owned and occupied by the Rev. Adams for a residence. Josiah Clifton was elected first justice of the peace, and Jefferson T. Cross and Allen Nash were among the first. The first physician was Thomas Laughlan, an excellent man, and very popular with his neighbors. He commenced practice here as early as 1836. He died many years ago. John Warner and James Brown were also early physicians; the latter is now dead; the former is engaged in the banking business in Clinton, and is one of the wealthy and influential citizens of the county. The first post-office was established in 1836, and kept by Miles Gray, who was also a tailor. His shop and the post-office were kept in his residence. This was a log cabin of small pretensions, and situated on Quincy street in Clinton, just west of the square. It is yet standing, being weather-boarded, with a frame addition, and is used for a dwelling. The first mail-route was from Decatur to Bloomington *via* Clinton, and Back Hunting was then the carrier. Prior to 1836 the people of Clinton received their mail at Decatur.

The first mill was constructed by Samuel Curtright in 1831, and was situated on section 31. It was a small grist-mill propelled by one horse, and the gearing was simply a belt running from a drum-wheel of the horse power to the mill-burr. A customer, in order to get his grain ground, was obliged to furnish his own horse to run the concern. At one time, Nehemiah Clifton was grinding a small grist, when the band broke, letting the sweep into his horse's heels. He plunged and reared until he succeeded in breaking his bridle, when he ran upwards of four miles before being caught. This is one among many of the trials of early milling.

The improvements of Clintonia are among the best in the county, or in the central part of the State. Fine farms and splendid residences greet the eye on every hand. The roads and bridges are kept in good condition, and thrift and prosperity are everywhere to be seen. While the people, at this writing, in the more southern part of the state, are suffering for the common necessities of life caused by the severe drouth, the inhabitants of Clintonia are enjoying themselves with plenty, and to spare.

The following are the names of parties who have represented the township in the county board of Supervisors: W. B. Smith was elected in 1859, and served one term; William Clagg, elected in 1860, and served one term; John P. Mitchell, elected in 1861, and served three terms; James De Land was elected in 1864,

and served until 1868. He was chairman of the board for the year 1867; Lewis Campbell was elected in 1868, served one term; James De Land, re-elected in 1869 and served until 1872; W. Bishop, elected in 1872 and served one term; Lewis Campbell was re-elected in 1873 and filled the office until 1876, and was chairman of the board during the year 1875; James De Land, re-elected in 1876 and served two terms, was elected chairman for the year 1876; John Wightwick, elected in 1878 and served one term; James De Land, re-elected in 1879; Lewis Campbell, re-elected in 1880; William Metzger, elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

THE CITY OF CLINTON.

The larger portion of the history of Clinton township really belongs to the city of Clinton, as the township was not among the first settled, and Clinton soon became the objective point. It was named by Hon. James Allen of Bloomington in honor of De Witt Clinton, formerly a governor of New York, of whom Allen was a great admirer. The first village plat was made October 3d, 1836, by James Allen and Jesse M. Fell, and is described as follows: Being a part of the north-east quarter of section 34, township 20 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian, and was in the form of a perfect square. This was then a part of Macon county, and John D. Wright did the surveying, he then being the deputy county surveyor of said county, since which time there have been fourteen additions made as follows: Brown & Fraley's, Gideon's, Cushman's, Yazell's, Dye's, Rucker's, Ashley's, Slatten's, Madden's, Crang's, Argos', North-West, McGraw's and Madden's second addition.

The first house constructed in the town was a small log cabin, built by James Miller for a store-house, and situated on the west side of the square on the ground now occupied by Dahl & Gay's boot and shoe store. This was in the fall of 1835, just after the first survey was made. It was afterwards used as a carpenter shop, and was subsequently destroyed by fire. Within the old log house was sold the first goods in Clinton. The stock was a meager supply of groceries, notions, etc., usually found in a small country store. That the reader may have a better idea of what constituted a stock of goods at that time, we will relate the following incident as given us by one of the pioneers: "It occurred in 1841, six years after the first goods were sold, and at the time when Judge McGraw was filling the office of County Clerk. At this time most of the merchandise brought to Clinton was bought in St. Louis, transported up the rivers to Pekin, and from thence across the country to the little inland towas. It became necessary for the county clerk to furnish his office with a new heating stove. Every one that came in would have to inquire all about that stove; where he got it, how much it cost, when he received it, etc., etc. The Judge finally became tired of answering these often repeated questions, and, therefore, posted up a very prominent written notice in his office to this effect: "This stove was purchased in Pekin, at the cost of \$12.50, and was hauled here by William Lane." Everybody coming in would stare and gape at the notice in large letters, then turn to the clerk with an inquiring look, but would rarely venture to ask any questions.

The first dwelling-house was built by William Anderson, in the spring of 1836, and was situated on the now vacant lot just across the street, north of the Magill Hotel. It was a fair-sized log cabin, and at a later date, when travel commenced, and the country began settling up, Mr. Anderson utilized it for a hotel. This was the first hotel in Clinton. Let the reader imagine, if he can, the contrast between this log cabin and the huge walls

of the Magill House looming up just across the street from the Hotel de Log of Mr. Anderson. The house passed away many years ago, and so has its proprietor. On this lot was dug the first well, and what makes it more historical, it was dug by the wife of Mr. Anderson and her sister. The writer examined the ground to see if there were any marks of its former existence, but no signs are there. The second hotel was also kept by Mr. Anderson, and situated in the north part of town near the school buildings. This was in 1839, after the county was organized. It was a frame building of small pretensions. It was here that Abraham Lincoln, Judge Treat, David Davis, and other noted lawyers of those times made their headquarters when court was in session.

The first brick building was constructed by John Warner, for a dwelling, in about 1849, and was situated just south of C. H. Moore's office in lot 1, block 21. It is now occupied by Dr. Wilcox for a dwelling. C. H. Moore and J. J. McGraw built the first brick business house in 1854. It is situated on the east side of the square in lot 2, block 10, a portion of which is now occupied by H. C. Wilson & Co.'s wholesale and retail grocery store. Benjamin Church was the first blacksmith. His shop was a small log concern, and situated a little south and east of the public square. This was in 1841. Both shop and smith have long since disappeared.

Incorporation.—The first step taken toward incorporating the town of Clinton was in the fall of 1853. The village then contained but a few hundred inhabitants. It was at the time of the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, and on account of the many lawless acts of the employees on the road, it became a necessity on the part of the citizens of the town to protect themselves against the many overt acts committed by the roughs. A meeting was called, with the following citizens present: Dr. W. W. Adams, Dr. H. Madden, B. T. Jones, Thos. McElhany, Jno. Slatten, Jno. P. Mitchell, Lewis Campbell, W. D. Catterlin, John A. Bean, Alexander Argo, Jesse Stout, John B. Wolf, Wm. S. Messervey, T. Sawyers, Evan Richards, J. B. McKinley, Lawrence Weldon, Cyrus Fuuk, James Proud, George W. Gideon, and John T. Clark. At this meeting prompt action was taken, notices were posted, and as soon thereafter as the law would permit an election was held, when the following officers were elected: John A. Bean, Lewis Campbell, Evan Richards, Geo. W. Gideon, and Burrell T. Jones.

On organizing, Jno. A. Bean was chosen President, and Lewis Campbell, Secretary. This organization was effected under the authority of the general statute, providing for the incorporating of villages, etc.

No special charter was granted until 1855, which reads in part as follows: "An act incorporating the village of Clinton. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, etc., that Evan Richards, Lewis Campbell, John A. Bean, Burrell T. Jones, and John Slatten, of the town of Clinton, county of De Witt, are hereby recognized and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the town of Clinton, and by that name shall have perpetual succession," etc.

The acting trustees for this year and until the first of April, 1856, were R. P. Smith, William Chambers, Henry Bell, T. M. Brown, and Lewis Campbell. January 3d, 1857, another charter was obtained, granting further privileges, and substituted for the charter of 1855. Thomas R. Elmiston, Lewis Campbell, Henry Bell, P. B. Sweet, and William Clegg, by this charter were recognized and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The President and Trustees of the town of Clinton."

The special charter incorporating the heretofore village of Clinton as a city, was obtained in the session of the Legislature of 1867, and the first vote taken for city officers was on the first Monday of April following: The first elected officers were:

Mayor—James O'Donald.

Aldermen, First ward—Hiram P. Smith, Washington Bates.

Aldermen, Second ward—Emmett Kent, James De Land.

Aldermen, Third ward—Samuel K. Harrell, Abner Phares.

Police Magistrate—Jno. J. McGraw.

City Marshal—George W. Porter.

City Treasurer—S. F. Lewis.

Street Commissioner—John P. Pollock.

City Surveyor—David Richardson.

City Atty. and ex-officio Clerk—Michael Donahue.

A complete roster of the town officers from its organization to the present time, cannot be given, from the fact of the destruction of the village records in January, 1858. We will, therefore record the names of the Mayors and Aldermen, from the first city election to present date, January, 1882.

1868.—*Mayor*—William Haynie.

Aldermen, 1st ward—Zephania H. Madden, Washington Bates.

Aldermen, 2d ward—William Bishop, James Lisenby.

Aldermen, 3d ward—Eugene Davis, Enoch Orahood.

1869.—*Mayor*—Christopher Goodbrake.

Aldermen, 1st ward—L. H. Rathbun, Washington Bates.

Aldermen, 2d ward—William Metzger, James Lisenby.

Aldermen, 3d ward—Milton J. Mahan, John F. Martia.

1870.—*Mayor*—S. F. Lewis.

Aldermen, 1st ward—L. H. Rathbun, P. H. Etherton.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Emmett Kent, F. H. Bogar.

Aldermen, 3d ward—Philip Wolf, A. H. C. Barber.

1871.—*Mayor*—William Metzger.

Aldermen, 1st ward—Washington Bates, Z. H. Madden.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Edward De Land, F. H. Bogar.

Aldermen, 3d ward—J. F. Carle, Sam'l R. Harrell.

1872.—*Mayor*—William Metzger.

Aldermen, 1st ward—Wm. L. Chambers, Z. H. Madden.

Aldermen, 2d ward—James Lisenby, F. H. Bogar.

Aldermen, 3d ward—S. K. Harrell, J. T. Carle.

1873.—*Mayor*—William Metzger.

Aldermen, 1st ward—Wm. M. Chambers, P. Warner.

Aldermen, 2d ward—F. H. Bogar, Robert Pharis.

Aldermen, 3d ward—S. K. Harrell, R. P. Rogers.

1874.—*Mayor*—Milton J. Mahan.

Aldermen, 1st ward—O. L. Kirk, Duncan McArthur.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Robert Phares, H. H. Harwood.

Aldermen, 3d ward—John A. Jones, Bradford Hand.

1875.—*Mayor*—Milton J. Mahan.

Aldermen, 1st ward—O. L. Kirk, Philip H. Etherton.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Samuel Magill, R. H. Phares.

Aldermen, 3d ward—S. K. Harrell, John A. Jones.

1876.—*Mayor*—William Bishop.

Aldermen, 1st ward—O. L. Kirk, Philip H. Etherton.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Samuel Magill, Wm. Metzger.

Aldermen, 3d ward—John A. Jones, S. K. Harrell.

1877.—*Mayor*—William Bishop.

Aldermen, 1st ward—O. L. Kirk, Orlando Winslow.

Aldermen, 2d ward—Wm Metzger, H. H. Harwood.

Aldermen, 3d ward—Robert H. Phares, S. K. Harrell.

1878.—*Mayor*—A. D. McHenry.

Aldermen, 1st ward—O. L. Kirk, E. Walker.

- Aldermen 2d ward*—Wm. Metzger, George Armstrong.
Aldermen 3d ward—Oscar Woodward, George W. Scott.
1879. *Mayor*—A. D. McHenry.
Aldermen 1st ward—Thos. B. McElhiney, Duncan McArthur.
Aldermen 2d ward—W. E. Kerker, Joseph Frenenstein.
Aldermen 3d ward—Philip Wolf, E. Sylvester.
1880. *Mayor*—William Bishop.
Aldermen 1st ward—O L Kirk, John Killough.
Aldermen 2d ward—John W. Boren, Joseph Frenenstein.
Aldermen 3d ward—S. K. Harrell, Robert Phares.
1881. *Present officers, Mayor*—Geo. B. Graham.
Aldermen 1st ward—O L Kirk, C. T. Conwell.
Aldermen 2d ward—George K. Ingham, George Armstrong.
Aldermen 3d ward—W. H. McFarland, George Scott.
Treasurer—Duncan McArthur.
City Surgeon—David Richardson.
Marshal—James Kirk.
Street Commissioner—Thomas Smith.
City Clerk—V. Warner.

The first ward constitutes all that part of the city lying East of the Illinois Central railroad. The second ward, all lying North of Main street, and West of the Central railroad. The third ward, all that part of the city West of the Central road, and South of Main street. In the second ward, situated in the heart of the city, there are three blocks that have never been made any part of the city, and are assessed as a part of section 27. This anomaly is bounded on the North by Clay street, on the East by the Illinois Central railway, on the South by North street, and West by Madison street. Regular streets of the city pass through it as though it were a part of the city proper, and the lines of survey are co incident. Of course the property can not be taxed for city purposes.

What a contrast in the size, appearance, and improvements of the town as compared with a little more than a quarter of a century ago. The following we find in the *De Witt Courier* (the first paper published in the village) of December 29th, 1854: "We are creditably informed that this town is incorporated, and that all are taxed according to what they have, to improve and keep the streets passable, and to build side-walks. To say that we are suffering for side-walks or pavements would be but telling a blessed truth, and if they are paid for why can't we have them? Who is employed for that purpose, and who has the money?" At this writing the city has many miles of good walks, reaching out in every direction to the extreme limits of the corporation. Street lamps are placed at convenient distances throughout its limits, and fine business houses, churches and residences are among its adornments. With the exception of a few business houses on the North side of the square, all on the square have commodious and conveniently arranged basements.

Clinton Industries, Manufactures, etc.—*Machine Shops and Round House of the Illinois Central Railway.*—These works are situated mainly within the corporate limits of the city in the North-east part of the town on the Springfield division of the Illinois Central. They were first constructed in 1871, by what was then known as the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield railroad. A part of the works was destroyed by a wind storm in 1876. After coming into the hands of the Central they were re-built and re-modeled, and five additional stalls for engines were added. They cover about two acres of ground, and were constructed at an expense of \$80,000. The length of the shops is 200 feet, by 60 in width. The round house is the same in

width, and 70 feet longer. The works are constructed in the form of an L, the latter attachment being semi-circular in shape, and contains fifteen stalls for engines. The store-room and office is detached from the main building. It is also of brick, 30 x 70 feet, with two offices conveniently arranged in the western part of the building. The railroad company own in all twenty acres of land, on which are situated the reservoir, tank-house, coal-sheds, etc. The former covers two acres of ground, and is always competent to supply the works with plenty of water. An ice house is detached capable of holding 450 tons of ice. The coal sheds are 900 feet long, and will hold nearly 1000 tons of coal. Two cranes are conveniently placed for supplying the engines with coal. The capacity of the water tank is 50,000 gallons, and is supplied with water by the shop engine pump through a pipe seven inches in diameter. The works also contain a brick building with tin roof, for the purpose of storing oil and sand, besides a cast-iron turn-table of the latest improved style. In all, 75 men are given employment by these works. W. B. McKeena is the master mechanic; A. Howard, foreman; and H. C. O'Donald, clerk.

Clinton Tile Factory is situated at the junction of the Central and Wabash railways. They were first established in 1877, half a mile south of the present location, and moved to the present place in the spring of 1880. This industry is owned and operated by F. C. Davidson, and cost \$6,000. The factory contains three drying sheds 20 x 120 feet. It has an engine of 18-horse power, and the latest improved tile machine, and three patent down-and-up draft-kilns. The capacity for manufacturing is 100,000 feet of tile per month, and gives employment to 18 men. The estimated value of manufactured product for the same time is \$2,000. The size of the tile made is from 3 to 8 inches in diameter. This firm supplies a large portion of home demand, besides shipping largely to other points. The shed capacity for drying at one time is 80,000 tile. The works occupy four acres of ground, and when in full blast will consume 150 tons of coal per month.

Clinton Agricultural Works were established in the fall of 1874, under the firm name of Walker and Patton, and passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. Walker, in 1875. They are located on East Main Street, in the east part of town. The first casting made, and the first made in the county, was in the fall of 1880. Prior to this the works were merely used for the purpose of repairing machines, etc., and not as a foundry. The main building is a frame structure except a small part off the east end, one story high, and 24x90 on the ground. It has an engine room attached, 12x16 feet, with a ten-horse steam engine to run the works. This industry gives employment to three men, and yields an income of \$5,000.

De Witt Merchant Mills.—This enterprise was commenced in September, 1855, under the firm name of Powell and Haldeman.

In the spring of 1858, it became the property of Bergan & Co., and is now owned and operated by J. B. Haldeman. It is situated just across from the junction of the Illinois Central railroad, and the Springfield Division of the same, and north-east from the passenger house. The mill proper is three stories high, with brick basement, and 35x75 feet on the ground, and cost, including machinery, \$15,000. It contains three run of stone, with a capacity of manufacturing 70 barrels of flour daily, and gives employment to four men. The engine room is 18x35 feet, and the engine is forty-horse power. It is purely a merchant mill, and ships mainly to the East. The estimated value of manufactured products is \$65,000 annually.

George Armstrong's Carriage Factory.—This leading enterprise is located on the south side of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central railway and west of Madison street. The business was commenced about a half mile west of the public square in 1855, and in 1862, was moved to the corner of Monroe and East Main streets. In the spring of 1881, it was established on the present site. The building is a frame, two stories high, and altogether covers 17,424 square feet of ground. Twelve men are employed in the various departments. Both wagons and carriages are manufactured, and the annual value of product sold is estimated at \$15,000.

Steam Elevator, William Bishop proprietor, was established in 1861, and situated on the west side of the switch of the Illinois Central railroad, and north of the depot. It is a two story building with a brick—one story—for a foundation, and the remainder built of frame material, and was constructed at a cost of \$12,000. The main building on the ground is 40x90 feet, with boiler-room attachment 16x35 feet, and one story high. The engine power is twelve-horse, and has the capacity of elevating 5,000 bushels daily. The building has store rooms sufficient to contain 20,000 bushels of grain, besides having cribs detached capable of holding 10,000 bushels of corn. Mr. Bishop also deals in lumber, sash, doors, and mouldings. The building for the latter purpose is detached from his elevator, and is 40x60 feet, and one story in height. He also has an excellent lumber shed 40x60 feet. Three men are given constant employment by this industry.

Floral and Gardener, W. W. McAboy, proprietor. The business was established in the summer of 1881, at a cost of \$8,000, and located in block 21, four blocks south of the public square. It has three green or hot houses, each 50 feet in length, through which extend iron pipes heated with steam. The building also has an excellent brick basement for placing the heating apparatus and keeping bulbs, vegetables, etc. \$5,000 worth of plants can be raised annually, and the business gives employment to three hands. Mr. McAboy is a practical florist and gardener, and the citizens of Clinton may congratulate themselves for having such an establishment in their midst.

Farmers' Mill.—This mill does both custom and merchant work. It was constructed by Clark and McKinney in 1858, and afterwards passed into the hands of Carl & Rosdail. It is now leased to Sylvester & Boyce, who conduct the business. The building is a two-story, with brick basement, and is 30x36 feet. It has two run of stone, one for wheat, the other for corn, and has the capacity of manufacturing 25 barrels of flour daily, besides from 75 to 100 bushels of meal. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at \$30,000. It has an engine of thirty horse-power; the mill gives employment to three men, and is situated four blocks directly south of the court-house square.

Brick Yard.—This industry was established in 1870, by James Bell, present proprietor, and located at the junction of Illinois Central, and Wabash railways. The yard occupies one acre of ground and manufactures from the bottom found at the works: eight men are kept in employment, and they manufacture 500,000 bricks annually. It uses the hand mould only. Mr. Bell supplies the demand for bricks from the various parts of the country.

Planing Mill.—This mill was constructed in 1862, by C. Funk, who is its present owner, and it is situated a little west of the Illinois Central depot. Its original cost was \$3,000. The building is a frame 30x50 feet, and two stories high, besides an engine and boiler room 10x40, one story. The engine is 20

horse-power. Mr. Funk employs in his business five men, and does contracting, building, drafting, etc. There is but one other business of the kind in the county, which is situated in Farmer City.

Carriage Manufactory of Morrison & Rhom, and located on East Main street, east of the public square. This manufactory was established by J. R. McErvin in 1856, and came into the possession of the present firm in the spring of 1879. It is a frame building two stories high, and covers an area of 66x150 feet. It also contains out buildings, drying sheds, yardage, etc. Eight men are employed, and \$9,000 worth of manufactured material turned out annually.

Hay Press, situated on the switch of the Illinois Central, north of Bishop's Elevator. This business was established in the fall of 1877, at a cost of \$1,800. The establishment is 50x80 feet in size, and has the capacity of pressing eight tons per day, giving employment to five men and three teams. Ships mainly to the Southern States. Wesley Leavitt, proprietor.

Broom Factory.—This factory was established in 1880, and located on the corner of East Main and Jefferson Streets. It has the capacity of manufacturing 8,000 brooms annually. It is conducted wholly by the proprietor, G. W. Gash.

Magill House.—This is an establishment of which the people of Clinton may well be proud, being one of the finest, largest, and best arranged hotels in Central Illinois. It was constructed by the Magill Brothers, at a cost of \$35,000, the first work being done in 1871, and completed in 1872. It is a brick structure, three stories high, besides the basement, and covers half a block. The rooms are large and airy, being forty-five in number, besides three store rooms on the first floor. It is situated just north of the square, fronting on Center Street. The building was originally heated by hot air, the furnaces being situated in the basement. This mode of heating was soon abandoned on account of the expense being too great for the income of the house. The dining room, billiard room, and halls, are large and commodious. The basement is now utilized for a laundry. A. W. Razez is the present efficient landlord. There are two other hotels in the city, the Clinton House and the City Hotel. Both are situated on Center Street, a little north of the Magill House.

Jno. Warner & Co., Bankers.—This business was established the 1st of September, 1867, and is the oldest bank in the city. It is situated in the south corner of the public square. It contains a fire proof vault, and McNeal & Irvin's best burglar-proof safe with time lock. The capital stock is \$50,000, with a surplus of \$87,706. The firm transacts all the business of the bank.

De Witt County National Bank is located in one of the best buildings in the city, and situated on the south side of the square facing Center Street. It was chartered in the spring of 1871, with a capital stock of \$50,000. It has a surplus of \$18,000. Hall's burglar-proof safe with time lock is used, and enclosed within an excellent fire-proof vault. J. T. Snell, president; Wm. Metzger, cashier.

Hock Line, owned and run by T. S. Hutchason. The line contains one bus, two hacks, and baggage wagon. Makes all trains both night and day. The barns are situated on the corner of Monroe and Center Streets, near the Magill House.

Clinton Fire Company, No. 1, was organized in 1874, with the total number of members of Engine Company 19, Hose Company 20. They have a fine hand engine and 500 feet of hose and hose-cart. The company are all well uniformed and excellently drilled for duty. The treasury is well supplied with funds sufficient to run the organization for a year or more. The

engine building is situated in the south-west corner of the Magill Block, and is two stories high, 34x66 feet on the ground, and constructed of brick. The first floor is used for engine and hose room, with a portion cut off the north end for the purpose of a calaboose. The upper story is divided into two departments for Firemen's Hall and Council Room. The present officers are as follows: Chief, H. C. Henson; Captain, James Armstrong; Secretary, James M. Kirk; Treasurer, A. W. Razez; Foreman Engine Co., Lafayette Ely; Assistant Foreman Engine Co., David Edwards; Foreman Hose Co., Matt. Clive; Assistant Foreman Hose Co., Jake Bryant; Pipeman, L. S. Harrell; Committee of Inquiry, T. B. Mc Elhiney, A. F. Ely, and Joseph Metzger. Total membership at this writing, 16 in the Engine Company and 14 in the Hose.

People's Library Association was chartered in the fall of 1879, with A. W. Razez secretary, who is the present incumbent. It started with a membership of 50, which at this time has increased to 75. Originally the library contained only 100 volumes, but has now over 300. The variety of reading matter consists of the biographies of eminent men, fiction, and standard literature of the day. M. M. Delevis, librarian.

The School Building is an ornament to the town, and speaks in unmistakable language of the public spirit and enterprise of the people. It was constructed in 1867, and is situated in the north part of the town within an enclosure of five acres. This is really the prettiest part of the city, being high and rolling ground, just suited to the purpose to which it is devoted. The ground formerly belonged to Stephen A. Douglas, and after his death his widow donated her interest in the property to the city for school purposes. The building is constructed of brick, three stories high, besides the basement, and contains twelve rooms graded as follows: four primary, five intermediate, two grammar, and one high school department, and gives employment to twelve teachers besides a principal. Its cost was nearly \$50,000, and originally it was heated by hot-air furnaces, but is now heated with steam apparatus, it being considered more healthy and congenial to the pupils. The basement is used for the generating of steam, and also furnished with rooms convenient for the family use of the janitor. The architecture of the building is pleasing to the eye, containing a cupola and other adornments in keeping with the house and grounds. Good walks lead to it from every direction, and everything about the premises is kept in first-class order.

Wood-Lawn Cemetery.—This cemetery contains sixty-five acres of ground, and was formerly owned by George W. Gideon. In 1861 his son, Edwin W., who had enlisted in the army, came home sick on furlough, and soon afterward died. He was the first buried here, and the lot where the interment was made was donated by Mr. Gideon as a burial-place for the soldiers of the war. The site being high and rolling, and favorably situated for a cemetery, the citizens purchased the ground and fitted it up for a city cemetery. The site was well chosen, for no better place could have been selected for miles around. It is situated about half a mile north-west of the business part of the town. The best of side-walks are kept to the very gates of this silent city; arched gateways of considerable height first catch the eye of the stranger. A sexton is employed, and everything is kept in a manner creditable to the citizens. Many excellent monuments adorn the grounds, the most prominent being situated about central, within the first rise of ground leading from the town. It is a marble shaft, twenty-five feet in altitude, surmounted by a life-sized soldier, standing on guard. The monu-

ment speaks for itself,—it is not necessary to read the scores of names engraved upon it to tell you that this is the spot where many a brave soldier is sleeping his last sleep, and that the granite soldier is standing his watch, for "the army is sleeping." All around the monument small mounds of ground show that many have already been buried here. This is a county enterprise, erected by the citizens of De Witt, and under the auspices of a regularly constituted organization, entitled "The De Witt County Soldiers' Monument Association," having a president, secretary, treasurer, etc. Every soldier's name, whether he dies in the county or out of it, if he were a resident of the county, after his death, is engraved upon this monument. The corner-stone was laid the 4th of July, 1868, and the monument unveiled just one year from the laying of the corner-stone, and cost \$2,500. According to an act of congress, the general government has obligated itself to furnish all head and foot-stones, free, to the graves of the soldiers coming under the regulations of Associations regularly established. The following is a correct copy of a letter sent to Stephen K. Carter, of Clinton, in reply to a communication between him and the quartermaster general of the United States Army, and is dated June 4, 1881:

Sir: Your letter of 31st ult. at hand. Head-stones will be furnished as soon as practicable, but probably not this year. [Signed, etc.]

The city also contains several fine church buildings, and two live printing establishments, the histories of which will be found in the Ecclesiastical chapter, and the History of the Press.

MERCANTILE HOUSES AND TRADE OF 1881-2.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Dealers in Woollens, etc.—Magill Bros.

Wholesale Grocers and Queensware.—H. C. Wilson; Sackett & Hammond; Gallaher Bros.

Hardware, Stores and Agricultural Implements.—Hand & Linsby, John Killough, Woy & Scott.

Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery.—J. B. Hunt.

Groceries, Queensware, Cigars, Tobacco and Wadswaiver.—McKinney & Porter; I. Campbell; Phares & Harwood.

Furniture and Undertaking.—McFarland & Rogers; Sackett & Carroll.

Harness, Saddlery, etc.—I. B. Beatty & Son; William Metzger.

Lumber Merchants.—William Bishop; E. Kent & Co.; Leander McGraw.

Restaurants and Bakeries.—J. S. Wilson; Phares & Davidson; Kelley Bros.; Charles Cawrey.

General Stock.—Drew & Inman.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, etc.—H. Katz & Bro.

Dry Goods and Notions.—J. F. Miller; T. Frisch, Henry Crag.

Boot and Shoe Stores.—O. J. Woodward; Dahl & Gay.

Drugs and Medicines.—J. C. Myers; W. H. Wheeler & Co.; De Levis & Moulx.

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.—H. Toombs.

Books and Stationery.—A. C. Hand & Co.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.—J. R. Jones; N. E. Wheeler.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.—Mrs. M. P. Beatty; Mrs. N. E. Wheeler; Mrs. J. W. Bowen; Mrs. S. F. Conkling.

Sewing Machine Agent.—W. B. Barnett.

Physicians.—C. Goodbrake, John Wright, John Edmiston, G. W. Hyde, J. C. Myers, Dr. Downey, David Edmiston, Dr. Sappington, A. W. Edmiston, G. H. Garwood, D. Wilcox.

Grain Dealers.—E. Kent, William Bishop, Leander McGraw, Abner Phares.

Meat Markets.—W. B. Rundle, Hanger & Deland, Daniel Crag, Jacob Haller.

Blacksmith Shops.—George Aughenbaugh, George Armstrong, William Bosler, Thomas Armstrong, William Catterlin.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—Strain & Nagley, James De Land, Wolf & McHenry, Jacob Zoger, James Wilson, Philip Clark.

Insurance Agents, etc.—S. F. Lewis, D. McArthur, M. Donahue, Conklin Bros., E. S. Van Meter, R. W. Robinson.

Livery Stables.—H. B. Taylor, William Weedman.

Cigars and Tobacco.—B. Burroughs, F. P. Brenner.

Hardware and Stores.—C. O. Jones.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—L. Frenenstein & Co.

Dress Makers.—Phillips Sisters, Miss M. Bell, Mrs. J. Porter, Mrs. Van Lew, Mrs. Messer, Miss Annie Carrol, Mrs. Toombs.

Agricultural Implements.—H. H. Harwood.

Merchant Tailor and Clothier.—N. J. Runbeck.

Photograph Galleries.—F. O. Pease, G. W. Browning.

Dentists.—W. F. Calhoun, J. G. Hyer.

Boot and Shoemaker.—John Bjorkquest.

Barbers and Hair Dressers.—Frank Hull, J. O. Watters, A. Jackson, H. Collins.

Copper.—Geo. W. Moore.

Carpenters and Joiners.—P. H. Atherton, Robert Phares, Henry Bogardus, William Atherton, Thomas Bryant, Davis Eley, Samuel Peticord, J. A. Day, William Hall, A. Goodrich, E. Atherton, S. K. Harrold, Warren Winslow, Mathew Irvin.

Masons and Bricklayers.—O. L. Kirk, A. H. C. Barber, R. H. Ross, James Spradling, James Kirk, Samuel Jackson.

Printers and Glaziers.—J. Robison, William Spradling, C. A. Owens, Geo. Upshaw, G. Gladel, Charles Gideon, James Fackerell.

Junk Store.—H. Taylor & Son.

Tailor.—J. Jepsen.

Postmaster.—Richard Butler.

SOCIETIES *

Plantagenet Lodge, No. 25, K. of P. was organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge, March 6th, 1872, and chartered January 25th, 1873. The following were the charter officers: William Swan, C. C.; Samuel Proud, V. C.; A. J. Lewis, Prelate; A. V. Lisenby, K. of R. and S.; C. C. Stone, M. of F.; Jno. W. Stiles, M. E.; G. H. Gardner, M. A.; Geo. W. Ely, I. G.; John Cawrey, O. G. Total charter membership 13. The present officers are, Richard Butler, P. C.; E. G. Argo, C. C.; Drew Inman, V. C.; F. O. Pease, Prelate; H. L. Hunter, R. R. and S.; N. E. Wheeler, M. of F.; William Metzger, M. of E.; Lyman Henry, M. at A.; A. C. Hosmer, I. G.; M. M. Woy, O. G.; A. W. Razez, Deputy Grand Chancellor for District of De Witt. F. M. Burroughs is Grand Master at Arms in Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. The present membership is 75. The Lodge meets in their Castle Hall, in Warner's Block every Thursday night. The condition of the Lodge financially is excellent, owing nothing, and has \$350 in the exchequer. The past two years have been very important ones to the Lodge, having increased its membership from 34 to 75.

A new and important feature has been recently added to this order, entitled the Endowment Rank of K. of P., and is in a growing and prosperous condition, especially is this true with section No. 205, which is composed of the members of Plantagenet Lodge, No. 25. This feature is mainly for life insuring on a safe plan, and at a nominal cost.

* We are indebted to the Secretaries of the various Lodges for information in reference to the same.

De Witt Lodge, No. 84, A. F. and A. M. was instituted October 8th, 1850. Evan Richards, John Warner, William S. Bates, and several others of the order, residing at or near Clinton, were among the charter members. Evan Richards was appointed by the Grand Lodge the first W. M.; John Warner, S. W.; and William S. Bates, J. W. The original charter and records were destroyed in the great fire of January 1858. A new and special charter was granted June 22, 1859. William W. Hickman was the W. M. The Lodge started out with a membership of 84. The names of the present officers are: A. V. Lisenby, W. M.; T. B. McElhiney, S. W.; A. J. McAboey, J. W.; Samuel Magill, Treasurer; D. McArthur, Secretary; E. Sylvester, S. D.; Philip Wolf, J. D.; A. W. Razez and Geo. W. Scott, Stewards; A. H. C. Barber, Tyler. The present membership is 104. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall on Friday evenings, on or before the full of the moon.

The order has an excellent hall, and all the surroundings to do good square work.

Goodbrake Chapter, No. 59, R. A. M. was instituted under letters of dispensation, in April, 1860, and chartered by the Grand Chapter, September 29, 1860, with the following officers; Oliver Hetzel, H. P.; C. Goodbrake, K.; John Warner, S. The number of charter members was 17. The present officers are, A. D. McHenry, H. P.; E. Sylvester, K.; E. Johnson, S.; L. L. McGraw, C. H.; O. L. Kirk, Treasurer; O. J. Woodward, Secretary; I. Frenenstein, P. S.; P. Wolf, R. A. C.; T. B. McElhiney, M. 3 V.; A. V. Lisenby, M. 2 V. The past High Priests belonging to this chapter are: Dr. C. Goodbrake, O. Hetzel, E. H. Palmer, John Warner, A. H. C. Barber, L. H. Cope, W. H. Taylor, W. C. McMurry, A. D. McHenry, and J. T. Hand.

The present membership is 80. In addition to the chapter degrees, those of Cryptic masonry are also conferred in this chapter. The Chapter meets in their Hall, in Masonic building, in regular convocation on the first Tuesday evening in each month. The finances of the order are in good condition, they owning considerable stock in the Masonic building.

Olive Lodge, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 17th, 1851, by D. Durfee, D. G. M. H., and chartered November 26, of the same year. The charter officers were, Cyrus Funk, N. G.; W. H. Collins, V. G.; Robert Lewis, Sec; James Tidball, Treas.—there were but five charter members. The present officers are, Drew Inman, N. G.; N. E. Wheeler, V. G.; N. F. Hunter, Sec.; F. P. Brewer, P. S.; W. H. Britton, Treasurer. Present membership 35. The order has paid out about \$2,000 for benefits, and has assets of \$500. The Lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, in Warner's Block, every Tuesday evening.

Water Lily Lodge, No. 151, I. O. G. T. This Lodge was organized June 19th, 1862. The following were the charter officers, A. H. C. Barber, L. D. G. W. C. T.; S. L. Swords, P. W. C. T.; James J. Robinson, W. C. T.; Sarah J. Stevens, W. V. T.; Joseph R. Wolf, W. S.; A. M. Warner, W. F. S.; Juliette Wolf, W. T.; A. H. C. Barber, W. M.; Ellen King, W. A. M. Number of charter members 20. The present officers are, Ellen Sweeney, L. D. G. W. C. T.; W. B. Rundle, P. W. C. T.; R. B. Day, W. C. T.; Adelia T. Allyn, W. V. T.; E. Allyn, W. S.; A. H. C. Barber, W. T. S.; Sallie V. Field, W. T.; William Emerick, W. M.; Sophy Hutchinson, W. A. M. Present membership 27.

DE WITT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first steps taken toward establishing this society occurred in the summer of 1855. Notice was given and the meeting con-

vened at the court-house with a goodly number in attendance. In organizing William Cottingham was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Jno. R. Blackford appointed secretary. The meeting then proceeded to elect officers for the prospective association, which were as follows: President, Jno. D. Hutchin; Secretary, Dr. W. W. Adams; Treasurer, William Smith; Trustees, William Cottingham, E. H. Robb, Ambrose Hall, T. F. Cudliff, A. P. Cushman, D. H. Prouty, Barzilla Campbell, and N. C. Cane. A constitution was drafted with the usual preliminaries, with a provision that \$1.00 should be paid into the treasury in order to become a member of the association. The following were appointed committeemen to solicit memberships in each precinct: Creek Nation precinct, T. Lane and Samuel Smallwood; Waynesville, John Lisk and A. P. Cushman; Long Point, H. Lane and Eli Harrell; Mount Pleasant, Asa Weedman and Isaac Monnett; Marion, William Cottingham and William Powers; Clinton, C. P. Ford and James Barnett.

Perhaps no better history of the rise and progress of this society could be given, than that published under the auspices of the association in 1880. We, therefore, take the liberty to glean from the same, as great care and regard for facts were exercised by the writer; in fact, Mr. W. B. Rundle, now secretary of the association, says that it can be relied upon as correct. "The first annual fair of the De Witt County Agricultural Society was held in the fall of 1866. At that time it had no enclosed grounds or buildings, but launched out in the most primitive manner. Where the late Dr. Porter's residence now stands was then an open field, overrun with smart-weed and dog-fennel. Here the society drove stakes and encompassed it with a stout rope. Inside of this ring the first fair was held. The regulations for admission were twenty-five cents for each person, or a season ticket for a family, one dollar. An outsider could see the exhibition as well as those admitted, but to the credit of the people of that day nearly everybody bought a ticket, and did not take advantage of the facilities of crawling under the rope or attempting to view the exhibition at a distance. The exhibition, like the fair grounds, was a slim affair. A few horses and a meagre number of horned cattle, comprised the entire list of stock entered for premiums. A small wagon would have held all the farm products on exhibition. The best display was made by the women, of home-made bread, cakes, butter, domestic cheese, fruits, preserves, flowers and plants. These were arranged on tables situated in the open air. On other tables were specimens of needle-work, knitting, ball-spreads, etc. Everything was of a practical character, and but very little of the fancy arts. The total amount paid out for premiums at this fair did not exceed fifty dollars.

"This primitive beginning encouraged the promoters of the enterprise, and before the time came for holding the second fair, the society bought five acres of ground south-west of Clinton, the place now owned by E. Giddings and occupied by T. N. Byerly. They enclosed the ground and built a few stalls for the accommodation of stock. There was no amphitheater or floral hall, as such luxuries were not then thought of. A small ring was formed, around which the prize stock was marched in solemn procession. This was a great day for the association, as nearly the whole of De Witt county came to the inauguration of the new fair-grounds."

The interest in the fairs so increased, that five acres soon became too small to accommodate the exhibitors and patrons of the society. Consequently, the old grounds were sold, and the association procured the present site from R. S. Smith. These grounds are handsomely located, and situated about a half mile from the business part of the city. They contain twenty acres, and cost the society \$1,200. In one corner is situated a fine grove, convenient for the hitching of teams, and a resting-place for those in attendance. A half mile track is well kept for trotting purposes; substantial sheds and stalls are constructed on the south and west sides of the enclosure. A large amphitheater, capable of accommodating five hundred persons, and a roomy floral hall adorn the grounds.

The association has had some reverses to impede its legitimate progress; yet it has been remarkably fortunate in paying its premiums, as from the first, with the exception of two or three years, it has paid one hundred cents on the dollar. This necessarily gives the society a first-class reputation among its exhibitors. At the lowest cash value, the property of the society is worth \$5,000, on which there is but a small indebtedness. By a liberal support of the people this indebtedness will soon be wiped out, and the Agricultural Society of De Witt county will stand among the foremost in central Illinois.

The following are the officers of the association for 1880:—President, James A. Wilson; First Vice-President, Jacob Swigart; Second Vice-President, H. P. Smith; Treasurer, Edward Weld; Secretary, Lewis Campbell; Superintendent, John A. Phares; Marshal, Arthur Moore; Directors, George Weedman, George S. Newman, John Taylor, John Vanlevort, John McMillan, William G. Shaw, Daniel Fuller, Jacob Parlier, Smith Fuller, Henry Simpson, L. B. Chenoweth, William Haberfield, and J. H. Randolph.

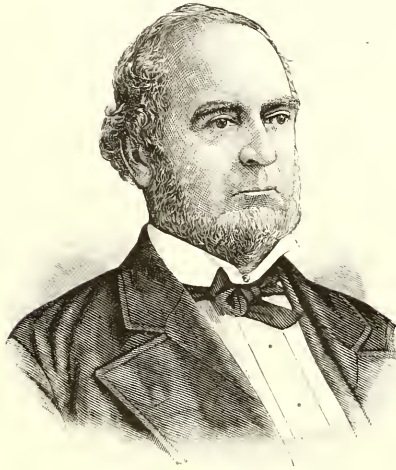
Executive Committee: Henry Zigler, M. R. Colwell, F. M. Borroughs, Peter Sprague, and Arthur Moore.

We have thus summed up the history of Clifton township, from the first blow struck within its territory to the present time. It will not be difficult for the reader, pioneer, or later citizen, to see the progress it has made. It has the soil, the wealth and the people to make greater development within the next half century than it has in the past. It is true that it has a railroad indebtedness, but with its growing population and the natural resources of the township, it will not be a heavy burden when due. This bonded debt is as follows:—\$50,000 was voted to the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield road in 1871, and made payable in twenty years. The same amount was voted for the benefit of what is now the Wabash road, and made payable in two instalments, ten and twenty years. These bonds were issued in July, 1872. \$10,000 of the latter will be paid in 1882, there being a sufficient amount already in the treasury to make it comparatively light on the people.

The following is the census of the township and city within the last three decades—

	1860.	1870.	1880
Township,	- 1,984	2,638	3,308
City,	- 1,362	1,800	2,702
	—	—	—
Total,	- 3,346	4,438	6,010

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



C. H. Moore.

Was the first born of a family of eight brothers and sisters, the children of Isaac and Philena Moore. Isaac Moore was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, January 31, 1794. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving the entire period of its duration; he was a man of remarkable physical powers. At the age of ninety he could mount a horse; at ninety-three he walked a distance of fourteen miles in a half day—was of English ancestry. Isaac Moore enjoyed the slenderest possible opportunities for the acquirement of even a rudimentary education, the entire period of his attendance at school not exceeding four months. Nevertheless, possessing bright mental qualities and a will that brushed aside whatever obstacles confronted him, he obtained, by reading and observation, an education sufficient for the discharge in an efficient manner of the duties of an ordinary life. At the age of eighteen, accompanied by his mother, two married sisters and their husbands, and one unmarried sister, he removed to Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, and now he is spending the evening of a busy life with his sons in this county. His wife, whose maiden name was Philena Blish, died May 14, 1832. Clifton H. Moore obtained a fair education in the country schools, in which he studied geometry, trigonometry and surveying, and which advancement was supplemented by reciting a few months to a Presbyterian clergyman, and attendance at Painesville Academy and Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, which was taught in the old Mormon

Temple at Kirtland. During part of this time he was engaged in the labor of teaching. At the age of twenty-one he came to Illinois, locating in Pekin, with less than five dollars in his pocket, where he read law with Messrs. Bayley and Wilmot; was admitted to the bar at Springfield July, 1841. August of the same year found him the pioneer attorney in De Witt county. At the time he was without means, but possessed of courage, ambition, a mind richly stored with knowledge, an energy restless in its character. To work he went—no idleness for him, and success has crowned his efforts. In 1852 he became associated with the Hon. David Davis in the purchase of lands. They jointly own many farms, which are kept in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Moore was a member of the Constitutional convention in 1870, and contributed much to its deliberations. Politically he has been a Whig, and then Republican. He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Richmond, of Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, August 14, 1845. By this union there have been born four children, two of whom, Arthur Moore and Mrs. Winifred Warner, are now living. His wife died May 30, 1871; she was the daughter of Arouet Richmond, of Rhode Island, and was a most estimable lady. He was married to Rose Onstine July, 1873. Eminently public-spirited, Mr. Moore is foremost in everything tending to the growth and prosperity of his adopted home.



PHOTO BY E. O. PRASS.

John J. McGraw

PERHAPS no name is more familiar among the pioneers of De Witt County, than that of Judge McGraw. A teacher in early times; an officer in some capacity almost constantly; associated with every thing calculated to promote his county's interests, his name figures prominently upon the pages of the county's history. He was born in Fairfield district, South Carolina, January 18th, 1807. His parents were Charles and Jane McGraw. Both parents were of Irish descent; his mother was born in Ireland. When John was about ten years of age his parents moved to Alabama; a few years after he went to Louisiana to take charge of a plantation as superintendent, which he did before attaining his majority. In 1827 he went to Monroe County, Kentucky, where on the 31st day of January, 1830, he was married to Jemima Lane. The same year in company with others they came to De Witt County, reaching here May 4th. Judge McGraw followed the pursuits of farming and teaching for many years. When De Witt County was organized in 1839, he was chosen Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, a position he held for eighteen consecutive years. During the same time he



JEMIMA MCGRAW.

was Master of Chaucery under appointment of Judge Treat; nor was this all, he was also School Commissioner. His fitness to fill these positions received universal recognition. In addition to these offices Mr. McGraw was Police Magistrate of the City of Clinton six years, and Assistant Assessor under the Revenue Laws for four years. Was elected Judge of the County Court in 1877, which position he resigned April 12th, 1881. In all the places of profit or trust the Judge has held, he has exercised commendable judgment and given eminent satisfaction. Politically he is a Republican. His wife died November 25th, 1877. She was a woman of worth, a helpmeet in pioneer times that did honor to the name. By her the Judge had five children, two of whom, Leander S. and Nellie C. are living, and three are dead, as follows: Mary Elmira, who died in childhood; Jane, died May 8th, 1876, and Melvina, his eldest daughter, died September 12th, 1881. Judge McGraw is spoken of so frequently in connection with the county's history and in chapter on Pioneers as to render further account here unnecessary.



John Warner

In every community there are examples of what may be accomplished in life by mapping out a thorough business course and living up to its requirements. Men who reduce every thing to system depending not upon luck, but upon energy and application to business which insure success. To this class belongs the subject of this sketch. John Warner was born in the valley of Virginia Rockingham county on the 24th day of July, 1819. His parents were David and Catharine (*nee* Ketner) Warner. They were of German extraction. His father was a farmer, and here in the beautiful valley were the first sixteen years of John's life spent. In 1835 his father having sold the old homestead started for the West; leaving the place of his birth and boyish fancies, on the 3d day of September, their effects stowed in two wagons, they wended their way across the Alleghenies, and passed through Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th of the month, where they encountered a violent snow storm, and reached Wayne county Indiana late in October, where they wintered. Here they found everything high in price; the poorest kind of wheat was \$2.00 per bushel, and frost-bitten corn 75c. In March following they moved to Henry county where his father had purchased a farm. One year here, satisfied John with log rolling and plowing among the stumps in the beech woods, and as he had acquired a fair education in the common schools of his native state, he left the parental roof to teach, which he did in the rude cabins that at the time abounded in Indiana, receiving for his service \$25 per month. At the same time he commenced the study of medicine under the guidance of Doctors Wyman and Carmine of Anderson, Madison co. with whom he remained until 1840. On the 30th of October, he was married to Miss Cynthia A. Gardner, of Henry county, and on the 2nd of June following started west-

ward with about one hundred dollars in money, two ponies and a very poor carriage, with no particular point in view, simply drifting with the tide—he found himself in the old town of Mt. Pleasant, (now Farmer City), about the 20th of the month. At the time there were five dwelling-houses and one hotel in the place. The hotel kept by John Smith furnished him shelter until he could procure a house, which he soon after did, a cabin 12 x 12, all told. Here he practiced medicine for two years, when he moved to Clinton, where he has since resided. When wars alarms aroused our country to the danger of dismemberment the doctor promptly enlisted, engaged to raise a company and was made major of the 41st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was at the surrender of Fort Henry,—in the battle of Fort Donelson, of Shiloh, of Davis Bridge on the Hatchie river, at the evacuation of Corinth. At Shiloh he contracted that dread scourge of army life, the diarrhoea, by eating part of an old goose captured and cooked by his servant. The goose had by some means escaped being devoured by the Johnnies—a fate the doctor yet wishes, it had met, as from the effects of its eating he was compelled to resign his position, and from which he has scarce recovered. For twelve years the doctor followed his profession in this country,—a profession he disliked and which he exchanged for more congenial pursuits at the earliest opportunity. From 1848 to 1852 he was clerk of the circuit court, and in 1864-66, was a member of the 24th General Assembly, Illinois. His wife died February 15th, 1865. He was married to Isabella Robinson of Huron county, Ohio, May 28th, 1874. In 1867 he commenced banking operations, in which he has since most successfully continued. He is methodical in all things, temperate, industrious, and of that strict integrity which never wrongs a man.



ENGRAVED BY E. O. PLANE

Sam Magill

One of the leading merchants of Clinton, has been a resident of De Witt county since October, 1854. He is a native of Vermont, where he was born July 14th, 1826. His parents were of Irish birth. His father, Hugh Magill, was a manufacturer of cotton goods, which business he prosecuted in Malone, New York, whither he moved when Samuel was a youth. In connection with this business he also opened a stock of general merchandise, where the subject of this sketch acquired his business tastes and habits.

The family consisted of four brothers and two sisters, namely: William, Samuel, Rebecca, Henry, Robert, who died January 15, 1874; and Mary Ann.

Mr. Magill is strictly a man of business. He first came to Illinois, stopping in Bloomington, in 1852; and two years thereafter he located in Clinton. Possessed of keen perception and correct judgment, he has been eminently successful in life. He has established a reputation among his fellows for unquestioned integrity of character and high moral worth. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He is an esteemed member of the Masonic Order. As a merchant, he has been successful. Twenty-eight years in mercantile pursuits in Clinton have resulted in giving him an enviable trade.



Geo. B. Graham

THE subject of this biographical sketch was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 15th, 1841. He came with his parents to De Witt county, Illinois, in 1849. Here he had fair advantages for the acquirement of an education, under the instruction of Professor Turner. In 1867 he commenced the study of law with E. H. Palmer, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar, becoming at once the partner of William Fuller. He was united in marriage to Nancy P. Hutchins, February 15th, 1865. By this union there are four children living and two dead. Mrs. Graham was the daughter of John D. Hutchins, a very popular and

influential citizen, who lived in the western part of the county, and whose energy was rewarded by the acquisition of large wealth. The Hutchins were among the pioneers of the county, and contributed largely to the development of its resources.

Mr. Graham is studious, attentive to business, an excellent judge of law, and cares more for success in its practice than for the honors of office; although, since 1873, he has been Master in Chancery, and in 1880 he was elected Mayor of Clinton, which position he now holds. A man of broad views, generous impulses, social qualities of a high order—success attends him.



Samuel Graham

Was born August 13th, 1806, in Warren county, Ohio. His parents were William and Phebe Graham. His father was a tailor by trade, although he exchanged that occupation for farming. He was born in county Down, Ireland in April, 1757, and died in Warren county, Ohio, in July, 1857—a centenarian, as his mother before him had been, having died at the good old age of one hundred and one years. He was brought by his parents to Lancaster county Pennsylvania, in 1759, thence went to Ohio, becoming one of the early pioneers of that State.

Samuel Graham had but meagre opportunities for acquiring an education in youth, but made the most of his chances. He was married to Hannah Kirby, November 1st, 1829. By this

union there have been born thirteen children, of whom twelve are now living, eight boys and four girls. Two of his sons are attorneys, one a doctor; the others are following various pursuits. Samuel Graham came to De Witt county in 1849, and was elected Associate Justice of the County Court in 1853, in which capacity he served six years, when the adoption of township organization disbanded the court. He next served as Justice of the Peace until 1865, when he was elected County Judge, which office he held acceptably to the people for four years. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He is in the enjoyment of his own home, where he spends the evening of life in ease and comfort.



PHOTOGRAPH BY PLATE

Thomas Snell

SOCIETY has its born leaders as well as its defendants; its bold aggressive spirits as well as its following masses; its men, fitted by nature to take hold of, and push forward public enterprises as well as its muscular working men. To that class, able to plan an enterprise requiring skill, and nerve, and carry it forward to a happy realization, belongs Col. Thomas Snell. His whole life has been filled with surprises to his friends. The story of that life may not be without its good effect. He was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26th, 1818. His parents were Thomas and Eliza Snell. His father was a contractor and commission merchant; he was born in New Jersey and died in Pekin, Illinois. His mother died in Iowa. The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of five brothers. All are dead except himself and Joseph, the youngest of the family, who lives in Iowa. His early advantages for acquiring an education were meagre indeed, being only such as were offered in central Illinois in the days of log school-houses, as his father moved to Pekin, then called Townsite, in the year 1829. Until 1845 he lived in Pekin and Washington, Tazewell county, when he came to Clinton, where he has since resided, and where he has achieved that success in life which has attended his great energy and tireless industry. While in Washington he followed mercantile pursuits, which business he prosecuted in Clinton until 1852, when the Illinois Central Railroad was being built. At once he took an active and leading part in railway construction, and one after the other took contracts for building miles of the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Southwestern, 150 miles; Joliet and Chicago, 40 miles; Racine and Mississippi, 30 miles; Ohio and Dayton, 40 miles; 80 miles of the Bloomington, Lafayette and Mississippi;

Lafayette and Muncie, 80 miles; graded and bridged the road from Champaign to Havana, a distance of 101 miles, of which road he was made President, the first in its history. Apparently he studied less respecting taking a railway construction contract, than many men do in making a horse trade. His quickness of perception, and keen insight into business stood him well in hand in all these contracts. His restless energy was not satisfied even with all this business, so we find him carrying on an extensive wagon factory in Aurora, which he in company with S. L. Keith erected in 1859, and continued until 1865. At one time he had two hundred and fifty hands employed in the works. Politically he was for years a Democrat; and in 1860 ran for Lieutenant Governor on the Breckenridge ticket. At this time so valuable were his services rated politically, that General McClellan, at the time President of the Illinois Central Railway, and Stephen A. Douglas, came to Clinton in a special car and offered him any sum he might name, to give his influence for the Douglas democracy. But no; money offered no temptation where principles were at stake, and the offer which he spurned only caused him to labor the more zealously in the cause he conceived to be right. Notwithstanding his affiliation with the democracy, as soon as the clouds of war appeared in our national skies, his patriotism found vent in expressions that sent a thrill of cheer to every loyal heart in his vicinity, and his voice was loud for the preservation of the Union. In the spring of 1861 the firing on Fort Sumter moved him to words of desperation. "Out upon all rebels, hang them one and all," was his cry. In August, 1862, he raised the 107th regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which command he remained as Colonel six months. Whilst in this posi-

tion he rebelled against what he considered the slow movements of the Union Armies and the spirit of conciliation manifested. "Give the rebels no quarter," said he. During the year 1862 considerable grain was shipped south from Illinois. Col. Snell promptly telegraphed the facts to Governor Yates, and said, "Stop the shipment of grain south, or I will." Watchful, vigilant, ever awake to the comfort of his "boys" he was popular with all. Early in the war he declared his prediction that negroes would be enlisted as soldiers—a prediction at the time sneered at by the masses of Union men. He believed in doing everything calculated to strengthen the Union cause and cripple that of the rebellion. In 1864 he almost decided not to vote for Abraham Lincoln, because he was not radical enough for him. Those who knew Tom during the war and heard his sayings, speak of him as being most radically radical, bold, outspoken and defiant. He refused to guard rebel property—declaring it only deserved destruction, as did its owners. Whilst passing through the city of Louisville his regiment lustily sang, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave," greatly to the edification of the negro population and mortification of *quasi* Union men, whom the Colonel heartily despised. For this, coupled with his orders to his soldiers to burn fences where necessary to their comfort; forage where foraging would add to their happiness, in defiance of general orders he was arrested and put in jail by General Boyle, commander of the Post at Louisville. This conquered not his spirit, but he still declared his soldiers had come to fight rebels, not to guard their property. Through the interposition of Lawrence Weldon and Leonard Switt he was liberated, and in 1863 returned to his active citizen life. In whatever he has engaged he has been successful, whether it be building a railroad, playing the politician, running a manufacturing establishment, engaged in banking or farming, he is the same wide awake business man. He was united in marriage to a most estimable lady Miss Sarah E. Church, of Washington, Illinois, on the ————. By this union there have been born five children, three of whom are living, two are dead. His wife died October 11th, 1875. Of her it can be truly said, she was one of God's noble women. Her philanthropic heart beat in sympathy with distress wherever found. The poor never left her door "empty-handed, heavy-hearted;" a word of cheer she always had, from the depths of her affection, for one and all. In woman's sphere of usefulness she acted well and willingly her part. Of Col. Snell it may be said, he combines more of the elements of success than are allotted the average of mortals. Reverses never daunt, nor do successes unman him.

DR. EDWARD PORTER, (DECEASED.)

Was born in Sinking Springs, Highland county, Ohio, Feb. 6th, 1833, died in Clinton, March 1st, 1879. His early life was spent on a farm. Being a great lover of books, he gave all his spare time to the study of solid literature; and this intellectual training fitted him for the sphere of usefulness he filled in life. At the age of seventeen he taught school, having a number of pupils older than himself. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine. In 1852 came to De Witt county, where he first engaged in farming. For ten years he continued farming operations, all the while devoting much time to the study of medicine and general literature. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Illinois Infantry, and served his country faithfully for two years, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to his home from the war in 1864

he was nominated as the Republican candidate for county treasurer, and elected by a large majority; and again in 1866 he was re-elected. After the expiration of his second term of service he devoted his entire attention to the study of medicine, and in the winter of 1868-9 he attended a course of medical lectures in Philadelphia in the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with honor. On his return to Clinton he bought Dr. Mitchell's practice and almost immediately took first rank among physicians of DeWitt county. He was a careful and conscientious physician, and devoted himself to the study of his profession. Dr. Porter was a man of great force of character and strong prejudices, yet the warm impulses of his nature made him a generous enemy while he was the truest of friends. Whatever he believed was right, he believed with his whole soul and gave his convictions the full strength of his manhood. In politics an uncompromising Republican; in religion an ardent believer in the teachings of Swedenborg; in medicine a most enthusiastic homoeopath, he was a vigorous writer and could ably defend his professional and religious views. His morality was of the highest type, and his voice and influence were always on the side of good government. On June 18th, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucy E. Mills, who survives him. There were born to them nine children. Dr. Porter's memory will be kept green in the hearts of hosts of old patrons and warm friends.

J. H. WAGGONER.

EDITOR and proprietor of the *Clinton Register*, was born in the present Whitley township, Moultrie county, then a part of Shelby county, September 1, 1832. His ancestors were of German origin, and resided in North Carolina. His father, Amos Waggoner, and his mother, Narcissa Jay, were born, raised and married in Rutherford county, North Carolina. They came to Illinois and settled on Whitley creek in 1828. Mr. Waggoner was reared in that part of the county. In 1850, when he was eighteen, his father moved with the family to Sullivan, and died in 1854. Amos Waggoner was a man of good natural ability, though like most of the early pioneers, he was self-educated. He served two or three terms as justice of the peace, and at the time of his death was associate judge. When about twenty-two, Mr. Waggoner took charge of a school and taught three terms. In the spring of 1858, in partnership with his brothers, he purchased the *Sullivan Express*, which had been established the preceding fall, and was the first newspaper published in Moultrie county; he was connected with this paper till 1860. In 1861 he was elected assessor and treasurer of the county, and served two years. In 1864 he was elected circuit clerk, and was re-elected for three terms, thus filling the office for sixteen years in succession—a longer period than any other county officer has held position in Moultrie county. After the expiration of his term of service, he gave his attention to the abstract business, which he prosecuted until last October, when he moved to Clinton, and bought the office of the *Clinton Register*. He has inaugurated many improvements in the office, and is giving his patrons an excellent county paper. He was married on the 12th of February, 1858, to Miss Laura E. Henry, daughter of Elder B. W. Henry, one of the early ministers of the Christian church. Mrs. Waggoner was born in Shelby county. There are seven children by this marriage. Mr. Waggoner has always been a Democrat. For more than twenty years he has been an active and consistent member of the Christian church.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

Richard Butler

EDITOR and proprietor of the *Clinton Public*, is a native of Canada, was born in Coteau du Lac on the 11th of November, 1834. His father and mother were born in Ireland, and came to Canada but a few months before the birth of their son. His father, Michael Butler, was a soldier in the British army, and died at the age of thirty-four. His mother died in March, 1874, leaving Richard the only surviving member of a family of thirteen children. During the early years of the life of the subject of this sketch he fully experienced the keen pangs of poverty. His mother being left a widow with four young children, and without means, had to fight the battle of life with the odds against her. Richard's education was limited, having when he was but ten years old to begin work to help support the family. For two years he worked with a confectioner and baker in Montreal, but his health failing he had to try a change of occupation. He drifted from one class of work to another till finally he became an apprentice in the office of the *London Free Press* in 1849. From there he went to Hamilton and worked in the *Canada Christian Advocate* and other printing offices. In 1852 he went to Rochester, New York, and from that time to the present has been a resident of the United States, excepting a short time he spent in Hamilton, Canada, before and after his marriage. On the 19th of October, 1857, he was married to Miss Kate Scoll, of Niagara, Canada, the services being performed by W. G. Wright, pastor of the M. E. Church. In 1859 he left Canada, and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked as a compositor in the book room of the Methodist Book Concern, and on the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer. On the 1st of March, 1862, he bought the office of the Oxford (Ohio) Citizen, which paper he published, excepting a few months he was in the army during the war, till 1869, when he

sold the *Citizen* and bought the *Oberlin News*. Butler's idea of a newspaper did not suit the faculty of Oberlin College. They wanted a religious paper; he published a *newspaper* in which the local events of Oberlin had due prominence. In disgust he sold his paper after two years' hard work, to a theological student who had graduated from Oberlin College, and years afterward lost \$1,000, through this same religious youth. His recollections of Oberlin are not pleasing in view of that \$1,000 he lost by one of its shining lights. He then determined to follow Horace Greeley's advice and come west. His first point was Burlington, Iowa, where for a time he held the position of city editor on the celebrated Burlington *Hawkeye*. Not feeling at home while working for other masters than himself he came to Clinton, and on the 1st of March, 1872, bought the *Clinton Public*. During his ten years in Clinton he has met with fair success in business, and is now filling the office of postmaster. Butler is an ardent Republican in politics and a strong believer in the temperance cause. Both of these issues find in him a vigorous champion. He is not a believer in a third party movement to advance the cause of temperance, but insists that the Republicans are the true friends of all reforms, and that the only hope for success in temperance legislation lies through the Republican party. In the local city elections he advocates the anti-license principle, and with some measure of success, for during the past ten years the city has been under an anti-license administration for more than one-third of the time.

As an Editor and manager of a newspaper, Mr. Butler has demonstrated his ability to give the people of De Witt county an excellent journal to whose support they can graciously contribute.



PHOTO. BY J. O. PLANT

A. L. Barnett

This country, the asylum for the oppressed of all lands, has been greatly enriched by virtue of religious persecutions throughout different parts of Europe. Perhaps none of these persecutions has contributed more of patriotic zeal in proportion to the number who sought homes here, than that of the old Scotch Presbyterians. Driven from their mountain-fastnesses, they first sought protection in Northern Ireland, and from thence came thitherward. To this class belong the ancestors of A. L. Barnett. When William Penn was directing the tide of emmigration to his colony near Philadelphia they joined the movement; thence went to Virginia. So that John Barnett, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 28th, 1781. His wife, Sallie Kenney, was of the same stock with himself. About 1789 the Barnetts threaded their tedious way over the mountains to Kentucky, the "land of promise" in the eyes of pioneers, John riding behind his father on a pack-horse. They located in Bourbon county, where Alexander was born October 15, 1810, being the third of the family in order of birth. At present there are but three living: Alexander, James, and Sarah; whilst Robert Franklin, Mary (who was killed by lightning), Juliet, Elizabeth, and William have pass-

ed away. Mr. Barnett acquired a fair education when young, which has become rich in experience during his active life. He came to De Witt county in the year 1832. Was elected surveyor (the first in the county.) May 6, 1839, an office he held continuously for twenty years and six months. Then after a respite of almost equal time he was again elected in 1879, and now holds the position. Politically he has been during most of his life a Democrat, having cast his first ballot for Martin Van Buren. In 1832 he lost his vote (a fact always regretted, as he was an admirer of Andrew Jackson), because being on his way from Kentucky to Illinois; but he had the honor of seeing a number of enthusiastic hoosiers drinking to "Old Hickory's health. Of late years, he has identified himself with the Greenback party. He was married to Elizabeth H. Hall, November 20, 1834, by whom he has had twelve children, five of whom died in infancy—three of them being triplets, and died when quite young,—and there are now living six. His wife is a most estimable woman, a member of the Christian church, and quite an active laborer in the Master's cause. Mr. Barnett is possessed of a strong, vigorous mind, excellent constitution and great determination of character. He is a man whom his neighbors love to honor.



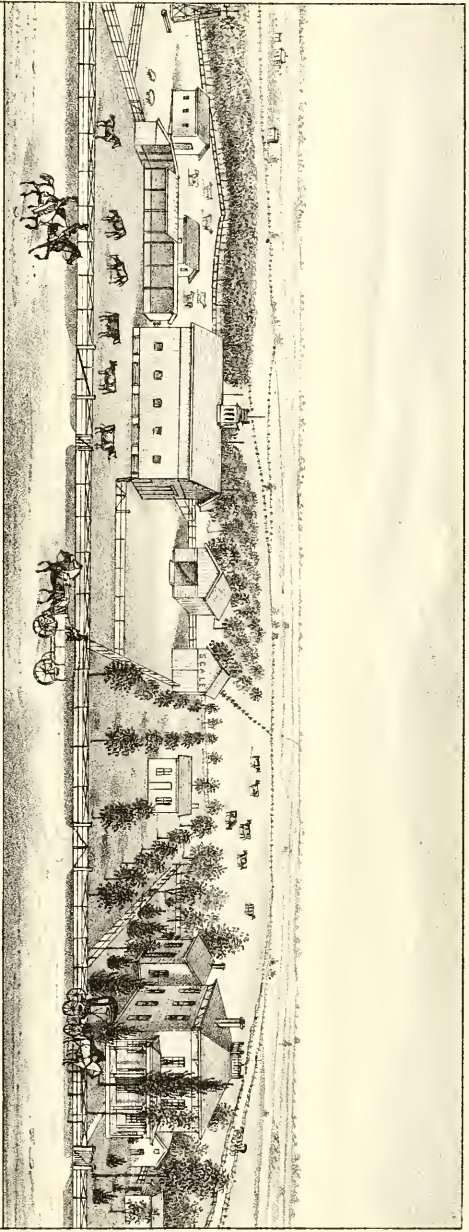
PHOTO BY I. O. PRASE.

Mary S. Welch.

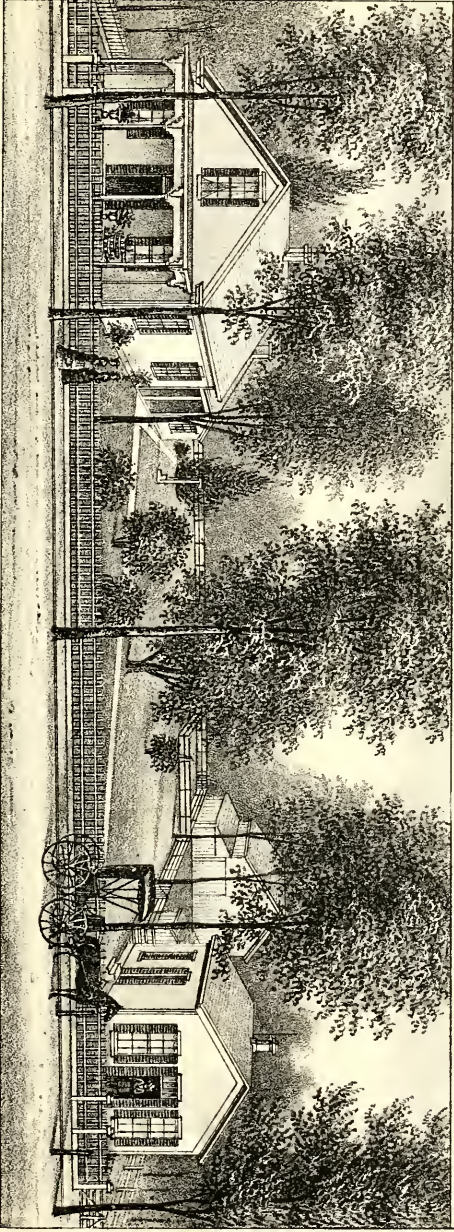
Was born in Delaware county, Ohio, December 30th, 1840. Her father was a farmer by occupation. He was a true, good man, gentle and kind in disposition, and possessed of a high sense of honor which was a controlling principle through life. His education was such as could be obtained in the early schools of Delaware. Her mother was a high-spirited lady, ambitious to succeed in life, and measurably well was she rewarded for her efforts. In her youth she had the advantages of the schools of the older States and acquired a very good education; was quite proficient in drawing and painting. For several years she engaged in teaching in Pennsylvania and Ohio. In the early settlement of Illinois they moved to Ogle county, where her mother died. The family soon after returned to Ohio, where they resided until Mary was thirteen years of age, when they returned to Illinois, soon after which the father died, leaving four orphan children. This father so thoroughly impressed his own life and character upon his children by precept and example, bringing to his aid the memory of a mother's great worth, as to fit them for life's responsibilities, and enable them to resist when tempted to go astray.

Very early in life Mary conceived the idea of becoming a teacher but her opportunities were so poor that she hardly hoped to succeed. An uncle with whom she lived encouraged her, and in the schools of Clinton, to which place they had come in 1854, she continued her studies. In 1857 she commenced her career as a teacher, in Texas township. Here she taught two

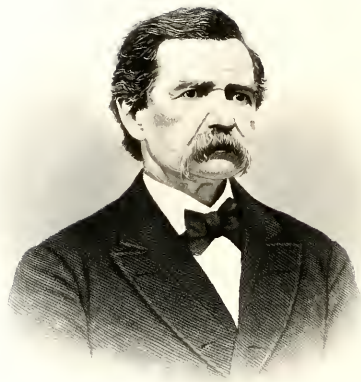
terms, alternating her teaching with attendance at school. Whilst attending school her uncle and his wife procured for her board and clothes. They were faithful friends and counsellors, ever encouraging, ever helping her. Soon after she attended a term of six months at Conover's Female Seminary at Bloomington, borrowing the money with which to defray expenses, and afterwards teaching to replace it. In 1867 she again became a pupil, this time in the Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, but owing to failing health had to abandon her studies before completing the course. Ill health prevented regular teaching. In 1873, through the influence of Judge J. R. Hall and others, her name was placed before the democratic and granger conventions as a candidate for the county Superintendency of Public Schools. In that convention she was defeated, but a week later when the Republican convention assembled she was nominated, and in the succeeding November was elected. In 1877 she was re-elected, and in November 1880 she was appointed to the position for another year by the board of supervisors. That she has made a most faithful and efficient Superintendent is attested by all familiar with her work. In 1864, after carefully and thoughtfully studying the creed of the Christian church, *i. e.* the Bible, she accepted it, as an all-sufficient rule of faith and practice and was baptized December 30, of that year. Since then her profession of the faith has been a constant inspiration in the labor of her life. In church and Sunday-school she takes a great deal of interest, working earnestly and faithfully for the promotion of her Master's cause.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF M. S. HENDRICK SEC. 21, CLINTONIA Twp. DE WITT Co. ILL.



RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF DR. C. GOODBRAKE, CLINTON. ILL.



Queller, M.D.

DR. CHRISTOPHER GOODBRAKE.

Few physicians in Central Illinois enjoy a wider or more honorable reputation in their profession than Dr. C. Goodbrake, or as his army comrades prefer to call him, Major Goodbrake, he having attained this rank as Surgeon in the army.

As his name would indicate, he is a native of Germany. His father, John Goodbrake, a citizen of Hemengen, near Stuttgard, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, was of the number of those who learned to love the spirit of freedom prevailing throughout the United States, and eager to share in its blessings, determined to leave the "faderland" for a residence beyond the blue waters of the Atlantic. His home in Wurtemberg had lost its charms for him in the light of wondrous stories of America's undeveloped resources; so in 1821 he obtained at Leonberg passports for self and family, in readiness to make the voyage thither. So patriotic was he, that upon reaching Amsterdam he refused to take passage in any vessel above which the stars and stripes did not float, hence sojourned there for ten or twelve days, when the Northumberland set sail. The trip at that time, required from sixty to as many as one hundred and twenty days, but under the skillful guidance of Captain Otto, the vessel reached the port of Norfolk in the unparalleled time of forty-four days—the quickest time ever made up to that date across the Atlantic, between Amsterdam, Holland, and Norfolk, Virginia. From Norfolk he went to Baltimore, and from that city he made his way by wagon to Columbiana county, Ohio, where he settled. His family consisted of wife and seven children; three of whom were boys and four were girls. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the sixth in order of birth. He was born in Wurtemberg, June 14th, 1816, so that he was but five years of age when brought to this country. His earliest schooling was under the training of George Ritchey, his next under one of the most skillful teachers of eastern Ohio, Samuel McGrew. To him the doctor is largely indebted for the formation of studious habits and close application to whatever he assumes to do. His father, too, grand old patriot that he was, instilled into his mind a love for his country that has never forsaken him. A fine scholar himself, he greatly aided his son in the pursuit of his studies, so that by the time the subject of our sketch had attained his majority, he was in possession of a good English education, with a fair knowledge of Latin grammar.

Early in life Christopher determined on becoming a practitioner of medicine, and in 1837 he left his home to enter the office of Dr. J. W. Whitaker, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained as a student three years. Having acquired a fair knowledge of medicine, he commenced his practice in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained for three years; thence he went to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Clinton, where he has since resided. Ambitious to excel in his profession, and determined on greater proficiency in its knowledge, he attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, during the session of 1854-5, when he graduated. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he was among the first to offer his services to the government; in fact to him must be accredited the honor of being the first in this county so to do. In response to Gov. Yates' call for volunteers, a number enlisted in Clinton on the 19th of April, 1861, who were organized as company E, 20th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. The doctor's recognized skill secured for him the appointment of Surgeon. In the first engagement participated in by this regiment at Fredericktown, Missouri, October 21st, 1861, the doctor was the only Surgeon on the field till after the enemy

retreated. After receiving its "baptism of fire" at Fredericktown, this regiment was in the skirmish at Charlestown, the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Britton's Lane, Jackson, Champion's Hill, siege of Vicksburg, and Atlanta, in each of which the doctor bore his part.

At La Grange, in the fall of 1862, the Seventeenth Army Corps was organized, with General McPherson as commander, and General John A. Logan as commander of the Third Division; the doctor being the ranking Surgeon, was appointed to the position of Surgeon-in-chief of this Division. This honorable distinction he most worthily held until his resignation was accepted. At the expiration of the term of service for which he had enlisted, June 13th, 1864, upon the earnest solicitation of General McPherson, and his Medical Director, coupled with a promise that his resignation would be accepted at the expiration of the Atlanta campaign, he re-enlisted, retaining his position. He remained until September 19th, 1864, when he tendered his resignation. The doctor's horse, "Old Roan," was a great favorite with him, having been taken from home, and having carried him through more than three years' service. He was anxious to take him home. Transportation had to be secured, which at the time was a difficult thing to accomplish. General Sherman suggested that another horse would soon fill his place in the doctor's affections; but no, take him home he would, he declared, even though to do so he would have to put on a rebel uniform, and thus make his way through the country. After much effort he succeeded in obtaining the necessary papers, and brought his horse home with him. Since the war the doctor has given his attention to his profession, in which he takes high rank. His contributions to medical science have been well received and favorably commented upon by medical journals. Some of his surgical operations have awakened general interest, and elicited the highest encomiums of fellow-surgeons. The doctor is quite active in medical societies, anxious as he is to promote the interests of the profession. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1857; of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College, of which he was chosen President in 1879; and of the De Witt county Medical Society. To him, in fact, physicians of his county are indebted for the organization of a local society, which was organized May 6th, 1856. In honor of his being the founder of the society, he was chosen its first presiding officer; at present he is Secretary of the society.

He takes great interest in the cause of Education, and in everything calculated to advance the substantial interests of his adopted home. He held the office of Mayor of Clinton for a year, the duties of which he discharged with credit alike to himself and constituents. He served five years on the Board of Education of the Clinton schools.

One of his especial delights is in the progress of Masonry. He was made a Mason in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1842, in Aurora Lodge, No. 43. After coming to Clinton he took his membership, first to Bloomington, then in connection with others, he instituted the Lodge in Clinton. He took the chapter degree in Springfield, Illinois, and was made a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery No. 1, at Chicago in 1857.

He was united in marriage with Charlotte Gleason, of Massachusetts, April, 1847, who died in March, 1872.

A skillful surgeon; a physician who keeps abreast of the times; the doctor lives in the enjoyment of a large practice. A true friend himself, of generous impulses, and cheerful disposition, he has hosts of well-wishers. Many good and true friends.



PHOTO BY F. O. PENN.

W. F. Calhoun

Was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1844. His parents were John and Catharine Calhoun, *nee* Kiner. W. F. Calhoun enlisted as a private in Co. H, 133d Penna. Vols. Infy. July, 1862, was in the second Bull Run fight, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, after which he was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. Soon after he enlisted as a private in Co. K, 20th Penna. Vol. Cavalry, which regiment was sent to the Shenandoah valley in the winter of 1864, and participated in the battles fought by Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan. At the battle of Piedmont, near Harrisburg, Virginia, on the 6th day of June, 1864, the company to which he belonged and Co. E of the same regiment, in a charge on the enemy's rifle pits, captured five hundred men, and in an effort to recapture them, General Jones, commanding the rebel forces, was killed. In this charge Calhoun's horse was killed under him. After this battle the colonel appointed him orderly sergeant of his company. During the campaigns of Sheridan he was frequently detailed to carry orders across territory in possession of the enemy, and at other times to do scouting service with small details of men. He accompanied his regiment in Sheridan's last raid from Winchester to Petersburg, and from thence to Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks, where the 5th U. S. Cavalry and the 20th Penna. Vols. opened the series of engagements that ended in the surrender of General Lee's army. An incident of the Doctor's army life is worthy of record. At the

battle of Fredericksburg, where his regiment before charging on the enemy at Mayre's Hill was ordered to unslung their knapsacks, his contained a Testament, the gift of his mother, whose name and place of residence was inscribed on the fly-leaf. Another regiment opened the knapsacks; one of the men carried the Testament with him, and during the battle was killed. The party burying the dead, thinking the Testament bore the name of the person killed, inscribed that name on the grave-mark, and is so recorded in the national cemetery at Fredericksburg. The Testament was returned to his mother after the war, and by this means the facts were made known. The Doctor came to Illinois in October, 1865, locating in Ottawa, La Salle county, where he began the practice of dentistry in 1867. There he was married to Miss Blanche Derthick, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, February, 1852. In 1870 the Doctor moved to De Witt county, where he has since resided. For two years he was Mayor of Farmer City. In 1877 he was the Republican candidate for county clerk—made a gallant fight, but democrats and greenbackers having combined against him, he and the entire ticket were defeated. In 1880 he was chosen chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and at the State Convention of that year was chosen a member of the State Central Committee. During the campaign he made a number of speeches.



E. H. Palmer

A prominent Attorney of Clinton, who died March 20, 1879, was the son of John and Arabella C. Palmer, of Madison county, Ohio, where he was born August 25th, 1825. His grandfather Palmer was a Kentuckian, who located in the Mad River valley country in Ohio in an early day, and preached as a "Christian" minister until his death. His grandfather was possessed of a most remarkable memory: that of historical dates and facts, also of Scriptural passages being wonderful. The children and grand-children of this couple now constitute some of the most wealthy and substantial citizens of Madison county. E. H. Palmer started in life in comparative poverty. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, whereupon he lived with an uncle and learned the carriage and wagon making trade. In his boyhood days he was very fond of books, and the great ambition of his young life was to secure an education. While working at his trade he spent his evenings in study, and without the aid of a teacher acquired a good English education. He then engaged in teaching, and by carefully boarding every dollar he earned above bare living expenses, saved enough to begin a college life. He entered as a student in Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, and continued until the middle of the junior year, when he entered Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. During his vacations he worked faithfully in order to secure the means required for board and tuition during the succeeding term. At Granville he found a friend in the president, who loaned him money sufficient to pay expenses and to enable him to graduate, which he did in 1851. Mr. Palmer never forgot his friend, and

the very first money he earned, after going out to fight the battles of life, was devoted to the payment of this debt. After graduating he was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Languages in an Academy at Raymond, Mississippi, a position he filled acceptably. While at Raymond he became converted to the Methodist faith. In his religious professions he was ever most active. Here, too, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the bar. In 1855 he returned to the North, soon after to Clinton, to visit an old friend, Lawrence Weldon, who introduced him to Abraham Lincoln. The welcome extended him by the large hearted Lincoln encouraged him to cast his lot in Illinois, which he did in 1857 by locating in Clinton. In the meantime he was married to Sarah M. Mitchell, of Springfield, Ohio, on the 19th of June, 1855. He was ambitious in his profession, and took a leading position at the bar in De Witt county. Politically he was an ardent active Democrat, an especial friend of Stephen A. Douglas; he made some stirring speeches in his behalf when a candidate for office. His great delight was in his children, in whose interest no pains or means were spared. Two of his sons, Frank M. and Everett B. Palmer, graduated from the State Industrial University, and Illinois College, respectively; the first, in 1876; the second, in 1878; Frank was Valedictorian, and Everett B. enjoyed the distinction of being Salutatorian of his class. Frank M. studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1880. Mr. E. H. Palmer was active, restless, ambitious and genial. A kind friend, a devoted father, a conscientious Christian gentleman.



PHOTO. BY F. C. PEASE.

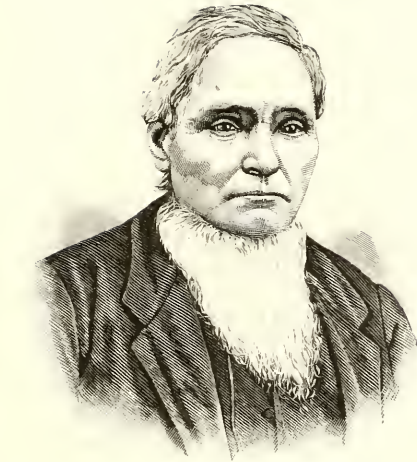
Chas. V. Lisenby

THE Lisenby family may be regarded as among the pioneer families of De Witt county. A. V. Lisenby was born here Sept. 11, 1850. His parents were James and Martha Lisenby, whose maiden name was McKinley.

James Lisenby, the father of the subject of this sketch, came from Kentucky, where he was born, to Sangamon county, Ills., in 1828; thence to De Witt in 1830; in 1833 returned to Sangamon to live with a brother; thence to the lead mines in southwestern Wisconsin; and in 1846 to De Witt county, where he has since resided, and where he has held various positions of honor and trust. (Which see in Civil Chapter). The last year of his service as county clerk, he was stricken down with rheumatism, from which he has suffered continuously, and which has necessitated, at times, change of climate.

A. V. Lisenby received a fair common-school education, chiefly

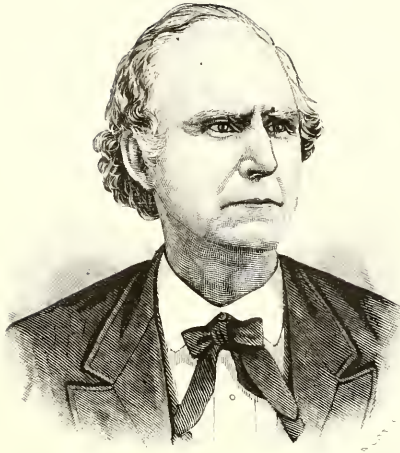
in the public schools of Clinton. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McFarland, Sept. 17th, 1871, by the Rev. R. M. Barnes. His wife, an accomplished lady, is the musical life of the circle of friends with whom she associates. Politically, Mr. Lisenby is a democrat, and on the democratic ticket he was elected county clerk Nov. 1, 1877, an office he fills with general acceptance, and for discharging the duties of which his early training has well fitted him. Prior to his election to this office, he had been for three years treasurer of the city of Clinton, and also had been engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Lisenby is a member of the Masonic Order, in the work of which he takes great interest; also, of the Knights of Pythias. The principles underlying these societies are his guiding stars, and by acting them out in life he is laying the foundation for that success always attendant upon integrity of character and energy.



Geo D Smallwood

HONORED, as among the pioneer settlers of De Witt county, is he whose portrait graces this page. George D. Smallwood was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 31st, 1810. His parents were Parmenious and Deborah Smallwood, natives of Jefferson county, Virginia. Their ancestors were among the early settlers of Virginia, and were of Irish extraction. They came to Illinois in the fall of 1825, and located in what is now Macon county. In all, there were fifteen children in the family. Of these, George D was the second in order of birth. Parmenious built a mill on Salt Creek, in what is now Creek township, De Witt county, in 1834, of which George took charge. George had built a cabin in the fall of 1830, near the site of the mill. He acquired a fair common-school education, first in Ohio, then in Sangamon county, this State; learned surveying, and did much in this line in early times, dividing with Alexander Barnett the laurels of

all the early work of this character in De Witt county. He was married to Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Henry and Jane Brown, who were early settlers of what is now Texas township, March 24th, 1839, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. His wife died Feb. 21st, 1867, aged 43 years one month and twelve days. Mr. Smallwood has followed the vocations of milling, in which he was engaged for about fifteen years, farming and surveying. In politics he is a prominent Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson; but, since the organization of the Republican party in 1856, he has stood by that party. He participated in the Black Hawk War, and when the militia was organized he was appointed Colonel, which position he held several years previous to 1840, when he resigned. Honored and respected of all, Mr. Smallwood is passing the evening of life on a farm about a half mile south of Clinton.



REV. JAMES C RUCKER.

THIS much-respected and talented Methodist divine was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, January 6, 1817. His parents were Rev. Ahmed and Nellie Rucker. His father, likewise a Methodist Episcopal minister, was a Virginian by birth. Tradition says that a person named Rucker came from Alsace, France, to America, contemporaneous with John Smith, was shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras, and swam ashore, a distance of seven miles, carrying with him a bottle of French brandy; that he settled in Amherst county, Virginia, and from him sprang the honored family of Rucker, now scattered throughout much of the Union. In the Revolutionary war one Amherst Rucker, a brother of the grandfather of our subject, was a colonel. Just before the close of that seven years' struggle, he visited his home, where he was gladly received by many friends, who with him witnessed a wonderful vision from his house of the surrender of the red-coats to the patriots in mid-air. The sign was to them full of meaning and hope, and served to renew their courage upon return to the field of battle.

Ahmed Rucker was born during the first year of the Revolution. He had nine brothers, all remarkable for their size and strength.

James Rucker received a fair education in select schools at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. An incident in his school life shows the character of the boy. He was struck by one McConnell, a son of Gen. McConnell. He informed his teacher, who, because of the position and wealth of the offender's father, failed to mete out merited punishment. This made a lasting impression on young Rucker, who from that time forth has hated anything that

smacked of the domineering trait of slave-holding. At the age of seventeen, James came to Illinois with his parents, who located in Sangamon county. In 1837 he went to Winchester, where he taught school. Soon after we find him in the law office of Stephen A. Douglas as a student. He remained here two years, when he was admitted to the bar and practiced the profession of law for four years. About a year before he quit the practice, he was converted under the preaching of Rev. Peter Akers, and had no peace of mind until he dropped everything else for the advocacy of the Master's cause. His preaching career commenced in Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, and has continued in various places for a period of thirty-three years. He was married to Miss Rachel Howard, Aug. 29, 1849, by the Rev. John S. Barker. In politics Mr. Rucker is an uncompromising Republican. During the progress of the war he boldly advocated the abolition of slavery, and in a speech made upon the occasion of the ratification of the victory at Vicksburg, said:—"God Almighty has written on the broad face of the sky, in letters of burning light, 'that all men are created free, and that slavery shall be destroyed,'"—at the time a bold utterance, and most effectively said. At present Rev. James Rucker is leading a quiet life, which he has richly earned by virtue of faithful, earnest work in the past, in Clinton. His wife, a lady of sweet disposition, though of late years a great sufferer, physically, is loved by all who have come to know her; and, together, they enjoy the society of friends who gather about them, and enter the evening of well-spent lives.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

Wm Fuller

SOME men pass half their lives in determining for what nature fitted them. In the light of William Fuller's success as an attorney coupled with the fact that his admission to the bar was after he had attained his forty-fourth year we opine that he belongs to this class. William Fuller was born February 19th, 1823, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His parents, Daniel and Nancy Fuller, were of the good old Pennsylvania stock of farmers from whom have sprung so many of the energetic men of to-day. His father coupled with his farming operations the vocation of blacksmith, in which he excelled. It devolved upon him to manufacture sickles, scythes and fine work generally. His parents were of Irish birth. His father a native of the city of Dublin. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, from whence he was taken at the age of three years to Fayette county. William Fuller was the oldest of a family of eight boys, of whom all but one are now living. He received a fair common-school education. His aptness to learn secured for him the position of teacher in his native county when still a youth. He had the honor of teaching the first free school ever opened in his own district. In November 1848 he came to De Witt county where he taught for four winters, varying these duties by farming during the summer. He had in his possession a few law books which he most industriously studied, and which laid broad and deep his knowledge of the

general law and determined him largely in his choice of a profession. These were yet primitive times in De Witt, and so he found himself chosen as the advocate of many clients in the lower courts, where he gained a fine local reputation as a pettifogger. Pedagogics was his business, but old farmers as they witnessed his pleadings declared pettifogging his real forte. At one time he enjoyed the largest practice of this character, vested in any one individual in the county. In 1854 he was elected sheriff of the county, an office he filled to entire satisfaction. Had been elected prior to this time as a Justice of the Peace, which he only held for the brief term of three months, preferring to appear as an advocate to sitting in judgment on cases brought before such a court. In 1867 he was, after an examination, admitted to the bar as an Attorney, since which time he has continually and successfully practiced. In politics he is a Democrat of the strictest order, outspoken, bold and defiant. Has taken a hand in every campaign since he was a boy. His first vote was cast for James K. Polk. He is a member of the Masonic Order. He was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Parker, in Madison county, Ohio, February 23d, 1846. By this union there are six children living four boys and two girls. Mr. Fuller is a man of courage, enterprise and strict integrity of character.



PHOTO BY L. S. PRANSI

Amos Weedman

PROMINENT among the early settlers of De Witt county have already in this work been noticed the Weedmans. Their contributions to the development of the county's latent forces have been a positive factor in the story of her progress. Amos Weedman, the present efficient sheriff of the county, was born in Perry county, Ohio, May 12th, 1826. His parents were John and Rachel Weedman. In 1830 the family all came to McLean county, where some of them have continually resided since; Amos obtained a fair common-school education amid the disadvantages attending early schools in this part of the country. His first teacher was Lieutenant Governor Moore. He was married to Mary J. McCord, December 16th, 1847. His wife, a most excellent lady, is of the pioneer family McCord. They have two chil-

dren, Rucker and Smith Y. both farmers. Amos Weedman by vocation is a farmer, but his talents have brought him to the front as an office-holder. In 1876 he was elected sheriff of the county, and so ably did he discharge the duties of the office that he has been twice re-elected since, and that too with increased majorities. He is a pronounced Republican in politics, and takes great interest in promoting the success of his party. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders. Of a popular family whose reputation he well sustains; of fine social qualities; and ever prompted in his actions by pure motives he is held in high esteem. His personal traits of character and long residence in the county have made him many warm personal and devoted friends.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PRANS

G. W. Hyde, M. D.

WILLIAM HYDE, the father of G. W. Hyde, was born in Derbyshire, England, November 26th, 1807. He early began his seven years' apprenticeship at the joiners' and cabinet trade, which has always been his source of livelihood. In his early manhood he was a local preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and has since been an active member. He now lives (1882) at an advanced age in Birmingham, England. His uncle, Joseph Hyde, was a Wesleyan Methodist Minister, who was arrested and imprisoned in Whitefield's time for proclaiming the doctrine. He was imprisoned in the Derbyshire prison, and made his escape by scaling the walls surrounding the prison. So wonderful was the feat that the wall was ever after known as "Hyde's Leap."

About 1828 occurred the marriage of William Hyde and Susannah Walker. Five children were born to them: George Walker, Sarah Ann, married to Richard Woodfull, William and Alfred, all now of Birmingham except the first; and Ellen, deceased, who at her death was Mrs. Swain. Mrs. Susannah Hyde died during the last week of 1860; she lies in St George's churchyard, Birmingham. The writer directs the following lines to the principal subject of these notes, viz. Dr. Geo. W. Hyde: He was born in Packington, in the same house in which his mother had been born. When he was one year old his parents settled in Birmingham. The boyhood of George was spent in the private and national schools of his day till he became 14 years of age. Labor at that time being scarce he sought to aid his parents somewhat financially. He became a billing clerk in

a large brass foundry, where he remained some three years. During part of this time he attended the Polytechnic Institute, a night institution of learning. Between the ages of 14 and 15 years he became connected with the Juvenile Temperance Society and Rechabites. He continued in this cause, and when 16 years old was admitted to the adult society of the same name. Being somewhat efficient as a speaker, it was proposed to enter him in the list of regular speakers for the Birmingham General Temperance Society. In order to carry this out, it was necessary he should make a trial speech. At a meeting held at the Temperance Hall on Union Street, Lecturer Murphy presided, and the trial speech was made, which brought out warm encomiums from the chairman, and resulted in his election as a speaker. His various appointments were duly met. Just previous to this period of his life, at the age of 19, exposure brought on a severe attack of typhus fever, which confined him for six months, and which so broke his constitution as to give rise to the frequently precarious condition of his health during subsequent years. At the age of 20, he began to learn the joiner's and cabinet trade with his father. This trade he followed more or less as an actual means of support, but not constantly, his ill health requiring changes in employment, which probably would not otherwise have been made. On his 21st year, November 20th, 1850, he was united in marriage to Sarah Owen, who has ever been his efficient helpmate. She was born October 5th, 1828, between Lionell and Fleet streets, Birmingham, England. Her father, George Owen, was born in 1785, on the border

of Wales, near Bristol, and was of Welch ancestry. At 17 years of age he became a sailor, but five years after he became engaged in the Iron Plate Works in Birmingham, where he remained till his death at the age of 58 years. His wife, Nellie (Warren) Owen, was born in Birmingham, in 1790, and survived him till March 4th, 1873.

Shortly before marriage, the subject of these memoirs was induced by an associate to begin the study of medicine. It was about this time that the question of reform in medical practice began to be considerably agitated in England, chiefly through the instrumentality of American physicians. Dr. Wooster Beach, a student of Dr. Jacob Tidd, of New Jersey, founded, 1826, the "New York Reformed Medical College," and soon issued the *Reformed Medical Journal*. He also early compiled some medical works. His principles were early advocated in Europe, and a class was formed in Birmingham and taught by a Dr. Norris. Advantages were of course limited. Animals were used for anatomical demonstration and clinical experiment. Antivivisection and antimineralism were studied and promulgated. It was the privilege of George W. Hyde, dissatisfied as he was with the existing practice of medicine, to unite himself with this class. Every spare moment was spent in this class work. Two years were thus improved. Although he did not give himself wholly to the practice yet it was his pride to undertake severe cases despised by other physicians. His own daughter was not the exception to this case, and no case that came under his care was lost. Strengthened in the practice by his success, he continued the study, taking the medical journal above mentioned, and such other reading as he could afford. The class had frequent correspondence with Dr. Wooster Beach of New York.

A change of climate becoming necessary to his health, Dr. Hyde determined to sail for America. Accordingly, leaving his family, a wife and three children, Mary A., Alfred W. and George Walter, in Birmingham, he set sail June 7th, 1857, and immediately experienced a change for better health. He landed at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, after 9 days and 20 hours sailing in the steamer Indiana.

He hastened by railway to Onarga, Iroquois County, Illinois, arriving July 1st, following. He was then on the frontier, as Iroquois County was new, and frontier life was made real by oxen, breaking plow and experiences generally incident to such occupation. His brothers-in-law, John and Abram Owen, were already in the hardware trade. Soon a co-partnership was formed, the firm being known as Owen, Hyde & Owen. The Dr. was urged to begin practice, but fear of ill health caused him to desist. At the opening of the rebellion, being refused admission to the army, he removed to the country to care for the family of a William Frazee, while the latter served his country as a soldier. The family removing, Dr. Hyde purchased 40 acres of land on which he built a small dwelling, which he occupied till the close of the war. However, he farmed but little himself, his time being mostly occupied in his medical work made imperative by war's demands.

At the close of the war, he purchased property in Onarga and there lived till he located in Clinton, moving his family November 5th, 1872. In 1876 he enjoyed a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, receiving a diploma of the institution. He is a member of the State and National Eclectic Medical Societies. As regards his success as a physician in Clinton it is unnecessary to comment. Politically in England he was a Radical as opposed to Toryism. In America he espoused

the Republican cause, casting his first vote for the immortal Lincoln, and since has voted successively and successfully for all Lincoln's patriot successors. In petty elections he is oblivious to party, but in National policy has found no party more in consonance with his own views, than the Republican. Religiously both he and wife have been members of the Baptist church since 1849, having been baptized by Dr. Charles Hill Roe, then pastor of Henage street church, Birmingham. He has occupied all official positions within the gift of the church. Both he and wife have been prominently identified with the temperance organization and progress since childhood.

The children have numbered seven. Three, Mary A., Alfred W., and George Walter, born in England, emigrated with their mother in 1859, in the steamship "North America," landing at Point Levi after a voyage of eleven days and eleven hours. William F. F., was born in Onarga, and three babes have been buried. The only daughter, Mary A., was married August 15th, 1876 to Mr. S. P. Flemming, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

DR. J. A. EDMISTON

Was born in Logan county, Ohio, February 6, 1839, where his grandfather, Robert Edmiston, had located in an early day, being one of the pioneers of the county. He in turn hailed from Kentucky. The Edmiston ancestors were originally of Scotch-Irish extraction. Robert Edmiston, the father of the subject of this biography, was a farmer by occupation. John A. received a common-school education, which was supplemented by a partial academic course of instruction at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and Paris, Edgar county, this state. At the age of seventeen years he struck out to make his own livelihood, and found it in teaching. The great west, as Illinois was then known, had its attractions for him, and thither he came; remained awhile in Edgar county, and in 1857 came to De Witt, where he entered upon the study of medicine with Drs. Goodbrake and an uncle, T. K. Edmiston. During the years 1858-9 he attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and returned to Ohio, where upon the breaking out of the war he volunteered, in April, 1861, in the 13th Regiment Ohio Vols., for three months' service. At the expiration of this time, he filled with enthusiasm in the cause of the Union, made his way to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where he joined the 20th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He soon after became hospital steward, under his old preceptor, Surgeon Goodbrake. Immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson he was appointed 1st lieutenant, Co. E; went on duty in this capacity the morning of the Shiloh fight; in August was appointed captain, and remained so until the close of the war. After the war he returned to Clinton, and in 1865-6 attended another course of lectures in Rush Medical College, from which institution he graduated February 24, 1866. Soon after he formed a partnership with his uncle in the practice of medicine, which continued until 1870. He then engaged in the drug business, which he followed for five years, and since which time he has practiced his profession. He is an active member of the De Witt Co. Medical Society, of which he has been several years president. Politically, he is an ardent, outspoken Republican; he is a member of the Masonic order; religiously, is a Presbyterian. He was united in marriage December 17, 1867, to Miss Mary Haynie, a most accomplished lady. Mrs. Edmiston has been for fifteen years leader of the singing in the Presbyterian church, a position for which her talents have pre-eminently fitted her.

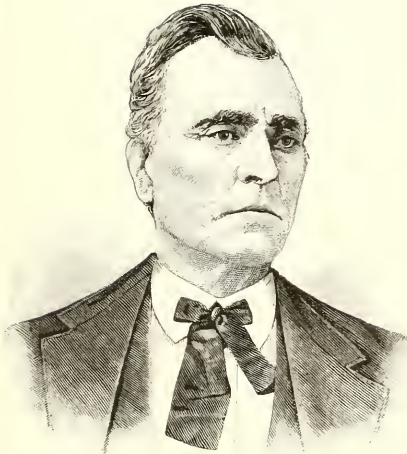


PHOTO. BY F. O. FEASE.

Amos Dick



Harriet Dick

Who is one of the prominent retired farmers of De Witt County, was born in Muhlenberg county, Kentucky February 18th, 1812, and was the son of Peter and Christina Dick. Mr. Dick's father was a native of North Carolina, and of German and English descent. When he arrived at the age of maturity he went to Kentucky where he afterwards married his wife, Miss Christina Shut, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of clear German ancestry, her forefathers having emigrated to America at a very early date. Peter Dick was a farmer, an avocation he followed for nearly a quarter of a century in Kentucky. He then, with a view to better his condition in life emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county, this being in 1829. In the spring of 1831, he moved into what is now Cass County, where he lived until his death, March of 1st, 1849, aged 68 years. His wife survived him three years, and died December 7th, 1852, aged 64 years. They raised a family eight children, five boys and three girls, who married and raised families. The subject of this sketch, being the third, was in his seventeenth year when he came to this state. His advantages for receiving an education were limited, but by a close application in after life, he has qualified himself sufficiently to transact most any ordinary business. He was united in marriage January 1st, 1843, to Miss Sarah J. Combs, a native of Kentucky; she died September 15th, 1862, leaving four children, viz.: Thomas J., John K., James A., and Ruth J. Mr. Dick was married the second time October 19th,

1869, to Miss Harriet N. Scott, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. They have one child, Emma. Mrs. Dick's parents were among the first settlers of that county, having emigrated there in 1819 from Kentucky. The old homestead is a short distance east of where Pleasant Plains in that county now is. Mr. Dick was educated to farm pursuits, and in consequence has made that his life occupation. He started out in the battle of life unaided, and by hard work, good management and economy he has acquired sufficient of this world's goods to live the remainder of his life in comparative ease. He lived in Cass county until 1865. February of that year, he came to Waynesville township, and bought a farm, where he was actively engaged in his chosen vocation, farming and handling stock until quite recently. He gave each of his children a farm, thereby enabling them to start in life more full handed than was his lot. He reserved his homestead place near Waynesville, upwards of two hundred acres. In November 1881 he came to Clinton, where he now resides. In politics Mr. Dick has always been a Democrat. In 1877 and 78 he represented his township in the County Board of Supervisors being the Representative of his township when the Midland Railroad Company sued Waynesville township for \$50,000, bonds given by the township, in which suit the company was defeated by failure on part of the company to fulfill their contract. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Dick are members of the Christian Church.



PHOTO BY F. O. PEASE.

James A. Wilson

THE present efficient Treasurer of De Witt county, was born October 30th, 1839, a few miles north-east of Clinton. His father Edward was from Perry county, Ohio, his mother, Martha Wilson, from East Tennessee; both came in 1832 and located in De Witt county. The ancestors of Edward Wilson were from Maryland, those of Mrs. Wilson, from Tennessee. Edward Wilson, a brave sturdy pioneer, who left his impression on the community in which he lived for good, died May 10th, 1863. He had followed farming all his life. James A. Wilson had only the meagre advantages extended the youth of this section of country in the days of log cabin school-houses. Harvey Blunt was his first teacher. He made the most, however, of the advantages offered, and good strong common sense has led him in all business operations he has engaged in. His chief pursuit has been farming and stock dealing. He has represented the fellow citizens of his native township as supervisor and school trustee, and in 1877 he was elected county Treasurer by a majority of seven hun-

dred votes, although a democrat in what is generally a republican county. This can only be attributed to his personal popularity and universally recognized fitness for the position. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Cook, of Waynesville, September 7th, 1862, by whom he has had five children. Politically Mr. Wilson is a democrat, and in the advocacy of his belief is ardent and positive. He is a member of the Masonic order, his membership being with the Amond Lodge No. 284 at De Witt, and with the Good-brake chapter in Clinton, also the Knights of Pythias, Plantagenet Lodge. That measure of success which always follows in the wake of energy has been his portion, and now he is the owner of seven hundred acres of fine land, and is somewhat extensively engaged in the stock industry both at home and in company with others in Texas. Industrious, reliable, of well established integrity of character, Mr. Wilson enjoys the good will and good wishes of host of friends.



PHOTO. BY F. G. PEASE

J. O. Pease

From whose studio came many of the photographs of persons whose faces embellish these pages, was born in Redwood, Vermont, August 17, 1852. His parents were Rev. H. W. Pease, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and Louisa Pease, *nee* Macomber. The family originated in Wales. The genealogy of the Pease family is published in book form, and is traceable back to the year 511. His father, in common with most persons of his profession, was without a permanent home, so that school attendance was irregular for the subject of this sketch. His best opportunities were enjoyed in Freeport, in this state, and Adrian College, Mich. Mr. Pease was married to Miss Allie Hankinson in Sep-

tember, 1877, by whom he has one child, a son, named Cecil Orme, born October, 1881. In his profession Mr. Pease excels. He commenced photography in July, 1867, and has by close application united with natural aptitude for the work in all its branches, become a first-class artist. He is a pronounced, outspoken Republican, in politics; in religion, an earnest Swedenborgian; and an active musician. He is an enthusiastic member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He owns the property occupied by his gallery, and takes a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the welfare of his adopted home, and to build up a trade which shall be a credit to him as well as to the county.



PHOTO. BY F. O. FEASE.

Mr. B. Spicer.

AMONG the successful farmers of De Witt county must be placed M. B. Spicer, who after many years of toil and hardship, has retired to enjoy a merited quiet. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, July 12, 1820; his parents were Upshur and Nancy Spicer. They came to Indiana from Delaware. Upshur combined cabinet-making with farming. His father, in turn, was Lemuel Spicer, who came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the spring of 1833; his son Upshur and family followed in the fall of the same year, and located about ten miles south-east of Springfield. Minos obtained a common-school education in Indiana. He came to De Witt county in 1854. Whilst yet in Sangamon county he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane

Miller, February 13, 1851. By this marriage there have been ten children, four of whom are living. In 1874 Mr. Spicer retired from his farm in Tunbridge township, to Clinton, primarily to give his children,—three sons and a daughter,—a better opportunity for obtaining an education. Politically, he is a Democrat; has never sought office, but has represented his fellow-men as supervisor, as road commissioner and as school director; he is an active member of the Masonic Order. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Spicer enjoys the good will of all. As a citizen, he is upright, and although possessed of considerable means, unostentatious.



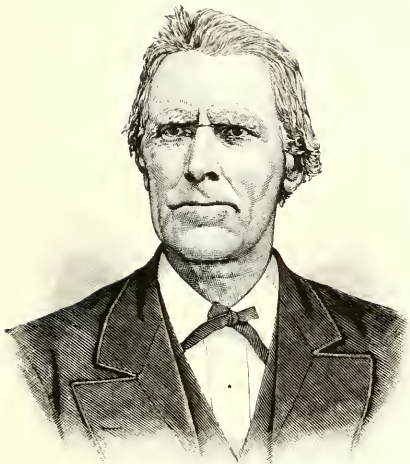
PHOTO. BY F. G. PEASE.

W. P. Ford

Was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 3d, 1827. His parents were Thomas and Malinda Ford, whose maiden name was Hackett. His father followed brickmaking for many years; came to Illinois, locating in Jacksonville, Morgan county, in 1829. The subject of this sketch had very meagre opportunities for acquiring an education. He labored in his father's brick yard—the first manual labor he ever performed—then, on a farm and afterwards learned the saddle and harness business, which he followed for about nineteen years. He located in Clinton in 1854, where he pursued his business until the breaking out of the war for the Union. On the 27th of June, 1861, he enlisted as First Lieutenant, accepting the place of Regimental Quartermaster of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Vol. Infantry. Was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy and subsequently to a Colonelcy

during the term of his service. After the war he collected direct taxes for the United States in Tennessee. Was appointed postmaster at Clinton in 1868, which position he held for four years. He was married to Miss Mary D. Bowren, of Clark county, Kentucky, February 22d, 1849. By this union there have been born five children, four of whom are living namely, William D., Richard V., Edward E., Katie M.

Col. Ford is a staunch outspoken Republican of whig antecedents. Learned his ideas of politics of Henry Clay, who was his beau ideal of political manhood in youth. He is an excellent worker in the cause of Republicanism, one whose influence is often sought. In manners he is pleasing and affable; in his friendships true and lasting. The Colonel has many friends in the vicinity in which he lives.



JOHN AND MINERVA BISHOP (DECEASED).

JOHN BISHOP was born at Exeter, England, and was the son of Nathaniel and Ann (Beardsley) Bishop, who had a family of nine children—five girls and four boys. In 1829 Nathaniel Bishop left England for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and settled with his family on the James River. John, a mere youth, soon found employment in the lumber business so extensively carried on in that vicinity. In 1847, in conjunction with a brother, he came to Illinois, and purchased a farm at Elgin, in which occupation he continued until 1853; when, with his brother, William, he launched out into the grain and stock business at Freeport; but in the summer of 1855 they came to Clinton, erected an elevator and engaged in the grain and lumber business, which they successfully operated in partnership together; and no firm stood higher at home or abroad for honesty and liberality in business than that of John and William Bishop.

In August, 1863, John Bishop was united in marriage with

Miss Minerva Moore, the daughter of Isaac and Philena (Blish) Moore. Miss Moore came to Clinton about 1848, and resided with her brother, C. H. Moore, until the date of her marriage.

In 1867 John Bishop sold out his interest in business to his brother William, and retired to the peace and quietness of private life. In an imposing building, which he had erected in the north part of the city, he and she spent their time and money in beautifying their house, taking care of their flowers, and entertaining their friends. None enjoyed the society of their friends and neighbors more than Mr. and Mrs. Bishop; their house was always open, and the closing of their doors by death was regarded as a great calamity to all the social interests of the city; generous to all, their charities were of that quiet kind which was concealed from all but the givers and receivers. Mrs. Bishop's death occurred in 1880, some time after that of their youthful daughter and only child. Mr. Bishop did not long survive his wife, but died on the 10th of August, 1881.



METROPOLITAN LIVERY STABLE MONROE ST CLINTON, ILL.
H.B.TAYLOR PROPRIETOR



CLINTON LIVERY, FEED, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES W.W.WEEDMAN PROPRIETOR
HORSES SOLD AND BOUGHT. EAST MAIN ST. CLINTON, ILL.

A. W. RAZEY,

THE genial proprietor of the Magill House, Clinton, Illinois, was born February 16th, 1850, in Perry, Pike county, Illinois. His parents were Nathan and Eliza Razez, (*nee* Jones). His father was by trade a carpenter. He became likewise a wagon maker, and followed this, and operated a foundry in Pike county. In 1857 he came to De Witt county, where he engaged in farming. A. W. Razez followed farming when a youth. When about seventeen years of age he attended the Normal University at Normal, McLean county, where he remained a year and a half. In 1868 he became clerk in the post-office at Normal, then as a clerk he came to Clinton and worked for Humphrey & Smith. In 1870 he changed for a similar position with Magill Bros. After six month's time he thought to reap a harvest with patent lamps and operated a short time in Missouri. The reality was quite unlike his cherished dreams, so he gave up the business and engaged his services as clerk in a dry goods house in Kirksville, Mo., where he remained until 1873. His health failing him, in company with others he took an extended buffalo hunt, and after three month's absence he returned to Clinton, where he engaged in handling produce. In a few months he went to Chicago in the same line of business, and in 1875 he again became a clerk for Magill Bros., this time as head salesman and book-keeper. Here he remained until 1881, when he took charge of the hotel he now occupies. He was married December 25th, 1876, to Miss Ettie Phares, at the time a highly esteemed and successful teacher in the public schools of Clinton. By this union there has been born one child, a bright little girl named Edna. Mr. Razez is an active member of the Masonic order including chapter, Odd Fellow, and Encampment and Knights of Pythias. In the order of Knights of Pythias he is District Deputy. He takes great interest in all manner of public improvements; is treasurer of the fire company, secretary of the literary society and otherwise engaged in numerous like enterprises. In manners, affable, and eminently social, he makes many friends, and is rapidly establishing a fine reputation for the house of which he is proprietor.

WILLIAM BOOTH,

THE present efficient Prosecuting Attorney for De Witt county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 24th of April, 1849. His father, John by name, was a farmer, who brought his family to this county in 1857, locating in Waynesville township. William Booth attended the common district school until 1864, when, full of patriotic fervor—although both too young and too small to carry a musket,—he slipped away from home and became a drummer-boy with Co. I, 145th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. It is related that both himself and an associate got into the breeches he drew when he first became a "soger-boy." He was with the command about five months. Upon his return home he applied himself to his books with renewed zeal, attending a select school in Waynesville, taught by Prof. Turner, then the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, where he graduated in 1873. To him belonged the honor of being valedictorian in a class of nine. Returning home, he accepted the Principalship of the Waynesville Public Schools, in which position he continued for three years. He next entered the law office of Rowell & Hamilton, in Bloomington, as a student; then went to Springfield, where he continued reading under the guidance of Orendorf & Creighton. In January, 1879, he was admitted to practice at the bar, and at once located in Clinton, where he was elected Prosecuting Attorney. He was dependent upon his own exertions largely in securing an education. At college he refused to join other students in many pastimes engaged in from sheer necessity. At Springfield his last five dollar bill went for hoard just before his admittance to the bar. The firm with whom he studied loaned him money with which to pay for his license. Possessed of plenty of pluck and energy, he is acquiring a fine practice in his chosen profession, and is making many friends. In politics he is a straightforward and outspoken Republican, one who is proud of having cast his first ballot for Gen. U. S. Grant for President. He is a member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, in whose workings he takes a lively interest.



SANTA ANNA TOWNSHIP.



THIS is a rhomboidal-shaped precinct, its northern and southern boundary lines being parallel, whilst its eastern are not, the eastern being an angle of 50 degrees, with a meridian line. It is bounded on the north by McLean county, on the east by Piatt, on the south by Piatt county and De Witt township, and on the west by De Witt and Rutledge townships. It contains 27 square miles, or more accurately 17,

297 acres. It is well drained by Salt creek and its affluents. Salt creek enters the township from McLean county, passing in its general south-westerly course through sections 14, 23, 27, 28, 33, 32, 31 and 6. Its minor affluents take their rise in springs chiefly within the boundaries of the township. It is well timbered, in parts heavily so. The soil is rich and fertile, and is adapted to all cereals raised in the latitude. The scenery presented to the eye of the observer is varied and inviting. Not alone are the water courses followed by strips of timber, but here and there are fine natural groves adorning the landscape.

In the spring of 1830, Tilmon Lane, Sr., Matthew K. Martin, William Lane, Benjamin L. Lisenby and J. J. McGraw, desiring to spy out the country, followed up Salt creek to its head waters, and found a family occupying a deserted Indian wigwam on section 33, just south of the present site of Farmer City. John Donner was the bold pioneer who had pushed his way beyond the settlements and taken up his abode in the solitude of an unbroken wilderness. His visitors stanchioned their horses, built a fire against some logs and slept on their blankets, except when disturbed by the howling of wolves and hooting of owls, which they declared they had never found so plentiful as here. The restless spirit of the adventurer always characterized Donner. As soon as other immigrants came in he left, and in 1846, together with quite a band, he perished in the Rocky Mountains *en route* for California. This visit resulted in giving the name of one of the party to a small tributary of Salt creek, and which name it yet bears, being popularly called Martin's Branch. Another pioneer named Bridges had located and remained within the line of this precinct simultaneously with Donner. His brief stay was passed in hunting, and content with heaven as a canopy, and furs as a bed, he erected no rude cabin to blaze the march of civilization.

To Dennis Hurley belongs the credit of being the first permanent settler in this precinct. His humble cabin was erected in the fall of 1830, in what is called Hurley's Grove, a short distance south-west of Farmer City. With him came a brother-in-law, Richard Kirby, who followed with the second cabin. Dennis Hurley was the father of twelve children, two of whom died. in Ohio. Catharine Hurley, now the wife of George Swigart,

was the first person born in the precinct. She was born July 16th, 1832. Soon after getting his cabin comfortably fixed Dennis Hurley had the misfortune to cripple his right hand in an effort to load his gun. He struck the ramrod with such a force as to cause it to penetrate the hand, carrying into the wound a bit of his coat. In chopping wood and shooting game, the left hand, as a sole dependence, added to the hardships incident to pioneer life.

The rangers, on their way to participate in the Black Hawk war, camped near Hurley's cabin, in the grove which yet bears his name, and thrilled with their accounts of the atrocities practiced upon the whites by the Indians, he promptly offered his services and took up his line of march for the north-west.

Richard Kirby was the father of fifteen children. He originally came from Ohio, a poor man, in search of a home. Here he found it and lived respected by his fellows until 1870, when his death was caused by falling from a wagon loaded with wood.

In the spring of 1832 a band of Kickapoo Indians whose custom it had been to make sugar along the creek returned for the last time, cut to pieces their sugar troughs and destroyed every thing the whites could utilize in its manufacture. These Indians had a tradition that eighty years before any whites came to this country there was a snow-fall of seven feet which destroyed all the game in this section. This tradition the early settlers thought somewhat corroborated by the fact that they found piles of buffalo bones bleaching on the prairies as if the animals had perished in herds.

In the fall of 1882 came Nathan Clearwater, making the fourth family to settle on head waters of Salt creek. These four neighbors were ten miles distant from any other settlement. At this time Bloomington was their nearest trading point and even there was only a small store kept by a man named Haines. The wants, however, of these sturdy pioneers were few. An annual trip sufficed to supply them, and this was oftener extended to Peoria or Pekin than to Bloomington. Thus far the staking off of a claim was sufficient evidence of ownership. But on the first day of February, 1833, Nathan Clearwater entered the first tract of land entered in this precinct, it being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, township 21, range 5 E. After this land entries were made as follows :

IN TOWNSHIP NO. 21, RANGE 5 EAST.

Feb. 18, 1833, William Y. McCord	entered W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 32, 80 acres.
Oct. 10, 1833, Reuben Clearwater	" W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 33, 80 "
Mar. 17, 1834, James W. McCord	" S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 32, 40 "
Feb. 5, 1834, P. Webb	" 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, " 33.
June 2, 1834, Reuben Clearwater	" S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 33, 40 "
Nov. 1, 1834, John Danner	" N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 32, 40 "
Nov. 19, 1834, John E. French	" N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 32, 40 "
Aug. 27, 1835, E. Covey	" W. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 34, 80 "

IN TOWNSHIP NO. 20, RANGE 5 EAST.

June 10, 1834, John Hurley entered N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$. Sec. 6, 40 acres.
Nov. 20, 1834, Dennis Hurley " N. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " " 6. 80 "

These lands are all comprised in the timber belt following the meanderings of Salt creek. The idea that the rolling prairies, stretching away for miles, luxuriant in their tall grass and bright flowers, would ever be even habitable was undreamed of by those who sought the friendly shelter of the forests. Uncle Nathan Clearwater as he is known and his estimable wife yet live on the land entered by the wife's father, John Danner, in 1834. The quaint and cosy old homestead is a most valued relic of the past, and brings with it the crude ideas of those earlier days of pioneer life, characterized as they were by genuine fellowship and good feeling. Among other things that mark it as a homestead coming from a past generation is the grove of stately black locusts near the house set out by the owner nearly fifty years ago. Uncle Nathao and Anut Pully are known and loved by all. They have passed their golden wedding, and are now the only two left who were among the heads of the first four pioneer families. About the same time with Nathan Clearwater came J. Washington McCord, who lived for a year or two in this settlement and moved to what is now Harp township. He had passed through here as early as 1828 when on a tour of home hunting. He affirmed to his Tennessee friends that the time would come when the prairie land, then entirely neglected and unsought, would be considered more valuable than timber tracts. His friends were incredulous. Some of them declared they wouldn't accept twenty thousand acres of such land as a gift and pay taxes on them, that they would always remain hunting grounds where deer congregate. The wife of J. W. McCord, living when he first came to Illinois, was a most devoted and earnest Christian woman; a member of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

Jao. Weedman, Sr., in passing through here in 1832, looking after stock found a man named George Hand living in the hollow of a tree, which at the time was certainly the largest in De Witt county. His sojourn here was temporary.

Henry Huddleston, an Indianian, was the next person to unite his destinies with those of the little band. Then came Richard D. Webb from Shelby county, Kentucky, reaching here Nov. 16th, 1833. He purchased the claim of John Danner, who had left for other parts, so there were but the five families in close proximity, although to the west, in the adjoining township, lived Washington McCord.

The first religious meeting was held in the house of Richard Kirby, and in this house, a cabin 12x16 feet in size, their meetings continued some months. The first class formed numbered seven persons; Richard Kirby and wife, Dennis Hurley and wife, Nathan Clearwater and wife and Mrs. Julia McCord, first wife of Washington McCord. They met together in praise and prayer and their zeal was strengthened by an occasional visit made by a preaching brother. The first circuit rider was a man named Hall. His circuit required at least a hundred miles travel in making a single round, hence his appointments for the same place were a month apart.

The first death in the community was that of William Smith Clearwater, a son of Nathan Clearwater, and occurred November 13th, 1834. His remains were placed in a rudely constructed coffin, the workmanship of Richard D. Webb, and lowered to their last resting place where so many have since been laid away to sleep the sleep of death.

On the 9th day of April, 1835, one of those cold and bluster-

ing days, not uncommon in Illinois, a man named Ryan was frozen to death in this vicinity. A cold north wind blew all that day; pelting snow alternating with rain fell fast. Three immigrant wagons, westward bound, had been trying all day to push their way against the beating, driving storm, when on attempting to cross a slough east of Farmer city the wagons and teams mired down. The men fixed their families comfortably in the wagons for the night, then unbitched their teams and started for the Salt creek timber, where they expected to get food and shelter for their stock. Mr. Ryan's was an ox team. He started a little earlier than his companions, riding the near ox, a thing very common in those days. When he reached the slough south of Salt creek he found it so swollen with the rains that he dared not attempt crossing. He started back to the wagons; on the way he fell from his ox stiffened with cold and died. The next morning his body was found, and decent burial given it in a coffin made by Richard Webb and his neighbors. This was the first burial of an adult in the old grave-yard. Nathan Clearwater cared for the bereaved widow and orphaned children until more propitious weather enabled them to pass on to their western destination in Knox county.

Paxton Cumming moved here in the spring of 1835, after the sad occurrence just related, from North Carolina. He was a most excellent man, a devoted Christian and minister in the M. E. church. His piety, meekness and purity of character, combined with a heart reaching out in love and tenderness for the suffering, made an impression upon the generation in which he lived, that the wasting, corroding influences of time can never efface. The memory of his noble deeds is still fresh and green in the minds of the early settlers, and affords a theme as sweet as the fragrance of holy, precious incense. Mr. Cumming was for two or three years actively engaged in proclaiming the word, traveling a circuit of over one hundred miles. He brought with him the first kit of blacksmithing tools ever brought to the township, and supplemented his preaching labors by doing the work of a smithy. He died in the month of September, 1839, being the first person buried in the second cemetery located in the precinct. His death occurred the first day of the first camp meeting held in Santa Anna, and quite appropriately his remains were laid away to rest on the camp ground which was located on section 31.

Settlers now began to come in more freely, and in 1837 there were in the grove, as the old settlers call the Salt creek valley adjacent to Farmer city, nineteen families, most of whom are yet represented in the population in this vicinity. They were Henry Huddleston, Nathan Clearwater, John Danner, J. W. Badley, Jas. W. McCord, John Weedman, Asa Weedman, E. M. Patterson, Richard Kirby, Paxton Cumming, Edward Corey, Byron Corey, Noah Grant, Richard D. Webb, Thomas Blalach, James Webb, Mrs. Watson, Matthew Johnson, and Dennis Hurley. The village of Mount Pleasant had been laid off by Nathan Clearwater, John W. Badley, and Robt. M. Patterson, January the 28th, 1837. Squire Hiram Buck, of McLean county, surveyed the plat. The first house erected on the town site was by Nathan Clearwater. The first stock of goods and groceries brought to the place was by Wm. H. McFall, in the fall of 1837. The next house in order of building, was a small frame-building by John Smith, occupied as a hotel. Old settlers remember the sign, on which was painted the word "Hotel," swung out from the building, which was hardly large enough to afford accommodation for a single household. The houses throughout the entire settlement were provided with stick and mud chimneys,

affording a large and open fire-place, from four to six feet across, and having a hearth of mother earth, except that built by Clearwater, which put on metropolitan airs, by having a brick chimney made of the first brick manufactured here. In 1839 the first voting precinct was laid off, and Richard D Webb, John Danner and Dennis Hurley were appointed judges of election. At the first election held, William H. McFall was elected Justice of the Peace, and Thomas Blaloch, constable. There were in all twenty-four votes polled. During the same year, the first mail facilities were afforded citizens by the establishment of a mail route extending from Danville to Bloomington, by way of Urbana, Le Roy, Mt. Pleasant, Middletown, and Sidney. James McKillop obtained the first contract for carrying this mail. Citizens around Mt. Pleasant were some time in securing an office after the establishment of the route, owing to the fact that each name selected, proved to have been already given an office in the State. John Smith at last proposed the name of Santa Anna, and it was chosen, and he was installed first postmaster. The mail was carried once a week. In 1840 the mail facilities were increased, a semi-weekly being provided for, and a regular two-horse hack being put on the route. Asahel Brewer, of Urbana, carried the mail from Danville to Mt. Pleasant. The hacks met here, and John Smith's hotel became a place of more business.

The first saw-mill was erected by Messrs. Brooks and Bosturek. Being unable to secure a sufficient supply of water when it was first built, it was torn down and rebuilt on the east side of Huddleston's grove, where it did a fair business. McFall grew tired of merchandizing, and after a year or two quit, to engage in milling. This left the people without such facilities. However the mail carriers were accommodating men, and made purchases at Danville or Bloomington, on order of parties desiring goods. Hunting afforded a great attraction for these pioneers, and at stated times they would gather together to enjoy the excitement of the chase. Richard D. Webb had a fine large hound he called Mang, that was an especial favorite. Rarely did he fail to take down a deer or catch a wolf, in a fair chase. Once he caught a fine buck, throwing him heavily to the ground. Losing his hold and his balance too, he tumbled over on his side. The buck gained his feet first, and away he sped. Mang rallied and followed a half mile, when he suddenly stopped and looked after the game with a look that seemed to say, "Go, I don't want to catch you." All the rallying the hunters could do passed for naught with him; he would not resume the chase. Webb's delight was in wolf hunting, in which he excelled. Once he was first at the death of three wolves caught the same day. John Weedman was the owner of two fine grey-hounds, and took great delight in the chase of deer, in which he was eminently successful. He was the owner of a very fleet horse named Blue, which was generally first in a deer chase. There was much excitement in these hunts, as all participated in the fun.

About 1840 hogs were worth from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per head. Dealers visited the settlement, carrying an old-fashioned pair of steelyards with which to weigh them. Cattle brought from eight to twelve dollars a head; horses ranged from thirty to fifty dollars.

The first political speaking was by Asahel Gridley (whig), of Bloomington, and Wilson P. Brown (democrat), of the same place. They were candidates for the State Senate. Gridley was the successful candidate. Some additional importance was given to this election from the fact that a United States Senator was to be elected the ensuing session of the Legislature. An incident con-

nected with this speaking is worthy of perpetuation. Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General, had written to John Smith, the postmaster at Santa Anna post-office, asking him to use his influence in the re-election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States. Smith gave the letter to Gridley, who in the course of his speech read it to the small crowd that had gathered together. Brown, when replying to Gridley, said he had a letter rebutting what was said in the letter Gridley had read in their hearing, and proceeded with his speech. Reuben Clearwater, who was present, thought Brown had forgotten the letter, and said, "Squire, we would like to have that letter read." Brown replied, "Yes, yes, I forgot myself;" shuffled his papers around; commenced where he left off, and went on with his speech. Clearwater was not to be put off in such a way, so he again said, "Squire we would like to hear that letter." Brown replied again, "Yes, yes, I declare I forgot myself again;" shuffled his papers for some time, and went on with his speech. But Clearwater was persistent, and compelled a confession from Brown that he had no such letter, which brought out a wild shout from the whigs present.

Peter Gideon of Clinton, made the first abolition speech ever made in Santa Anna township. His predictions respecting the death of slavery were undreamed of by his auditors, and their declaration fairly startled them. The effort is well remembered by those who heard it, and lived to witness the destruction of the institution throughout our land, many of whom extended a helping hand in its downfall.

Millerism numbered several of the old settlers among its converts; one of whom had in his possession large pictures of the final scenes on earth, and accounts of the last days, together with the day of final reckoning sometime in 1843. That year, snow in drifts was to be seen the first of May; grass was scarce; it was a year of hardships, which the imagination of the Millerites easily construed into a fulfillment of Miller's predictions. On the day for the rolling together of the heavens as a mighty scroll, and the melting of the earth with a fervent heat, two persons in this vicinity clad themselves in ascension robes ready to meet their God.

The first wedding to take place in the timber, was that of Absalom Danner, to Lucretia Covey in 1837. The neighbors generally contributed their presence and cheer to the happy event.

The first school-house in Santa Anna township was erected on a beautiful bluff, the base of which is washed by Salt creek, about a mile south-west of Farmer City. A grove of sugar-maple is close by. It was a hewed log-house, twenty-four feet square, and served for the double purpose of school and meeting house. The fire-place was eight feet wide and four feet deep. The chimney was of sticks, imbedded in a stiff clay mortar mixed with cut straw, a material called by the settlers "cut and clay." John Danner was the moving spirit in behalf of the educational interests of the rising generation. He furnished the land on which to build, and most of the material, hewed all the timbers, and aided in its construction, until it was completed. Schools were taught by subscription. \$2.25 and \$2.50 were the common prices per scholar for a three months school. The first teacher was John Heath, a native of Tennessee. Robert Pool, a local preacher, was the second.

Henry Huddleston and wife died of small-pox during the late war, and were buried on the bluffs, high above Salt creek, in the beautiful grove which bears their name.

Edward Covey came here from Ohio in 1835, and bought land

of Reuben Clearwaters. He was an exemplary citizen. He and his wife have long since passed into "the realms of shade."

During the winter of 1832-3, the wolves committed such depredations among stock as to lead citizens of Buckle's grove to offer a hundred bushels of corn, worth as much at the time as sixty acres of prairie land, to the man who would kill the most of them during the remainder of the winter. Nathan Clearwaters put up a trap in which he caught nine within a month. He believes himself to have been entitled to the prize, but more laid claim thereto. Among the note-worthy adventures of citizens, perhaps none are more deserving of being chronicled than that of Asa Weedman. He was one day hunting near the north-fork of Salt creek, when he shot what he said was the largest buck he ever saw. At the crack of the rifle the deer fell, and he rushed upon it to cut its throat, and let it bleed. As soon as he reached the deer, it started up and Weedman caught it by the antlers. A terrible struggle ensued, as the deer had scarcely been wounded by the shot. To release his grasp would have been certain death, so he held on with a vice-like grip, and the desperate and doubtful conflict continued until the deer and man both sunk down from sheer exhaustion, Weedman still clutching the horns with bull-dog pluck. The combatants were perfectly *hors de combat*, and remained indifferently passive, till the deer feeling himself somewhat rested, attempted to regain his footing and renew the struggle. When the deer started to rise, Weedman wisely thought to let his hands glide gently from the horns, and remain lying on the ground still and motionless, as if he were dead. The buck got up, looked upon his brave and fallen foe, and walked leisurely off with the triumph of a victor. Weedman got up congratulating himself on the success of his *ruse*. Although the buck was the better fighter, he lacked strategic ability. Weedman long carried the scars, showing the desperate character of the struggle.

FARMER CITY.

The town of Mount Pleasant, now Farmer City, was laid off by Robert M. Patterson and John W. Baddy January 23d, 1837. The original plat being a part of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28 was surveyed by Hiram Buck of McLean county, and divided into fourteen blocks of twelve lots each and four partial blocks, in the centre of which is a public square after the manner of old southern towns. In all there were two hundred lots. These lots were 44x125 feet in dimensions. Streets were 49½ feet wide, except Main street, which was 66 feet wide. To the original town plat additions have been made as follows: By John Weedman and John R. Blackford as surveyed by A. L. Barnett, May 1st, 1856, a tract 849 feet long by 560 feet wide, in all six blocks of twelve lots each, to the east of the original town. By Reuben Huddleston as surveyed by David Richardson, August 12th, 1868. Eight blocks containing forty-six lots, being a part of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and a part of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 28. By Reuben Huddleston a 2d addition east of above addition. Sixteen blocks, in all 159 lots addition, made March 9th, 1870. By G. W. Herrick, an addition east of Weedman and Blackford's, made October 14th, 1871. Six blocks, in all fifty-seven lots. By A. M. Cumming, March 2d, 1871, west of original plat, six lots. By same addition September 12th, 1871, of four blocks of four lots each. By—Watson, August 25th, 1871, of four blocks of four lots each, located south of Cumming's addition. By C. H. Moore of four blocks, August 2d, 1871. By A. S. Norris, twenty-two lots, October 12th, 1872. By J. McMurray, fifteen lots,

February 6th, 1872. By William T. Bean, five lots June 23d, 1870. By—Keeanan, nine lots, April 26th, 1871. By W. T. Bean, ten lots, June 9th, 1871. The dates of these additions indicates the period of the greater growth of the city. The construction of the Gillman branch of the Illinois Central railroad gave an impetus to it that caused much speculation in town property and made of it a handsome little city. The name of Mount Pleasant was exchanged for that of Farmer City, by popular vote in 1868.

Elevators. The first elevator, and largest as well, was that of Gallup, Clark & Co., erected in 1870, at a cost of \$10,000. Its capacity is about 16,000 bushels. Shipments for 1881, 240,000 bushels. It is on the line of the I. B. and W. railroad from which a switch is extended to the elevator.

In 1871 another elevator, now the property of A. T. Peckham of Rhode Island, was erected. It has a storage capacity of 12,000 bushels, and originally cost about \$8,000. Shipments for 1881 were a quarter of a million of bushels. W. W. Alder is manager.

Mill. In 1869 John Weedman and William Y. McCord erected the mill now owned and operated by William Hagnie, at a cost of \$18,000. It is supplied with three run of burrs and all modern appliances, guarantying good work. Its capacity is one hundred and twenty-five barrels per diem.

Banks. The bank now known as Weedman's was first opened for business by the Thomas Brothers and John Weedman. Oscar Thomas died in 1876, whereupon Weedman bought out the interest of the brothers, and has since carried it on. The capital was \$40,000 when first established. It is largely a bank of deposit, buys and sells home and foreign exchange. Is admirably managed and deserves the extensive patronage awarded it. J. B. Lewis is Cashier and Teller, and W. K. Stare, book-keeper.

First National Bank was organized on the 15th of August, 1874, with a paid up capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$10,000 it is well conducted. Its present officers are J. H. Harrison, President, A. M. Cumming, Vice President and Frank J. Miller, Cashier.

Hotels: "Commercial House," by J. H. Crane, a well ordered and roomy house, that is quite a favorite with traveling men: "Park Hotel" by Ponce White. "Central House" by L. H. Campbell

Dry Goods: Z. T. Lillard; S. S. Capen; Burford Brothers; H. Levi & Brother; J. E. Houz & Co., and L. W. Cook.

Physicians: M. L. Reed, A. L. Norris, A. S. Norris, John Clouser, J. W. Woodward, J. D. Gardiner, L. Loda.

Attorneys at Law: C. M. Welch, George W. Herrick.

Dealers in Hardware: J. H. Harrison & Sons; M. H. Kelly, Alder and Bro.

Drygoods: Garver Bros, Austin Vanscoyoc

Groceries: Barnes & Kunler, L. W. Cook, William Young & Son, George Chisholm, J. T. Davidson, Burford Bros, S. S. Capen, Z. T. Lillard.

Harness and Saddlery: Henry Mitchell, Isaac Albright.

Livery Stable: F. P. Sangster.

Furniture: R. H. Seltzer, J. W. Moreland.

Blacksmiths: Allen Finch & Brother, John Gould, Thomas Bosler, George Taylor.

Undertakers: J. W. Moreland, John Stensler.

Wagon Makers: P. H. Wilson, B B Johnston & Son.

Agricultural Implements: Knox & Farmer, Lindsey & French, Robert Lord.

Boots and Shoes: A. M. Cumming, W. T. Bean, Z. T. Lillard.

Clothing: I. Stearn & Co., Epstein & Bach, H. Levy & Co.

Milliners: Mrs. Sarah Page, Mrs. Lucinda McMurry, Lem-
en Sisters.

Butchers: Weedman & Crang, F. Deibert & Son.

Insurance Agents: Walter S. Young, J. Jackson, W. S.
Lewis.

Newspapers: "Journal." W. C. Devore, Editor, "Reaper,"
Robert Ewing, Editor.

Contractors and Builders: J. Johnston, Jefferson Wetzel,
Charles Williams, Isaac Danner & Son.

Postmaster: W. C. McMurray.

Cool Operators: McKinley & Webb, Knox & Farber.

Grain Buyers: W. W. Alder, M. Kent, L. Ludington.

Dealers in Lumber: Mathias Crum, M. Kent.

MERCHANT TAILOR: G. S. Adolph.

Painters: Richard Rose, George D. Finch, J. D. Parker, J.
McDonald.

Opera House: F. M. Bean, seating capacity for six hundred.
Well arranged for concerts etc.

Flour and Feed: James Jackson.

Jewelers: M. Moore, E. Berman.

The Farmer City Union Agricultural Society was organized
in 1872. For six years its exhibitions were large and interesting.
Then owing to a variety of causes it was abandoned. The officers
of the society were:

Hon. Jacob Swigart, *President*.

J. B. Ryburu, *Vice President*.

Chris. Garver, *Secretary*.

F. M. Bean, *Treasurer*.

Col. John Weedman, *General Superintendent*.

Z. C. Weedman, *Marshal*.

On August 21st, 1879, Farmer City was visited by a most
disastrous fire which destroyed twenty three of her business
houses. The buildings were occupied and owned as follows: W.
B. Howard's grocery store, loss on stock and fixtures \$1800.
Building owned by F. M. Bean, Eppstein & Bach, clothing, loss
\$8000. Building owned by F. M. Bean. Garver & Bro. drug-
gists, loss \$2200. Building owned by J. G. Watson. Murphy
& Michael, saloon, loss \$1200. Building owned by W. C. Rath-
burn. E. W. Sangster, groceries, loss, \$2700. E. Berman, jew-
eler, loss \$500. Building owned by George Erler. John Long-
mate, groceries and feed store, loss \$500. Building owned by
William Young. Harrison & Sons, hardware, loss \$4300.
William Young, groceries, loss \$300. R. H. Seltzer, furniture,
loss \$4000. Drs. A. S. & A. L. Norris, medicines and office
furniture, loss \$100. First National Bank, loss \$4000. Vault
and contents all saved. Reporter newspaper, loss \$2000. Mr.
Smith proprietor. John S. Wilson, bakery and restaurant, loss
\$400. Building owned by C. Buford. H. Levy & Co's, New
York store, loss \$13,000. Peter V. Cool, bakery and restaurant,
loss \$1,000. Building owned by E. L. Waller. H. C. Porter,
implement and seed store, loss \$700. Lawman & Davidson,
druggists, loss \$2000. W. T. Bean, boots and shoes, loss \$4400.
Building owned by Mrs. N. Helmick, upper stories occupied by
the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars, lower story
unoccupied, loss \$4000. McLean Hotel, at the time the largest
building in the county. Owned by N. Helmick. Much damage
was done to other buildings, but the city recovered rapidly from
this check to her prosperity and now most of the sites occupied
before the fire are again the foundations for good substantial
business houses.

SOCIETIES.

Former City Lodge, No. 70, A. F. and A. M. was chartered
October 8th, 1873, F. L. 5873, and was instituted by J. H. Tyler,
Special Deputy Grand Master, on the 20th of the same month.
The charter was granted to William McMurray, Henry Funk,
Alden S. Bissel, Andrew M. Cumming, Albert F. Davidson,
Isaac Albright, F. S. Weedman, James H. McKinley, Isaac F.
Durbin, John Weedman, Thompson Bosler, Jr. and Reuben
Clearwater. The first officers were: William C. McMurray,
W. M.; Henry Funk, S. W.; Alden S. Bissel, J. W.; A. M.
Cumming, Treasurer; A. F. Davidson, Secretary; Isaac
Albright, Chaplain; F. S. Weedman, S. D.; Thompson Bosler,
J. D.; Reuben Clearwater, Tyler. The Lodge Hall was de-
stroyed by fire August 22d, 1879. All the property of the order
including a small Library was destroyed, except the charter and
jewels. The members promptly came forward with contributions
and built a hall 40x70, in which they held their first meeting in
January, 1880. The cost of the Hall was about \$1,600, which
sum was all paid up within five months. The present officers
are: Henry Funk, W. M.; Morris H. Kelly, S. W.; Jacob
Bach, J. W.; Andrew M. Cumming, Treasurer; Horace S.
Lowery, Secretary; Thompson Bosler, S. D.; Isaac Stern, J. D.;
Isaac F. Honsmaam, S. S.; Charles M. Welch, J. S.; Isaac
Thomas, Tyler. The present membership is 65.

Mt. Pleasant Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was instituted in the
spring of 1857, with E. Richards, J. W. Rogers, J. W. Wood-
ward, A. M. Cumming, S. A. Chapin, P. Watson, J. H. Tyler,
John Marsh, John Blouret and W. C. McMurray, as charter
members. The Lodge was disbanded in 1870.

Farmer City Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order Good Temp-
lars, was organized March 28th, 1878, by Jacob Beck, with a
charter membership of forty-eight, officered as follows: Dr. D.
H. Rolton, W. C. T.; Miss R. A. White, W. V. T.; D. C.
Wetzel, W. S.; Thomas McBride, P. W. C. T. The present
membership is forty. Its officers December 1st, 1881, are: J.
W. Moreland, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. E. McDonald, W. V. T.; Mrs.
Maggie Mitchell, W. S.; J. McDonald, P. W. C. T. The order
meets every Saturday evening in Slick's Hall.

Kenilworth Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias, was instituted
May 7th, 1875, with 17 members.

Plantagenet Lodge, No. 25, of Clinton, Ills., assisted by Cap-
itol Lodge, No. 14, of Springfield, Ills., and Damon Lodge, No.
10, of Bloomington, Ills., initiated the following charter mem-
bers: Chris. Garver, Reuben Clearwater, F. M. Bean, Oscar
Thomas, George Thomas, R. M. Rose, D. H. Gardner, R. A.
Lemon, L. C. Glessner, O. Lawman, Wm. Hammer, D. Ziegler,
J. P. Ziegler, J. Lee Smith, Levi R. Murphy, J. A. Natcher, H.
S. Weedman. The following officers were installed by Grand
Chancellor S. J. Willett: Chris. Garver, P. C.; D. H. Gardner,
C. C.; F. M. Bean, V. C.; J. P. Ziegler, P.; O. Thomas, M. of
E.; O. Lawman, M. of F.; Reuben Clearwaters, K. of R. & S.;
J. A. Natcher, M. of A.; D. Ziegler, I. G.; Wm. Hammer, O.
G.; Grand Lodge Representative, Chris. Garver, Grand Lodge
Alt. Representative, D. H. Gardner. Lodges meet every Thurs-
day night of each week. Nov. 28th, 1881, present number of
members 42. Present officers: Chris. Garver, P. C.; J. M.
Shaw, C. C.; M. L. Reed, V. C.; Philip Deibert, P.; A. Finch,
M. of E.; Wm. L. McIntosh, M. of F.; Reuben Clearwater,
K. of R. & S.; J. D. Roy, M. of A.; P. W. Mitchell, I. G.;
Charles Swiney, O. G.; Grand Lodge Representative, Reuben
Clearwater; Grand Lodge Alt. Representative, R. M. Rose;
Special District Deputy, Chris. Garver.

November 29th, 1881, *Endowment Book*, No. 466, Knights of Pythias, was instituted by F. M. Burroughs, P. C., with the following Knights of Pythias: Chris. Garver, F. W. Haynie, Reuben Clearwaters, Charles Swiney, William L. McIntosh, J. Lee Smith, J. M. Shaw, H. B. Athey, H. W. Webb, W. F. Curtis, W. T. Bean, A. Finch. The following officers were installed: F. W. Haynie, President; J. Lee Smith, Vice President; J. M. Shaw, Chaplain; Chris. Garver, Secretary and Treasurer; H. B. Athey, Guide; Wm. L. McIntosh, Guard; Alvin Finch, Sentinel. Fraternally submitted, Chris. Garver.

Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F. organized October 20th, 1853, charter members: Phineas Page, Thomas Gardiner, Jr., John McHugh, John Weedman, Jr., George Weedman, J. M. Davenport, C. G. Larnard, Peter Walton, John Hubbard, R. D. Webb, Joshua Dorris, James Lisenbey and Samuel Payton. First officers: C. G. Larnard, P. G.; Thomas Gardiner, Jr., N. G.; John McHugh, Secretary; Phineas Page, Treasurer. Present officers: Nathan Welch, N. G.; Isaac Stern, V. G.; J. Y. Thew, P. Sec.; Z. T. Lillard, R. Sec.; Fred. Deibert, Treasurer. This Lodge was organized in a school-house, where its first meetings were held, thence to Waller's Hall, thence to Lillard's Hall, and lastly to lodge room owned by the order. The cost of the present room was \$1,100. The present active membership is sixty-two.

Santa Anna Township contained in 1860 a population of 833; in 1870, 1,276; in 1880, 2,166. Much of this growth was due to the thriving city within her limits. The assessment for property for 1881, shows in the township 485 horses; 922 neat cattle; 24 mules; 328 sheep; 1,677 hogs; 7 fire proof burglar safes;

159 carriages and wagons; 50 watches and clocks; 200 sewing machines; 16 pianos; 26 organs and melodeons, and a total valuation of lands of \$295,652; of lots, 883,189. Valuation of personal property, 8108,172.

The following supervisors have represented the township in the county board: R. R. Knight, elected in 1859; Isaac Monett, elected in 1860, and served two terms; H. P. Smith, elected in 1862, and served three terms, and as chairman during 1864; W. C. McMurray, elected in 1865, served two terms; S. S. Chapin, elected in 1867; W. Y. McCord, elected in 1868, served two terms, and was chairman of the board during the year 1869; David Kelly, elected in 1870, and served until 1875; served as chairman of the board during the years 1872, 1873 and 1874; Levi Rathbun, elected in 1875, and served until 1880; Mathias Crum, elected in 1880, and re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Transportation Facilities.—What is known as the Gilman branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, was built in 1870-1. It enters the township on section 31, passes a north-easterly course leaving on section 14. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Warsaw Railroad enters on section 35, passes north-west leaving on section 18. These roads have nearly ten miles of track in this township, and offer excellent facilities for business.

In 1879, citizens put forth strenuous efforts to secure coal by sinking a shaft. After expending large sums of money the idea was abandoned, owing to the flooding of the shaft with water in such quantities as to prevent work. For results see chapter on geology.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



NATHAN CLEARWATERS.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is one of the pioneers of De Witt county, and the oldest settler now living in the township. He is a native of Green county, Tennessee, and was born May 7, 1807. Reuben Clearwaters, his father, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Miller, was born on the south branch of the Potomac river, in Virginia. She came with her parents to Tennessee, and there married Reuben Clearwaters. The family removed to Highland county, Ohio, in 1810, and in 1820 went to Indiana, and settled in Franklin county; then went to Monroe, and subsequently to Putnam county; and in 1830 came to Illinois, and settled in Vermillion county. Two years later he moved to Buckle's Grove in McLean county, and there remained until his death, which took place in 1866, at the advanced age of 85 years. His wife died in 1864, aged 72 years. Nathan remained in Vermillion county until 1832, when he came to what is now known as Santa Anna township, then a part of McLean county. He squatted on a tract of land, on which the town of Farmer City now stands. When the lands came into market he purchased the forty and afterwards entered three other "fortys." He laid out the town, and his wife gave it the name of Mount Pleasant; a name which it retained until a few years ago, when it was changed to Farmer City. When Mr. Clearwaters came to this part of the county there were but three families living here. The heads of the families are all gone, and he and his wife are



MARY M. CLEARWATERS.

the only remaining settlers who came here in 1832. He married Mary M. Danner while he was living in Montgomery county, Indiana. The date of the marriage was August 7th, 1828. She was born in Harrison county, Indiana, November 29th, 1812. There were eleven children, the offspring of that marriage. The names of those living, in the order of their births, are Absalom, Melenda, who is the wife of John Griffith; America, wife of Hardy Shoemaker; Reuben Allen Patton, Wesley. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Clearwaters is one of the six persons who helped to form the first class in Methodism in this part of the county in 1833. The others were Dennis Hurley and wife, Richard Kirby and wife, and Julia McCord. Mr. Clearwaters is an original Jacksonian Democrat. He cast his first vote for the hero of New Orleans in 1828, and from that time to the present has given his allegiance to that political organization.

Much of the history of Nathan Clearwaters and his brother pioneers will be found in the Pioneer chapter of this work, and in the history of Santa Anna township; and it would be mere repetition to reproduce it here. We can but pay our tribute of respect to this venerable couple who have come down to us from a former generation, and we echo the sentiment of the entire community when we say that both carry with them the esteem, goodwill, and kindly feeling of all who have the pleasure of knowing them.



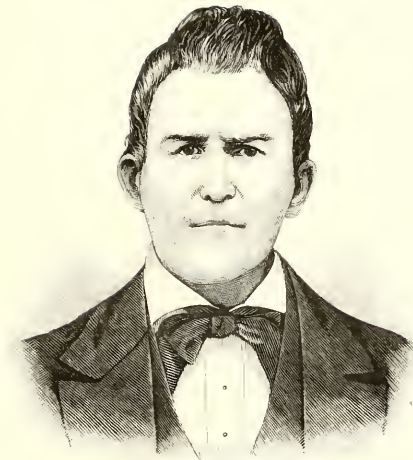
John Smith



MARY D. SMITH.

Among the old and prominent settlers of De Witt county was John Smith, lately deceased. He was born in Hardy county, Virginia, February 23d, 1805. He came to De Witt county in the fall of 1835, and stopped in Mount Pleasant, now Farmer city. When the town rose to the dignity of a village he was elected Justice of the Peace, and decided the disputes arising among the early settlers with impartial justice. He opened a hotel, the first one in the village, and for many years kept the only house of entertainment there. His was the favorite stopping place for many years for the travelers going and coming from Bloomington, Peoria, and western points. In after years he gave his exclusive attention to farming, in which he continued until his death, which occurred June 8th, 1878. On the 8th of January, 1828, he married Mary D. Mitchell, who was born in Frederick county, Virginia, July 10th, 1801. She died July 31st, 1878, leaving no offspring. In her earlier years, she taught the first school in Mount Pleasant. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were members of the M. E. church. In life they had numerous friends, and were much esteemed and respected for their good qualities of both head and heart. In this life they were noted for their many acts of pure benevolence, and both were charitable to a fault. William W. Murphey was raised by them, and to a certain ex-

tent was adopted by Mrs. Smith, who was his aunt. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, October 15th, 1838, and is the son of Hiram and Grace (Mitchell) Murphey. His father was born April 15th, 1797, and died August 20th, 1881. His mother (Mrs. Murphey), was born May 20th, 1806, and died December 17th, 1880. In 1843 Mr. and Mrs. Smith, while on a visit to Virginia, brought W. W. Murphey with them. It was expected that Mr. Murphey's father would soon follow, but he did not come until 1853. Mr. Murphey remained with Mr. Smith until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted for three years in Company F, 41st Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was twice wounded, first at Fort Donelson, and then at the battle of Jackson. At the siege of Vicksburg he was one of eighty men who were detailed to scale the out works and advance to the Horse-Shoe Bend, and establish and advance the line, which was a most difficult and hazardous undertaking, but it succeeded. On the 5th of October, 1865, he married Miss Nancie H., daughter of Cary and Ann Burford. There are three children by that union, named Edwin C., Grace A. and Mary V. Murphey. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is Republican in politics.



JOHN WEEDMAN, SR. (DECEASED.)

THE Weedman's were among the first settlers of Central Illinois, and of the few pioneers who settled in this county a half century ago. They are of German ancestry on the paternal side, and English on the maternal. George Weedman, the grandfather of the present Weedman family, was a native of Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Ohio soon after that State was admitted into the Union, and there remained until 1830, when he brought his family to Illinois and settled in Randolph's Grove in McLean county, where he lived until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. John Weedman, his son, was born in Pennsylvania in 1790, and was yet a youth when his parents removed to Ohio. He there grew to manhood, and married. When his father came west, he accompanied him and settled at the place above named in McLean county. In 1835 he removed to Hurley's Grove, in what is now known as Santa Anna township, and there lived until his death. In his life, Mr. Weedman belonged to the ambitious and progressive class of men, and was actuated by a laudable desire to excel in whatever he undertook. He was by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser, and in that business accumulated considerable property, at least sufficient to render him comfortable in his declining years. Both he and his wife were members of

the M. E. church, and both took an active interest in that Christian organization. He married Rachel Wilson, who was a native of Maryland, but was a resident of Ohio at the time of her marriage. Her father, Asa Wilson, was one of the early settlers of that State.

By the union of John and Rachel Weedman there were ten children—seven sons and three daughters. Isaiah, the fifth son, with patriotic devotion to his country enlisted during the late war in the 2d Illinois Cavalry, and lost his life at the battle of Holly Springs, December 20th, 1862. The names of the other children in the order of their birth are Asa, who died leaving a family, and who is mentioned in a separate biography; Harriet, George, Amos, John, Isaiah (deceased), Lucinda (also deceased), Eliza Emma, Zadok Casey, and Thomas St. Clair. All of the sons who are living are active, business men, and among the leading agriculturists of the county. It may be said of Mr. Weedman, Sr., that in his life every act of his, whether in public or private, was actuated by a desire to do right. He was honorable in everything, and was never known to do that which brought the blush of shame to his cheek, or in the least reflected upon his character as an honest man and a Christian gentleman.



ASA WEEDMAN (DECEASED).

ASA WEEDMAN was the eldest son of John and Rachel (Wilson) Weedman. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 15, 1817, and was in his boyhood when the family removed to Illinois, and settled in Randolph's Grove. He came with his parents to Hurley's Grove in 1835, and remained at home until his marriage, when he commenced farming for himself. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Hand, daughter of Rev. George and Barbara Hand, who were among the pioneers of Illinois, and the first settlers of Randolph's Grove in McLean county. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weedman there were eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. Mr. Weedman died June 21st, 1866, while yet comparatively a young man. In his life he was an active and useful citizen, and was esteemed by

all who knew him. In his personal appearance he was large and well formed slightly inclined to corpulency, but possessing considerable physical strength. Few men within the radius of his acquaintance were better known nor esteemed more for their virtues of both head and heart than Asa Weedman. His loss to the community was a serious one, as his enterprise and public spirit were of such an active character that he was foremost in promoting and aiding enterprises that had for their object the public good or the material advancement of his neighborhood or county. He and his wife were both devoted members of the M. E. church. One of his sons, Philip, lives on the old place. He married Annie, daughter of H. K. Gillespie, February 6, 1873, by which union there were two children.



John Weedman

AMONG the influential and leading business men, as well as old settlers of De Witt county, is the subject of the following sketch. Although not a resident of the county, yet he has been for many years identified with its history and progress, and has contributed much to its material prosperity. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, February 3d, 1828, and is the son of John and Rachel Weedman, whose histories are to be found on another page of this work. He was, in his infancy, when his parents removed from Ohio to Illinois and settled in Randolph's Grove. His education in his youth was of a limited character, and was confined to the log school-house of nearly a half century ago, wherein he learned to read, write, and cipher, which embraced the entire educational course. But Mr. Weedman did not rely so much upon the schools as he did upon self-culture. As a man and boy he contracted habits of close observation and cultivated a taste for reading, which improved the mind, and, in time, rendered him well-informed upon the current literature and topics of the day. He was raised to habits of industry upon his father's farm, and remained at home until 1850, when he and other members of the family were seized with the gold fever, which was produced by the discovery of gold in California. In company with four of his brothers, he started for California by the overland route, and landed in Sacramento July 24th, 1850. They engaged in mining and hauling provisions. John remained in California for eighteen months, by which time he was convinced that by the exercise of the same industry at home as there he would succeed equally well. In the fall of 1851 he returned home by way of New York. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been more or less engaged ever since. In 1871 he, in connection with Thomas Brothers, established the first bank in Farmer City. The partnership continued until 1876, when Mr. Weedman purchased the Thomas Bros.' interest, and from that time to the present has carried on the business of banking in his own name. From the first opening of the bank to the present, it has borne the reputation of

being solid, and of conducting its business upon sound business principles. As a banker, Mr. Weedman is well known throughout central Illinois, and his reputation and that of his bank has an enviable and honorable standing among business men.

On the 31st of March, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. McDonald, a native of Madison county, Ohio. She is the daughter of Thomas and Rebecca McDonald. By that union there are four children living. Their names, in the order of their births, are: Harriet Josephine, who is the wife of C. R. Brodix, a resident and publisher of Philadelphia; Cassius M., clerk in his father's bank; Rachel Rosella, and John Sherman Weedman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Weedman are active members of the M. E. Church. He is a respected member of the Ancient and Honorable Order of A. F. and A. M. Politically, Mr. W. is a sound and thorough Republican, and has always voted that ticket since casting his first vote. He has been elected to several offices of local trust, and has represented his township in the Board of Supervisors for several terms. He was a member of the board when the present magnificent court-house which adorns the public square in Bloomington was built. By a series of circumstances he held the casting vote in that public enterprise. In every office he has held he has earned the reputation of a faithful, capable and honest servant of the people. Mr. Weedman in personal appearance is an erect, well-formed man. His fifty and odd years hang lightly upon him, and he would readily pass for one who had not reached more than the meridian of life. His hardy constitution and temperate habits have done much to preserve and keep about him the evidences and appearances of youth, which seem loth to leave and in their stead place the stamp of declining years. In his manners he is a social and pleasant gentleman, of frank and unassuming manners, whose acquaintance and friendship it is a pleasure to make, and, when once made, rarely forgotten. This is the opinion and evidence of the writer of this sketch, who has known Mr. Weedman for many years.





W. Y. McCord

It is eminently fitting that in a history of De Witt county proper mention should be made of him whose name heads this sketch. Few men in the northern part of the county exercised more influence for good, or took a more active interest in promoting enterprises that had for their object the increase of the material wealth or prosperity of Santa Anna township, than W. Y. McCord. He was born in Tennessee, October 29, 1816. He came to Illinois with his parents, James and Mary McCord, in 1831, and settled in De Witt county, near Fullerton. In 1837 he moved to section thirty-two in Santa Anna township. He then entered a tract of land, which he improved, and afterwards added to it, and there he made his home until his death, which took place January 18th, 1880. On the 8th of February, 1838, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John and Rachel Weedman. She was born in Ohio, October 8th, 1819. By that union there was one son, named John Henry McCord, who was born Dec. 19, 1838. He married Sarah A., daughter of Thomas and Rachel Slick, February 4th, 1864, by which marriage there are two children, named Lora Nettie, and William H. McCord. In his life, William Young McCord was an earnest and consistent member of the M. E. Church. He joined that religious denomina-

tion in 1837, and ever afterwards remained true to his religious vows. To him, religion meant all that the word implied. He carried it to his home, in his business and into the world; wherever he went, he never forgot his obligations and duties to his Creator. In the church government he freely gave the benefit of his wise counsels, and he was for many years its chief director and advisor.

In the management of the affairs of the township he was for many years a prominent actor. He was supervisor for a long number of years, and was acting in that capacity when the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Pekin railroad was built, and was elected a director of the road, a position he held until his death. He held the office of Assessor for seventeen years, and was Justice of the Peace for a number of terms. In all these positions he so conducted the business of his offices, that there was never a word breathed against his good name. All acknowledge his sterling honesty and strict probity of character. When he died, De Witt county lost one of her best men and most active citizens. This is the universal verdict of all who knew W. Y. McCord.



C. H. Burford

THE Burford family, on the paternal side, is of Scotch ancestry and Scotch-Irish on the maternal. Milton Burford, the grandfather of Cary, was a native of Virginia. Soon after the Revolutionary War he moved his family to Kentucky, where his son, whose name was also Milton, married a Shields. In 1807, the family moved to the Territory of Indiana, and settled in Harrison county. Cary Burford was the son of Milton. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 5, 1806. He grew to manhood in Indiana, and there, on the 29th of January, 1829, married Miss Anna Shields, daughter of Jesse and Katie Shields. She was born in East Tennessee, near Knoxville, Feb. 26, 1806. Her family as well as the Burfords were pioneers of three states, viz: Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana. Mr. Burford, after his marriage, engaged in farming till 1831, when he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and opened a general store in Mockport, and the next year went to Amsterdam; and, soon after, moved on a farm, tilled it, and sold goods, in which he continued fifteen years. He was there robbed, house burned, and he left that part of the country and went to Missouri and other States; and in 1854 settled in Marion county, Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1865, when he moved to McLean county. In 1869 moved to Leroy, and in 1870 came to Farmer City, and here went into business under firm name of C. Burford & Sons. In 1873 he practically retired from business, and until his death, which occurred August 23d 1879, lived a quiet life, calmly awaiting the dread summons that was to usher him into a brighter and better life.

At the age of twenty-seven he joined the M. E. Church, and from that time forth lived a true and devoted Christian. In later years he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and was ever after a ruling elder in that Christian denomination. In 1873, at the organization of the First National

Bank of Farmer City, he became the first vice-president, which position he retained until his death. By the marriage of Cary and Anna (Shields) Burford, there were twelve children, ten of whom reached maturity—two died in infancy. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Mary Jane, wife of Abraham Fleshman, of Harrison county, Indiana; Catherine Isabel, wife of James Highfill, a resident of same county; Margaret, wife of Thomas Highfill, died in 1864, leaving three children; Anna Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Briley, a resident of McLean county, Illinois; Jesse Hiltou, eldest son, is one of the firm of Burford Bros. He married Anna H., daughter of Elihu and Frances Gessford, by which union there are four children, named: Mattie Helen, Cora May, Stella Frances, and Pearl. Cary S., of the same firm, married Miss Barbara L., daughter of Asa and Delilah (Hand) Weedman. They have two children named Nellie and Jessie, Nancy H., wife of W. W. Murphey. William T. married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Becket, by which union one daughter living, named Maud. Mrs. W. T. Burford died January 15, 1876. He afterwards married Miss Emma, daughter of A. J. and Jane McWilliams. James C. married Miss Barbara L., daughter of Conrod and Katy Hottle. They have two sons named Guy and Ivan. John H. married Miss Mattie, daughter of Orho and Providence Merrifield. Jesse M., Cary S. and William T. carry on the mercantile business, and are recognized as among the most enterprising and substantial business men of Farmer City. They are all men of well-known honesty of character, and, in both business and private capacity, enjoy the confidence and esteem of the entire community. The sons, as well as their father before them, are republicans in politics,—and advocates, in both theory and practice, of the cause of temperance. Jesse M. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and William T. of K. of Pythias.

JAMES HIRST.

THE subject of the following sketch was born in Leeds, England, January 8th, 1828. He came with his parents Edward and Hannah Hirst to America, in 1840, and settled in Edwards county, Illinois. James, in 1848, went to Clark county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and continued there for seven years, then he came west to De Witt county and worked for the Weedmans until he got married. He then rented land in the township and commenced farming. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted for three years in company "I," of the 39th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The regiment was organized in Chicago, and from there ordered to St. Louis, and then to the front at Williamsport, Maryland, where the regiment was placed under the command of Gen. Landers. From the latter place the command went to Hancock, then to Black Oak Bottoms, then up the Potomac to guard the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Bath, the command was attacked by "Stonewall" Jackson's forces and driven out and back to Martinsburg, from which point they went to Winchester, and were in the battle there, then up to White House Bridge, in the Shenandoah, then made a forced march of one hundred and five miles to Fredericksburg, and the next day were ordered back to keep Jackson from crossing the Shenandoah. From there, marched to Alexandria, then to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. The regiment went into winter quarters at Suffolk, and in the spring of 1863, went to Newbern, North Carolina, and embarked at Buford for Port Royal, South Carolina. Mr. Hirst was discharged at Polly's Island, October 22d, 1863, on account of physical disability, and returned home and re-engaged in farming and stock raising, in which calling he has continued to the present time. On the 1st of January, 1856, he married Ruby Dart; she died in 1863. Three children are the offspring of that marriage. On the 15th of October, 1866, he married Mary E. Kirby *nee* Page. She is a native of New Jersey. She had two children by her former marriage, named William Henry and Flora E. Kirby. Mr. Hirst's children by his first wife are named Frances, Mary, Isabel and James Louis Hirst. By his last wife there is one child living, named Jane Winnefred Hirst. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. He is an active member of the order of I. O. O. F. and also of the Encampment, and has represented both orders in the Grand Lodge of the State. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. He has held various local offices, and has been township collector and road commissioner for eight years. In his habits he is temperate, but liberal upon the question of temperance. Mr. Hirst is a good citizen and a reputable man, and has many friends in Santa Anna township.

JOHN JONES.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is one of the prominent and influential farmers of De Witt county as well as an old settler. The family on the paternal side is of Welsh descent. Edward Jones the grandfather, was born in 1751. He came to America when quite a youth. William, his son, and father of John Jones, on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, espoused the cause of the patriots and enlisted under Washington. He remained in the service during the continuance of the war, and by his brave and gallant conduct earned the approbation of the great and good Washington. He was a carrier of dispatches, and was often entrusted with matters of great moment. He conveyed the glad tidings of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown

to the Continental Congress, and also to get aid for the sick and wounded. In 1809 or '10 he removed to Kentucky, and subsequently went to Tennessee, and died in Overton county in 1839. He married Susan Clark, who was of French descent and a native of Virginia. She survived her husband but a short time, and died in 1840. There were ten children born to the old patriot. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, January 14th, 1801. He was a mere youth when his father removed the family to Kentucky. He grew to manhood in Tennessee, and learned habits of industry upon the farm. He remained in Kentucky until 1837, then he came west to Illinois and settled in Rutledge township, which was then a part of Macon county. One year later he moved to a tract of land known as the farm of the Rev. Paxton Cummings. He leased and farmed the land for two years, then moved to Benjamin Newberry's farm on section eighteen. One year later he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of William Jones. It was timbered land except about forty acres, which was prairie. It was raw, without any improvements whatever. Here Mr. Jones and his family settled permanently and commenced clearing and breaking the land, getting it under cultivation, and in other ways making the place productive and habitable. Here the old pioneer still lives, enjoying his eighty odd years, and serenely waiting for the dread summons to join that "innumerable caravan that is moving to the pale realms of shade." In 1825, while a resident of Tennessee, he was united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Elizabeth Fulington, a native of Tennessee. She is the daughter of David and Sarah (Belcher) Fulington.

There have been three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, all sons. Their names in the order of their birth are Campbell, Preston and Albert. All are farmers and residents of Santa Anna township, in De Witt county.

The subject of our sketch has followed the occupation of farmer and stock raiser, and the family before him generally were tillers of the soil, and some few mechanics. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and has been a professing Christian for a number of years. In the erection of church buildings and in the furtherance and advancement of the cause of Christianity, he has always been liberal and has given freely of his means for that purpose.

Politically he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1824, and from that time to the present has not missed a general election, and always and unhesitatingly gave his vote for the nominees of the Democratic party. He is one of the few surviving Jacksonian Democrats, and yet remembers with great pride his vote for "Old Hickory," the hero of New Orleans. Mr. Jones has been the architect of his own fortune. He started in life poor, and received no aid from rich relations nor did he gain a competency by any sudden turn of fortune's wheel, but rather by slow, persistent toil; gathering little by little, living economically and never venturing beyond his means, he at last reached a position of independence and beyond the want or danger of dependence upon others. And in all these years he has just as steadily built up a reputation for strict honesty and sterling worth as a man and a citizen. He is kind, sociable and hospitable in his nature, and all who come beneath his roof are made genuinely welcome. Campbell Jones, the eldest son, was born in Tennessee, August 1st, 1828. His education was confined to and received in the log school-house of the pioneer era of the western country. It was exceedingly limited, and yet the stranger is slightly surprised at the varied and extensive knowledge possessed by Mr. Jones. The

secret of it is self-culture, extensive and voluminous reading. With the exception of a few years Mr. Jones has lived with his father. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and an advocate of the cause of temperance. Preston, the second son, was a brave and gallant soldier. He enlisted for three years in Co "I" of the 107th Regt., Ill. Vols. He passed through all the grades and was mustered out as first Lieutenant of his company. Albert is the youngest son. When Mr. Jones came to De Witt county, Illinois, there were but seven families living in the neighborhood where he settled. What a wonderful change has taken place in the State and county since that time. The story of the rapid improvement of this section of the country and the history of the old settlers who were Mr. Jones's neighbors in 1837 is best told in the Pioneer chapter of this work.

DANIEL H. ARBOGAST

Was born in Clark county, Ohio, May 27th, 1827. David Arbogast and wife, the grandparents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Germany. They emigrated to America and settled in Virginia. The family moved to Ohio at an early day and subsequently moved to Madison county, Indiana, where the grandparents died. Henry his son, and father of D. H., was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in August 1791. He came from Clark county, Illinois, in October 1838, and the following winter settled near Lexington in McLean county. In March following he moved to De Witt county and settled on section ten in De Witt township, where he resided until a short time before his death. He died December 6th, 1871, in his eighty-seventh year. He married Mary Huffman, daughter of Christian Huffman. She was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1787. She died April 12th, 1853, in her sixty-seventh year. By the union of Henry and Mary Arbogast there were fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity and eight are still living. Daniel H., was in his twelfth year when the family came to De Witt county. He here grew to manhood and remained at home at work on his father's farm, until he was twenty years of age, then he commenced working for himself. He worked for the farmers around in the neighborhood, rented land, and raised a crop, and did such general work as fell to his hand. He soon after got into handling stock, and was principally engaged in that business from 1855 to 1870. In the latter year he commenced the manufacture of brick, and has given nearly all of his attention to that business since that time. He manufactured all the brick with a few exceptions that are in the brick buildings now standing in Farmer City. Taking all in all Mr. Arbogast has been unusually successful. He has met, like most of men, with some reverses, yet has no particular reason to complain of his lot. On the 25th of February 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Payn. She was born in Tennessee, May 29th, 1829. She is the daughter of John A. G. and Catherine Payn, who came to Indiana in 1830, and in 1841 settled in Will county, Illinois. Mrs. Arbogast was stopping with her grandfather Payn in this county when she was married. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Arbogast; seven sons and two daughters. Their names in the order of their birth are, Elizabeth J. who is the wife of Arthur Webb, Lydia Ann, wife of John Sweeney, John, who married Susan Muir, Amos, married Mary Griffith, Edward, Sherman, Walter, Grenade who died in his tenth year, and George who died in his infancy. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Politically he has been a Republican since 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont. His maternal grandfather

Huffman was a soldier in the Revolution, and his father Henry was a soldier in the Indian War of 1812. Mr. Arbogast is a plain straightforward man, and much respected in the community.

HON. LEWIS LUDINGTON.

The Ludington family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, are the descendants of Henry Ludington, a native of England, who emigrated to America prior to the old French war. He was a soldier in that war. At the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted under Washington, and rose rapidly from one position to another until he became a colonel of a regiment. His command was stationed in South Carolina, and there he participated in the battles of Eutaw Springs, King's Mountains and the Cowpens. After the close of the war he returned to Putnam County in New York, where he had settled soon after coming to America, and where he died a number of years after. He married an Ogden, of which union was Frederick Ludington, the father of Lewis. He was a farmer and merchant, and lived and died on the homestead, which still remains in the family. He died in 1852. He married Susan Griffith, a native of Dutchess County, New York. She survived her husband a few years, and died in 1856. There were fifteen children born to them—all of whom, except one, reached the years of maturity. The eldest son Harrison and Nelson Ludington came West in 1837, and settled in Milwaukee, Wis. The former rose in prominence and became Governor of the State in 1876. Nelson removed to Chicago in 1852 and was one of the first lumber dealers in the city. He has attained considerable prominence, and is well-known throughout the West. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ludingtonville, Putnam County, New York, May 1st 1838, and is the youngest of the family. He received his education in the common schools and academies of his native county, and was thus fitted for entrance to college, but not being pleased with the prospect of spending several years in close study abandoned the idea of receiving a collegiate education, and took up school teaching. Eighteen months spent in that profession convinced him that it had no allurements sufficiently enticing to make him follow it as a means of livelihood. In 1857 he came west, and stopped at Bloomington, where he found work in a lumber-yard, at nominal wages. Eighteen months later he returned to New York and spent the winter 1858-9 at home. In the spring of 1859 came back to Bloomington and soon after went to Wenona, Ill., and engaged in the lumber trade and grain business, in which he continued until 1862, when he raised a company of one hundred and twelve men for the war. On the organization of the company he was unanimously elected captain. His was the first name on the muster roll. The company was mustered in as Co. H of 104th Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The regiment joined Buell's forces at Louisville, Ky. The first battle in which Co. H participated was at Hartsville, where it and the entire command, numbering fourteen hundred men, were captured by Gen's Hood and Morgan's forces. The rebel General Morgan was so impressed with the gallant conduct of Capt Ludington that he permitted him to retain his side-arms, a courtesy which was not extended to any other officer in the Federal command. Five days after the battle they were paroled, ordered to Nashville, and from there sent to Columbus, Ohio, and exchanged, then ordered to Gen. Rosecrans, at Nashville; order countermanded, and they were sent to Camp Douglass, at Chicago, to guard prisoners, where they

remained until May, 1863, when they joined Rosecrans' forces at Murfreesboro, and became a part of the 14th Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Chickamauga Capt Ludington was the ranking captain, and was in command as major of the regiment. In the second day's fight, while repelling the charge of the rebels under Longstreet, he was wounded in the left knee, which shattered the joint. He was carried off the field and sent sixty miles, to Bridgeport, Ala., from thence to Nashville, and thence to Chicago. Five months later he reported at Nashville unfit for duty, and by order of Gen. Thomas was mustered out of the service, the date of which was January 19, 1864. He returned to Winona, and in October, 1864, removed to Bloomington. In 1870 Major Ludington came to Farmer City, and engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1878, since which time he has been buying and shipping grain.

Politically, Maj. Ludington is a sound Republican. In 1880 his fidelity to his party, and worth as a man and citizen, received recognition by being nominated and elected to represent the counties of Macon and De Witt in the 32d Gen. Assembly of the State. He served on several important committees, and was chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds. He was favorably mentioned for speaker of the House, and had a number of warm personal friends who supported him for that position. He ably defended the Anti-Pool bill, which had for its object the regulation by legal methods of the growing power of monopolies, and to correct the abuses of the pooling system adopted by railroads. He became the chief spokesman and advocate of the bill, and had practically charge of it on the floor of the House. His long experience in shipping over railroads placed him in possession of many facts unknown to many members of the Legislature. In that matter, as well as others, it may be said of Mayor Ludington that he sustained the reputation of a careful and prudent member, bringing to the practical work of the House a large share of valuable business experience and much good sense. His actions were always dictated by a just regard for the interests of his constituents and an honest desire to please those who had honored him with their suffrages. In doing this he sometimes sacrificed his own interests, but there always remained with him the consciousness that he did his duty, and was faithful to the interests of the many as against the few. He is a respected member of the Order of A. F. of A. M., and also the Chapter. On the 16th of August, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie N., only daughter of George and Harriet (Phillips) Scott. She is a native of Putnam county, Ill. They have one child living, a daughter, named Hattie S. Ludington.

P. V. H. COOL.

PETER COOL, the grandfather of the present Cool family, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. He emigrated to Ohio, and in 1853 came to Illinois, and settled in Bloomington, where he died. He married Sophia Harris, and was the offspring of that union was Noah H. Cool, the father of Peter. He was born near Zanesville, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and came to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1855; he died in 1880. He married Mary Van Horn, who was born in Virginia, but was a resident of Ohio at the time of her marriage. By that marriage there were eight children, three sons and five daughters; Peter Van Horn Cool is the eldest of the family. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, March 8, 1840. He came

with his parents to Bloomington in 1855, and at the age of seventeen commenced learning the trade of baker, at which he continued until 1862, when he was appointed on the police force of Bloomington, and remained on the force for nine years. In 1871 he went back to baking, and continued in Bloomington until January, 1874, when he came to Farmer City, and worked at his trade for J. S. Baltzell, with whom he continued for three years, then worked for David Kelly for two years, then went into business for himself, and started a bakery, restaurant and dealer in fancy groceries, and in that business he has continued to the present. He has suffered some serious losses since he has been in business. On the 22d of August, 1880, his stock was burned, entailing a loss of nearly fifteen hundred dollars. His only capital with which to start up again was grit, knowledge of business and a determination to succeed. On the 7th of May, 1862, he married Miss S. A. Doonan, a native of New York, but a resident of Bloomington. There are ten children by that marriage, seven of whom are living, three sons and four daughters. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Adah, Maffett, Elmer, Mary, Fanny, Courtney, Nellie and Joseph Cool. Mr. Cool is a member of the K. of P., and belongs to Kenilworth Lodge, Farmer City. Politically, he supports the men and measures of the Republican party. At present he is a member of the board of aldermen of the city, and represents the 3d ward in that body. He is an advocate of temperance, and was elected upon the Prohibition ticket. He was for six months acting mayor of the city.

Mr. Cool is one of the enterprising business men of Farmer City. He has by industry, and energy, and close attention to his business, built up a good trade, which is constantly increasing; he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and has many friends in Farmer City.

ANDREW M. CUMMING.

WHEN the Cumming family came to Illinois it was then known as the frontier state, and was yet comparatively a wilderness. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Andrew Cumming, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the town of Rockbridge, Rockbridge county, Virginia. He there married, and in 1812 moved to Tennessee, and there died. His son, Paxton, father of Andrew M., was born in Rockbridge, Va., in 1801, and was a youth of eleven years when the family moved to Tennessee. He there grew to manhood, and at an early age he became converted and joined the M. E. Church; he prepared himself to enter the ministry of the church, and was regularly ordained and appointed to a circuit. His circuit extended into the Carolinas, and while preaching in North Carolina, he made the acquaintance of Pricella Eliza Davidson, who was a native of Haywood county, and in due course of time they were united in marriage. She was born in 1812; she was a near relative of the noted Vance family, and a full cousin of Governor Vance. Mr. Cumming determined to leave the South and come North. He was a genuine lover of freedom, and therefore opposed to that human slavery that existed in the southern states, and which was for so many years a blot and stain upon our boasted civilization. To escape its baneful influences, and that his children might be reared and educated under the broad shadow of a state and people who opposed it, he came north to Illinois, landing in what is now known as De Witt county, in the fall of 1836. He located and entered two hundred and forty acres of land, three miles west of Farmer City, in Sec.

31; it was raw, unimproved land. There he remained, opening up his farm and preaching. He continued in the latter for two years, when he was placed upon the list of superannuated ministers. He remained upon his farm until his death, which occurred in 1839. His wife still survives him, and afterward married Rev. David White, who is chaplain of the U. S. Army, now stationed at Fort Hays, in Kansas. By the marriage of Rev. Paxton Cumming and Miss P. E. Davidson there were six children, three of whom are living. Andrew M is the eldest; he was born in Haywood county, North Carolina, February 16, 1830, and was in his seventh year, when the family came to Illinois. After his father's death his mother took the family back to North Carolina, and there young Cumming remained until his fourteenth year, when his mother returned to De Witt county. At the age of seventeen years he went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he was regularly apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith for four years, when he again returned to Illinois, and stopped in the town of De Witt, in this county, where he opened up a shop and carried on the blacksmithing trade. Two years later he came to Mount Pleasant, now Farmer City, and here he carried on the trade for eighteen years, then sold out and engaged in the hardware business, in connection with E. F. Harrison, in which he continued until his health failed him, when he moved upon his farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he purchased a stock of boots and shoes in Farmer City, and again entered into mercantile pursuits.

In May, 1874, he, in connection with other leading business men of Farmer City, organized and established the First National Bank of Farmer City. The success of that institution and its solidity and financial standing is well known throughout Central Illinois. Mr. Cumming is its vice-president. On the 24th of August, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss America, daughter of Silas Waters, of Leroy, Ill. She was born in Vermillion county, Ill. By this marriage there are three children living, viz: Ella, who is wife of William A. Whetzel, now principal of the Paxton Public Schools; William, and S. M. Cumming. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church. He is an honored member of the ancient order of A. F. & A. M. Chapter and Council of R. & S. M. Politically, he was originally an old line Whig; in 1856 he joined the Republican party, and has remained a member of that political organization. He has held local offices and has been a member of the board of aldermen of Farmer City. Mr. Cumming, as will be seen by the above, is an old citizen of De Witt county. He has lived for many years among these people, doing business and acting the part of an honorable and upright citizen. His life has not been without its trials, nor has it been entirely barren of good results. He started in life poor; his only capital was industry, honesty, a determination to do right, and a knowledge of his business acquired in four years of apprenticeship. With that capital he has succeeded to a competency; and it may be added, that in the same time he has firmly established for himself a reputation for honesty, sobriety and honorable dealing, which is a far better legacy to bequeath to his posterity than great riches.

ELIAS JOHNSON.

DENNIS HURLEY was the first settler of Hurley's Grove, which now embraces a part of the land on which is built the town of Farmer City. He was born in New Jersey, April 1796. He was the son of James and Lydia (Riddle) Hurley. About 1814

he went to Newark, Ohio, and remained there until 1830 when he and his family and Richard Kirby and his family came west to Illinois and landed at Randolph's Grove in McLean county, October 1st of the year above mentioned. The first night the Hurley family stopped in an Indian tent, after which Mr. Hand, an old settler of the Grove placed the Loom house at their disposal where they lived until Mr. Hurley built a cabin. He selected a site near where Mr. Johnson now lives, there put up the cabin and moved his family to it on the 27th of November, 1830; on the same day when commenced falling the deep snow, that is so well known to old settlers. The following spring he moved across the creek, and when land came into market purchased it. There he lived until his death, June 27th, 1867. He married Mary Donnell in 1816. She was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 20th, 1797. She died July 6th, 1850. There were fourteen children the offspring of that marriage, seven of whom are yet living. Of these children was Lydia M, who was born in Newark, Ohio, September 29th, 1822. She was eight years of age when her parents came to Illinois. She married Elias Johnson, February 24th, 1842. He was born in Jackson county, Ohio, February 19th, 1819. Silas Johnson, his father, came to Illinois in 1825 and settled in Vermillion county, and moved to De Witt county in 1838. Silas Johnson married Elizabeth Craig, of Virginia. Two children have been born to Elias and Lydia M. Johnson. Mary E. is the wife of John McDonald. They have two children named Zua and Oddie. Hester A. was the wife of James Brennan, who died. She then married J. Q. Jones. Both Mr. McDonald and Brennan were soldiers in the late war. Both Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Johnson is a Republican.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. HERRICK.

THE Herrick family, of which the subject of this sketch is a member, is an old one, and was for many generations residents of the State of Massachusetts. They trace their origin and ancestry from the Norman-French. The forefathers emigrated from England to the colonies in America in the colonial days. Some of their descendants came west from New England soon after the close of the last century. Of these was Ezra Herrick, the grandfather of George W. After the close of the war of 1812 he removed to Huron county, Ohio, where he followed the occupation of farmer and there remained until his death. His son, Latt Herrick, was born in Massachusetts, May 14th, 1795. While yet in his infancy his father removed the family to New York, and subsequently to Ohio where they remained until December 1834, when Mr. Herrick removed to De Kalb county, Indiana, and there died March 22d, 1872. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was with the army operating on the Canadian frontier. In his life he was a man of considerable prominence, and held several offices of honor and trust. He was a devout believer in the principles of Christianity and made a profession of faith, and was in his later years a member of the Congregationalist church. He married Lola Sutliff, a native of Connecticut, but at the time of her marriage, a resident of Huron county, Ohio. She was born October 1st, 1798, and died in August 1874. There were nine children by the marriage of Latt and Lola Herrick, six sons and three daughters. Four have survived the parents. George W. is the youngest of the family. He was born in De Kalb county, Indiana, on October 6th, 1841. He was reared upon the farm and received his early education in the common

schools of his native county and therein was prepared for entrance to the Vienna Academy at Newville, Indiana. He remained there until 1861. In the fall of that year he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and remained there through the term. The war breaking out he put aside his books, and in May 1862, he enlisted in Co. E., 55th Regt. Ind. Vols. The command was ordered to Kentucky, and in August of the same year Mr. Herrick was taken prisoner at the battle of Richmond; a few days later he was paroled and discharged. He resumed his studies and in the fall of 1863 again entered the University at Ann Arbor and graduated from the Law Department in the spring of 1864. In August of the same year, he went to Princeton, Missouri, and opened a law office. In January and February of 1865 he recruited a company of men for the war, which was known as Co. D., 51st Regt. Mo Vols. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Herrick was elected Captain, and duly commissioned by the Governor of the State. The regiment did duty in South-east Missouri, until the close of the war. In 1870 Captain Herrick opened a law office in Farmer City, and here he has continued the practice until the present. He is a respected member of the honorable order of A. F. of A. M. On the 28th of May, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Dora O. Knight, a native of De Witt county, Illinois, and daughter of Robert Knight. By this marriage there are four children, three sons and one daughter. Their names in the order of their birth are, Latt R., Blanche, Dwight and Lyle Herrick.

Captain Herrick's practice is confined to the general business of law in which he has been reasonably successful.

R. M. EWING.

THE editor of the *Reaper* was born in Clark county, Kentucky, July 23d, 1822. The Ewing family were originally from Virginia. He is the youngest son of three children of William and Sarah (Coombs) Ewing. Mrs. Ewing's parents were natives of Loudon County, Virginia. R. M. Ewing had fair advantages in youth for receiving an education. He attended the common schools until his sixteenth year, when he entered college at Georgetown, Kentucky, and remained there two years. In 1841 he came to Illinois and stopped at Quincy and taught school. In the winter of 1841-42 he went to Missouri and the same year returned to Quincy, and engaged in the profession of teaching. In 1844 he went to Pike County, then to Morgan, and at Waverley engaged in manufacturing wagons, in which business he continued for three or four years, then removed to Menard County and taught school. He remained in Menard County until 1862, when he removed to Clinton in De Witt County. In 1872 he came to Farmer City and engaged in the grocery trade, in which he continued until the fall of 1879, when he established the *Reaper*, a newspaper which he still continues to edit. On the 27th of April, 1848, while a resident of Waverley he married Miss Martha M. Chambers, a native of Greene County, Ills. She died July 31st, 1878. He is a member of the order of A. F. and A. M. Politically he was originally an old line Whig, and supported Henry Clay for the presidency in 1844. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln and remained a Republican until 1880, when he supported General Hancock for the presidency. Martin L. Griffith, the publisher of the *Reaper*, was born in De Witt County, Illinois, April 10, 1860. He is the son of John and Melinda Griffith. His mother is a daughter of Nathan Clearwaters, one of the pioneers of De Witt County. His father

is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, and came to this county when a young man. He is a carpenter by trade, and is also a farmer. Mr. M. L. Griffith learned the printer's art in the office of the *Reaper*.

Both Messrs. Griffith and Ewing may be regarded as the founders of the *Reaper*. The paper is edited with ability and typographically is neat and clean. It enjoys a good circulation.

WILLIAM C. DEVORE.

THE Devore family on the paternal side are of French ancestry, and on the maternal side of German descent. Nicholas H. the father of W. C., was a native of Virginia, but removed to Ohio at an early age. He lived in Cincinnati and in Brown county. In 1833 or 4 he went to Chicago, and in 1836 came down to Piatt county, and was there when the town of Monticello was laid out. He was the first post-master of the village. He died in 1842. He was by trade both a carpenter and blacksmith. While a resident of Piatt county he married Miss Susan Barnes, a native of Marion county, Ohio. She was born in 1817, and was the daughter of William and Sarah Barnes, who came to Piatt county in 1833. The marriage took place in 1836. She still survives her husband and is a resident on the old home farm, where the family first settled when they came to Illinois. William C. is the youngest of four children, two of whom are living, viz: Sarah M. who is the wife of J. N. Bondurant, and the subject of this sketch. The father was born in Piatt county, Illinois, December 28th, 1842. He was raised upon the farm and attended the country schools, wherein he received a fair English education. At the age of twenty-two he commenced learning the printer's trade in the *Piatt County Union* in Monticello, and afterwards in the *Piatt County Republican*. He then went to Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, and commenced the publication of a paper called the *Tama County Republican*. One year later he removed to Farmer City, and assisted John S. Harper to start the *Journal*. In the fall of 1873 he established the *Herald*, and continued its publication until August, 1875, when he sold out. In the Spring of 1876 he went to Lovington, in Moultrie county, Illinois, and there published the *Free Press*, which he continued for three years. In April 1879, he came back to Farmer City, moved material and office here, and continued the publication of the *Journal* under an arrangement made with its former editor and proprietor. Mr. Devore is a good newspaper man, and has demonstrated his ability to conduct a country newspaper and make it a financial success. He has, since casting his first vote, been an adherent and advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

On the 19th of November, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Mattie A. Stratton, *nee* Kimler, a native of McLean county. There is one child by that marriage, named Katie Ethel Devore

CHARLES M. WELCH,

THE present Mayor of Farmer City, was born in Marion county, Ohio, September 19, 1839. The Welch family is of Welsh descent on the paternal, and on the maternal side, Scotch. Isaac Welch, the paternal grandfather, was a native of New York. He emigrated to Ohio in 1802, and settled in Delaware county. He married Sarah Shaw, by which union was Daniel Welch, the father of Charles W. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1817; afterwards lived in Marion county, where Charles was born, and in 1847 removed to De Kalb county, in Indiana,

where he remained until 1863, when he came to Illinois, and settled in De Witt county, where he yet resides. He married Miss Eliza Camp, a native of Onondaga county, New York. She was born in 1818. By that marriage there were eight children, three of whom are living. The youngest son, R. B. Welch, is president of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the sons. His advantages in youth for receiving an education were limited, but thanks to his mother, who is a woman of superior mind, and who fostered and cultivated a love of reading and study in her son, he in time, through home and self-culture, became possessed of a good education. At the age of fifteen he taught school. In the spring of 1854 he entered the Vienna Academy at Newville, Indiana, and entered upon a regular academical course. To sustain himself there he was compelled to teach school in the winter seasons in order to pay expenses of tuition and board. In 1860, his health failing, he was compelled to abandon his studies. He came to Illinois and stopped in Farmer City, and here taught school. In 1861 he returned to Indiana and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge John Morris, of Fort Wayne. In August of the same year he enlisted for three years in Co. E of the famous 11th Reg. Indiana Vols., Col. afterwards Gen. Lew. Wallace commanding. The regiment was at first a part of the 1st Division of the 13th Army Corps. The regiment remained in active service until the expiration of its term of enlistment, when it veter-
 anzated and re-enlisted for the war. This was in the spring of 1864. It was then sent to Virginia and Washington, and then with the 6th, 8th and 19th Army Corps, constituted the Army of the Shenandoah, under command of Gen. Phil Sheridan. Mr. Welch remained in the service from August, 1861, until the close of the war, and participated with his regiment in all the skirmishes, battles and sieges in which it was engaged. The regiment was the best drilled organization in the war, and in many competition drills invariably carried off the prizes. Mr.

Welch was mustered out and honorably discharged in September 1865, having been in active service four years and one month. If space would permit us we would be glad to insert a history of this gallant regiment, which was undoubtedly one of the historic organizations of the war. Its history is Mr. Welch's history for four years and one month. Mr. Welch returned to Farmer City soon after his discharge, and taught school in the surrounding counties until 1873, when he accepted a situation as clerk in the grain business, with J. O. Peckham & Co., of Farmer City, and remained with them, as their agent, for six years. A portion of the time he was agent for the company at Kenney, Illinois, and while there read law in his leisure moments. In 1877 he commenced his studies under the direction of Judge Ingham, and then with Mr. Herrick, of Farmer City. At the June term of the supreme court held at Springfield, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice in Farmer City, where he still continues. Politically, he is a Republican, and a strong, uncompromising advocate of temperance, and was elected mayor of the city on that issue. He is strenuous in the support of the laws made by the majority, and looks carefully and faithfully to their execution. He is a member of the Order of A. F. & A. M. On the 15th of April, 1866, he was united in marriage to T. C. Ryan, of Defiance county, Ohio, youngest daughter of John Ryan, a native of New York. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

During the war he was the recipient, and has in his possession, two general orders emanating from the General in command, publicly complimenting him for personal bravery and gallant conduct in the face of great danger, and in one is promoted to the position of scout—a position which required the combination of sagacity, coolness and great personal courage. Mr. Welch feels justly proud of those souvenirs of respect given him during the dark and trying times of the late war.



TUNBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.



HIS township deserves special mention in the history of De Witt county, from the fact that the first blow struck toward civilization, and the first settlement made, was within its borders. Over half a century ago the woodman's ax was heard to resound through the timber of Salt Creek; few there were to bear the burdens of the pioneer's life and encourage one another in paving the way for civilization and future generations. Fifty-seven years have passed away, and behold the transition: Splendid farms and farm improvements are seen on every hand—life and activity prevail throughout its territory, and its inhabitants are thrifty and happy.

Tunbridge Township is situated in the extreme south-western part of the county, and bounded on the north by Barnett township, on the east by Texas, south by Macon county, and west by Logan. It is in the form of a perfect square, and contains thirty-six sections of most excellent land. Originally this territory was very evenly divided between prairie and timber. Salt Creek, a stream of considerable proportions, crosses through the township from east to west a little north of the center. All along this stream, for two or three miles in width, once was covered with a heavy growth of fine timber, of oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, walnut and other varieties. To-day fine farms abound where these giants of the forest stood. Only enough is left to supply the wants of the people for fuel, fencing and building purposes. The surface is sufficiently undulating in most parts to carry off the surface water. At some points on the creek, the banks approach in their form to small bluffs. The railroad facilities are excellent, not less than two roads passing through the entire township. The Illinois Midland railway enters the south-eastern corner and extends diagonally across the township, passing out at the north-west. The Gillman, Clinton and Springfield road—now known as the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central, extends through it from north-east to south-west, forming a junction with the Midland at nearly the geographical center of the township, thereby forming a letter x within a perfect square. At this writing, the people are indebted to the Gillman, Clinton, and Springfield road in the sum of \$30,000, the bonds of which are drawing ten per cent. interest, but about to be funded at six per cent. The Midland road also claims an indebtedness from the township of \$20,000, but it is said by the people it is an illegal claim and, therefore, will not be paid. Some future historian will have to write the sequel.

Believing that the first land entries will prove interesting to not only the present, but to coming generations, we append them below in the order of their entry: Jacob Coppenbarger on the 12th of November, 1823, entered the N. E. quarter of section 7.

John Walker entered the west half of the N. W. quarter of section 13 on the 15th of October, 1829. On the same date John Fruit entered the west half of the N. E. quarter, and the east half of the N. W. quarter of section 13. On the same date and same section, Elizabeth Fruit entered the east half of the S. W. quarter. Thomas Fruit, at the same time entered the east half of the S. E. quarter, and the east half of the N. E. quarter of section 14. On the 17th of October 1829, Jacob Coppenbarger entered the east half of the S. E. quarter of section 5. At the same date John Coppenbarger entered the west half of the S. E. quarter of section 8. Hugh Bowles entered on the 6th of November, 1830, the S. W. quarter of section 4. On the same date, Baron T. Lowrey entered the N. W. quarter of section 9. Same date and same section, William Newcomb entered the west half of S. E. quarter. Elisha Butler entered the west half of the N. W. quarter of section 7th, November 7th, 1830. Same date Mahlon Hall entered 318 $\frac{1}{2}$ in section 4.

THE PIONEERS.

had to undergo untold hardships even to obtain the most meagre enjoyments of life. Their nearest grist-mill was situated at Springfield, and after having taken the then long and tedious journey, they were often obliged to remain three or four days to get a sack-full of corn ground; for it must be remembered that in those days the now capital of the state had but one mill, and that run by horse power. Often the roads and weather were such that they were forced to crush their corn for meal in the old-time mortar. This was constructed by hollowing out a stump, and using an iron wedge for a pestle. Another method was to boil the corn to a soft consistency, and grate it from the cob by means of a tin pan punched with holes. What little merchandise was used was mainly obtained at Pekin, the goods being boated up the river from St. Louis. To make the trip to Pekin and return took several days and nights, hence they were obliged to camp out; and in the language of one of the old pioneers, "when they lay down at night to sleep their slumber was fanned by the howling of wolves, and the whooping of Indians." John Branson, sen., who is 88 years of age, and resides in Kenney, informed the writer that in the spring of 1826, he crossed Salt Creek timber, coming out on what is now the old Joseph Howard farm near Kenney, and that there was not a sign of a white man or of his habitation, but that the timber was lined with Ind an wigwams. They were principally the Pottawatomies and Kickapoes. Large herds of deer and hundreds of wolves were then running through the timber or skulking through the prairie grass. Mr. Branson believed he was alone in this vast expanse so far as any white man was concerned, but in this he was mistaken; had he crossed

what is now section 7, instead of section 4, he would have found signs of civilization. Here it was that the first blow was struck, where the first settlement was made, not only in this township, but in De Witt county.

On the 29th, of October 1824, there might have been seen two wagons drawn by oxen, plodding their way wearily through the tall prairie grass, and finally lost to sight in the timbers of Salt Creek. It was near night when they selected a place to stop, and when they stepped from their wagons, there was nothing but the forest for a home. They soon threw together a rude brush tent and moved into it. These hardy few consisted of two families, Elisha Butler and his wife, and Mrs. Shugart and her two sons, Zion and Edom. They had emigrated from Sangamon county, brought their all with them, and heroically decided to brave the adversities of the pioneer. The moon shined brightly, the next morning, long before daylight they were out cutting logs preparatory to the building of a comfortable cabin. Within a reasonable time they had completed it, the women helping the men, and they joyfully moved into their new house. As it was October, and too late to raise a crop they were obliged to undergo the inconvenience for nearly a year of going to Springfield for breadstuffs.

These are among some of the hardships that our forefathers have undergone that the present generation may enjoy what has been so bounteously prepared for them. Of these five pioneers, but one is now living; the others passed away years ago. The surviving one, Edom Shugart, now resides in Nebraska, a very old man, yet he likes to write and talk about "ye olden times." Section 7, where the wilderness first resounded to the woodman's ax is now, mainly, under good cultivation, and fine farms please the eye of those who pass.

The second to aid in the settlement of this township was John Coppenbarger, a brother-in-law of Zion and Edmon Shugart. He was a native of Virginia, and moved to Illinois in an early day and settled in Sangamon county. In the spring of 1828, he emigrated to this township and located on section 8, and raised a small crop that year. He died in 1869, and at this writing has but one direct representative living, Sylvester P. Coppenbarger, who resides here.

Jacob Coppenbarger, father of John, made the first land entry in the township. This was in the fall of 1828, at the time of his coming. He died many years ago. One son is yet living here, Joseph, who is upwards of 70 years of age.

John Walker, an emigrant from Ohio, came in the fall of 1829, and settled on section 13. He had a wife and two children; the names of the children were John and Sidney. Mr. Walker moved to California, about 1848. None of the family are living in the county at this time.

Another prominent old settler was William Randolph, who was a native of North Carolina. He moved with his father to Virginia when he was a mere lad, where he remained until he grew to manhood. In the fall of 1830 he moved with his family to this township. His family consisted of his wife and eight children, Levi, Love, Polly, Willoughby, Sarah, William, Josiah, and J. H. His mode of transit was the Southern style four-horse crooked bed wagon, which was driven by one of the parties who rode the wheel horse using one line. The first house he occupied was a pole cabin with stick chimney, and the ground for a floor. The spring following he traded one of his horses and the wagon for eighty acres of land of Elisha Butler. This was the west half of the north-west quarter of section 7. The same spring he built a comfortable log house, and used the pole cabin for a kitchen. This was the spring following the winter of the "deep

snow." This year Mr. Randolph ploughed and planted a few acres of corn, but the spring being late, and the summer cold, the early frosts cut the crop so severely that it did not mature. It was in such a sappy condition when it was gathered, and, being frozen solid, it actually had to be placed before the fire and thawed before it could be fed to the stock. From the fact that there was no sound corn in Central and Northern Illinois, the few people of this part of the state were obliged to go to the more southern portion to obtain seed corn the following spring, hence the name given to that part of the state, "Egypt." Five other children were born to the family after coming to this section, making thirteen in all. Mrs. Randolph died in 1863, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Randolph lived to the good old age of 74, and died four years after his wife. The only direct representative of the family living in the county is J. H. Randolph, one of the prominent and substantial farmers of De Witt County. He was the youngest of the family, when his father moved to the state. He is now living on section 7, the old homestead. He married Miss Margaret Wallace, in the fall of 1853. His wife was the daughter of Colonel Andrew Wallace, another old settler who located on section 6 in 1830, and who was a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky. From this marriage there have been eight children born, Alice, Andrew W., Charles C., Laura, Grace, Moses W., Ivan Lee, and one infant son that died without name. Mr. Randolph is one of the leading stock growers in the county. He has some of the finest blooded sheep in the state, and is said to be the heaviest wool grower in Tunbridge.

Hugh Bowles came to this part of the county in the fall of 1830. On the 6th of November of the same year he entered the south-west quarter of section 4. His family was very large, consisting of six boys and five girls. He died many years ago. Anderson Bowles, the eldest son, is living in Barnett township, and the only one of the family now in the county. William Newcomb migrated here in the fall of 1830, and located on section 9. He was a native of Virginia, moved from there to Kentucky, and subsequently to Indiana, and from thence to Illinois as above stated. Prior to his advent here his wife died, but he brought his children with him, eight in all. Their names were as follows: Juda, Susan A., Daniel, Jane L., Polly, Hannah, Ruth, and Elizabeth. The first four were then married, but came along as part of the family. The conveyances were the usual emigrant teams, oxen yoked before heavy lumber wagons. Mr. Newcomb bought on the pre-emption right of a widow in section 9, and moved into the little cabin that was situated on the premises. He lived to become a prominent farmer of the times, and died in 1851, the day he was 76 years of age. There are but three of the family living, Aunt Hannah Watson and Susan Alsop, who reside in this township, and Mrs. Jane Knight, who lives in an adjoining county.

Darius Hall came here in 1831, and located in the Coppenbarger settlement. He was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and came to this state in 1829, and stopped two years near Springfield. He was married in Kentucky in 1819, to Mary Jones. When they came here they had five children. Mr. Hall moved to Clinton a few years ago where he died. He was elected constable in 1831, and afterwards served two years as deputy sheriff.

Thomas Fruit was born in North Carolina and afterwards emigrated to Kentucky. In the fall of 1829, he came to Illinois and entered land in section 14, Tunbridge township, when he returned to his home in Kentucky. In the fall of 1834, he moved with his family to his possessions here. The family consisted of a wife and nine children, Susan W., William L., Mary R., Sabilla

M., Sidney C., Edmund W., Martha J., Enoch A., and John D. Two of the children were left in Kentucky, James S., and Thompson C., there being eleven children in all belonging to the family. Mr. Fruit lived to amass and enjoy a good property, and died the 8th of December, 1871, at the advanced age of 88 years. Mrs. Fruit died a few years before her husband. James Fruit, the father of Thomas, made a settlement prior to the latter, coming in 1831. No one but his wife was with him when he made his advent here. He settled on section 13, but soon died, his death occurring in the fall of 1834. Edmund W. Fruit, son of Thomas, is now a man considerably advanced in years. He is living in section 26, and one of the wealthy and substantial farmers of Tunbridge. He is living with his fourth wife. There are five children James A., Mary E., Arthur W., Laura B., and Sidney J., all of whom are living in the township except the latter, who resides in Missouri. John D. Fruit, a younger brother of Edmund W., also resides here on section 21. He is a native of the township, being born in 1835. He has a wife and four children, one son and three daughters.

Another old settler, John Kenney, came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1834, and settled in what was called the Bowles and Hall neighborhood. He came with his father's family, which consisted of father, step-mother and six children, three sons, and three daughters. None of the family are living at this time. John died only a few years ago. The village of Kenney was named in honor of him, and it now occupies the ground on which his father first settled. Their pioneer log cabin was situated but a short distance north of the town.

Joseph Howard was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Ohio in 1826. He remained there ten years, when he moved to this part of the county, and settled on section 14. His mode of conveyance was what is called in these days the "prairie schooner." He had two wagons, drawn by three yoke of cattle, and the other by a four-horse team. It took one month to make the trip. The roads were new, and in places almost impassable; sometimes ten miles a day was considered a heavy drive. He brought his family, consisting of a wife and six children with him. The names of the children were Benjamin, Rachel, Ellen, Peter, William, and Reuben. Four other children were born in the township, Francis M., John, Jane, and Annie. Mr. Howard lived to improve a large farm and enjoy the fruits of his labor. He died at the age of 81 years in the summer of 1878. Mrs. Howard died many years ago. Four of the children, Benjamin, Peter, Francis, and Annie are residents of Tunbridge; others of the family are living in the county.

Among other old settlers are the following: John Morrison, who resides in section 11; Nathan Cooper, in section 26; D. W. Hickman, section 6; James R. Turner, and James C. Scott, both residents of Kenney.

The first frame building of any kind built in the township was constructed by John Walker on section 13, in 1838. It was a small affair, and attached to his log house for the purpose of enlarging his dwelling. Luther Newcomb was the carpenter. The second frame was built some two years afterwards. It was a dwelling constructed for Thomas Hutchin, and situated in section 16, near Salt Creek. A Mr. Hoover was the carpenter, and James R. Turner did the plastering. It is yet standing, and is owned and occupied by Stephen W. Hutchin, a grandson of Thomas.

The first marriage ceremony took place in 1829. James K. Scott was the officiating clergyman of what was then called the New Light persuasion. Elisha Butler and Mary Coppenbarger,

daughter of Jacob Coppenbarger, were the contracting parties. Both have long since departed this life.

Tradition says, that Trink Alsop was the first born. He was the son of the pioneer Thomas Alsop, who then lived on section 19. As to the date of the birth, tradition is silent. The first death was that of a girl twelve years of age, the daughter of Nathan Vestal. This occurred in 1825. In those days there was no lumber to be had only as it was hewn out by the ax. Edom and Zion Shugart shouldered their axes, and sought a tree that would answer their purpose. A basswood was selected, and from this they procured slabs which they smoothed down as well as they could and constructed a rude coffin. The remains were placed in it and taken to a hill in section 7, where she was buried.

The first school was taught by Edom Shugart, in a little pole cabin, situated on the farm now owned by John Morrison. This was in the winter of 1829-30; in fact it was the first school taught in the county. There were but a handful in attendance, and the few came when the weather was not too cold for inconvenience, for it must be remembered that the cabin was not lathed and plastered, not even chinked.

James K. Scott preached the first sermon in the township. Hage Bowles and Levi Pitner were also pioneer preachers. At a later date Peter Cartwright preached in the neighborhood. Mrs. Watson, daughter of the pioneer, William Newcomb, says, "she has heard him preach many a time at her father's house." In those times there were no church houses; services were held in the private houses of the settlers.

The first church built was situated on the land of Wm. Bowles in about 1840. It was a frame building, and known as "The Old Union." It received its name from the fact of its being built by donations from all denominations, and was used in common.

One of the first physicians was William Laughlan; he moved to the far west in an early day. William Lowrey was probably the first justice of the peace.

The first blacksmith was a man by the name of Jack Henderson. He came from Kentucky in a very early day, and was one of the oldest settlers. His shop was a pole cabin, and situated in section 7. He remained here but a short time, when he moved back to Kentucky.

The first mill was built by John Coppenbarger, and was situated on section 7. Jack Henderson, the blacksmith, was the master mechanic. It was the roughest kind of a horse mill, capable of grinding only three or four bushels of corn per day. It was built in 1828. Prior to this the settlers were obliged to go 40 or 50 miles to get their milling done, as this was the first mill constructed in this section of country.

The first water mill was built on Salt Creek, in section 11, by Melville and William Lowrey in 1838. It was constructed for a saw mill only, but afterwards a grist mill was attached. It had the turbine or horizontal wheel for a power. A freshet carried it away in 1844. It was afterwards re-built and re-modeled, and is now owned and operated by John Morrison.

Thomas Hutchin, introduced the first blooded stock in the township. He imported from Ohio some fine short-horn Durham cattle, and several Berkshire hogs; he was also the first to introduce blooded horses.

The first bridge was constructed across Salt Creek about two and one-half miles south-east of Kenney, and it is said that from the name of the bridge the township took its name; that is, for some reason the bridge took the name of Tunbridge. It was at this point where the first town was laid off and called Franklin.

It was here that the first post-office was established. Mr. Barbare laid out and platted a small village, on paper. He built a small house, and utilized it for both a dwelling and store-room. This was about 1860. The goods sold here were the first sold in the township. James W. Armstrong afterwards bought out Mr. Barbare, and soon afterwards closed out the business, as it did not prove to be a commercial point. The would be village is now under cultivation, constituting part of a good farm. All the business there at this time is the mill owned by John Morrison.

The roads and bridges of Tunbridge are in very good condition. The former could be improved somewhat by turnpiking, and leaving ditches of sufficient depth and width so as to readily carry off all surface water. There are two excellent bridges across Salt Creek, costing in the neighborhood of \$1,000 each.

The following are the supervisors and the time of their elections since township organization: John D. Hutchin elected in 1859, and served two terms. James B. Turner elected in 1861, served one term. Benjamin Howard elected in 1862, and served until 1866. M. B. Spicer elected in 1866, and served two terms. James A. Kirby elected in 1868, and served two terms. Benjamin Howard re-elected in 1870, and served until 1873. John H. Randolph elected in 1873, and served until 1878. He was chairman of the board the last term. J. R. Turner elected in 1878, and has served each year since, and has been elected chairman for the past two terms.

THE VILLAGE OF KENNEY.

This thriving little village is situated at the junction of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central, and Illinois Midland railways. The original town plat contained forty acres, and it was laid out by Moses Kenney in 1871. The first lot sold was bought in August of that year by J. F. Dix. The ground is situated in section 15. Later additions have been made, so that the corporate limit of the village is just one-half mile square. The first building was erected in October 1871, and situated in block 3 on Kenney street. It was a small one-story frame building, and occupied by A. Milmine, for a grocery store, who sold the first goods in the town. The building has since been moved to Johnston (Main) street, and is used by William Haines for a butcher shop. Harrison Maltby sold the first dry goods. The business was located on the corner of Henderson and Crossley streets. The first hardware store was situated on the corner of Benjamin and Henderson streets, and the business was conducted by H. P. Rucker. The first private residence was built by Josiah Luttrell in the fall of 1871, and it was situated in block 6, lot 1. It was a two story frame building, and is yet standing, and now occupied by J. B. Kanyon. The first hotel was situated on Kenney street, and kept by James Q. Burgett. It was a frame, two stories and an L. It is now used for a dwelling. The business part of the town was at first situated on Kenney street, two streets east of Johnston, which is now the main street. This change was wrought mainly from the fact of the high prices for lots on the former street, and the Midland railway crossing established near the foot of Johnston street. In making the change excitement ran high between the two factions, some desirous to retain the business where it was, others to take it where it now is; hence Johnston received the cognomen of "Wall" street, and Kenney that of "Broadway;" and at this time they are known by many of the townsmen as such. The Wall street faction succeeded in carrying the day, and the business houses were all moved over to Johnston street. This was in 1873.

The village at this writing contains about 500 inhabitants, and has a live class of business men. The sidewalks are kept in good condition, and the main business street is graded and gravelled. In the very center of this street, in the north part of the town, stands a large and thrifty apple-tree. It stands alone, and looks as though it might exclaim: "I am monarch of all I survey!" It is said that the school-boys generally gather the harvest. No inland town in the state, probably, has better privileges for obtaining good water—it is said to be inexhaustible. At a depth of about eight feet a gravel strata is reached which averages twelve feet in thickness. After passing through this strata, a lake of pure water is found, which underlies the whole village. In the driest seasons there is a bountiful supply of water. It is believed that an ordinary engine could not pump a well dry that is sunk to the depth of twenty-five feet. The live little town is already talking of erecting some kind of water-works. Several public meetings have been held preliminary to such an improvement.

Incorporation.—The village was incorporated in the fall of 1875, and the following officers were elected trustees: P. M. Jeffrey, O. D. Dickey, W. W. Johnston, S. J. Metland, Robert Orr, and Charles Stuart; H. P. Rucker, clerk. The following are the officers elected for the years following to present time: 1876, W. W. Johnston, S. J. Metland, J. R. Turner, Robert Orr, James Wallace, and M. Milmine, trustees; clerk, H. P. Rucker, police magistrate, J. M. Graham. In 1877, trustees, John Kenney, J. R. Turner, D. W. Ducey, T. H. Cooley, F. D. Byerly and George O'Brien; clerk, J. W. Cogdall. 1878, trustees, W. T. Sowers, F. M. Hubbell, J. C. Kirby, W. W. Johnston, M. Milmine and H. G. Beatty; clerk, G. K. Ingham. 1879, W. W. Johnston, J. C. Kirby, M. Milmine, F. M. Hubbell, H. G. Beatty, and J. K. Blandin, trustees; James Bateman, clerk. Trustees for 1880, D. W. Ducey, J. T. Williams, J. A. Williams, James Bateman, E. Fredrickson, and James Carman. Police magistrate, W. W. Graham. The present officers (1881) are: Trustees, James Brelsford; President, J. R. Turner; Joseph Umphrey, Luther Hobbs, G. W. Oglevie, and Bernard Burns. Clerk, James Bateman; police magistrate, W. W. Graham; village attorney, O. E. Harris; marshal, J. B. Botkin.

The village school was organized in 1874, with H. P. Rucker and Miss Milmine as teachers. In 1875 a fine school building was erected at a cost of between four and five thousand dollars. The house is situated on Howard street, in the north-east part of the town. It is a frame structure, two stories high, and contains four rooms, three of which are occupied, and are furnished with the latest improved furniture and other belongings to match. The building has a bell and belfry, besides being surrounded by an acre of ground, giving ample play-ground to the pupils. The number in attendance is about 150, and is well graded, suitable for this number of scholars.

The town contains but one church building, and is of the Methodist denomination. It is a medium-sized frame structure, having a bell and belfry, and is conveniently arranged otherwise for the accommodation of its members and for church service. It was moved here from Pleasant Valley, two miles west of town, in 1876. It is situated in the north part of the village on Johnston street.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Rush Elevator.—This industry is owned and operated by Fred. P. Rush & Co. It was built by S. J. Metland in the spring of 1875, and passed into the hands of the present firm but recently (1881). The main building is 36x98 feet, and four stories in

height, including basement. The foundation consists of stone, and the building complete, with the grounds, cost \$6,000. It is situated on the "Y" of the Central and Midland railways, convenient for the transaction of all business. The capacity for elevating is 5,000 bushels daily, with storage facilities for 7,000 bushels of grain. It has five dumps, and a 25-horse power engine to run the works, and gives employment to eight men. Besides the elevator proper, it has a quarter of a mile of cribs, capable of holding 100,000 bushels of corn. This was the first elevator or steam-power in Kenney.

J. O. Perkhun & Co.'s Elevator is situated on the right of way of the Springfield division of the Illinois Central railroad. It was built by said company in the spring of 1877, and passed into the hands of E. Kent & Co. Sept. 1, 1881. It is a frame, with stone foundation; the main building is 28x20 feet on the ground and four stories high, besides an engine-room 20x28 feet, and one story in height. The crib-room is 24x60, and will store 20,000 bushels. It has a capacity of elevating, daily, 6,000 bushels of grain, and gives employment to four men. The estimated value of the elevator, machinery and grounds is \$5,500.

Kenney Tile Works.—These works are located south of the Rush Elevator, and near the foot of Johnston street. They were established in 1877 by Traver & Reeser, and passed into the hands of the present owners, Bruaw & Quigley, early in 1881. The works cover four acres of ground, and the estimated value of machinery, sheds, grounds, etc., is \$4,400. There are two kilns for burning the tile, with shed-room 30x200 feet. The operators manufacture tile of the size from two and a-half to eight inches. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at \$5,000. Eight men are given employment when the works are in operation.

The *Kenney Gazette* is under the efficient management of R. T. Spencer. It is a spicy weekly paper, and justly deserves the patronage of the people of Kenney and vicinity. The paper here was established first by J. W. Wolf, and was entitled the *Kenney Record*; for some reason it ceased to exist, hence the *Gazette* has taken the field, and from every appearance it will live, grow and prosper.

Rucker Hall is situated on Johnston street, over the store now owned by V. Thompson. It is 22x80 feet in size, and capable of accommodating 200 persons. It has a stage, a set of scenery, and is seated with hall chairs.

General Merchandise.—V. Thompson, R. Robins, J. R. Race & Co.

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves and Agricultural Implements.—H. P. Rucker, H. P. Merriman.

Drugs and Groceries.—Brelford & Co.

Groceries and Provisions.—Orr & Johnston.

Drugs, Medicines and Stationery.—F. K. Robins.

Boot and Shoe Store.—J. C. Kirby & Co.

Harness and Saddlery.—H. G. Beatty.

Furniture and Undertaking.—I. B. Gallaher.

Flour Store.—A. Milmine.

Restaurant and Bakery.—W. G. Darden.

Jeweler and Sewing Machine Agent.—C. Lawrence.

Restaurant and Confectionery.—J. H. Williams.

Hotels.—Kenney House, A. J. McLain, proprietor; The Home, J. Q. Burgett, proprietor.

Dressmaker and Milliner.—Miss A. E. Lindley.

Dressmakers.—Mrs. Sarah Pence, Misses Sidell, Mrs. Mitchell. *Physicians.*—W. H. Kirby, M. C. McIntire, W. H. Owsley, W. Burgett, J. C. Scott.

Carpenters.—John Williams, Frank Byerly, T. H. Cooley. *Postmaster.*—F. K. Robins.

Lumber and Coal Merchants.—E. Kent & Co. *Meat Market.*—William Haines.

Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.—Peter Peterson. *Livery and Feed Stables.*—Humphrey & Botkin, L. McNeal.

Shoe Shops.—J. E. Deihl, William Adams.

Grain Dealers.—Luttrell & Butler. *Notary.*—H. P. Rucker.

Blacksmiths.—Rung & Weekly, George Poindexter, B. S. Kirby.

Brick masons.—J. L. Carman & Son, J. R. Turner.

Justices of the Peace.—W. W. Graham, Police Magistrate and Justice, George Poindexter, J. B. Bombarger.

Barbers.—C. Lawrence, F. Conley.

There are also one saloon and two billiard tables.

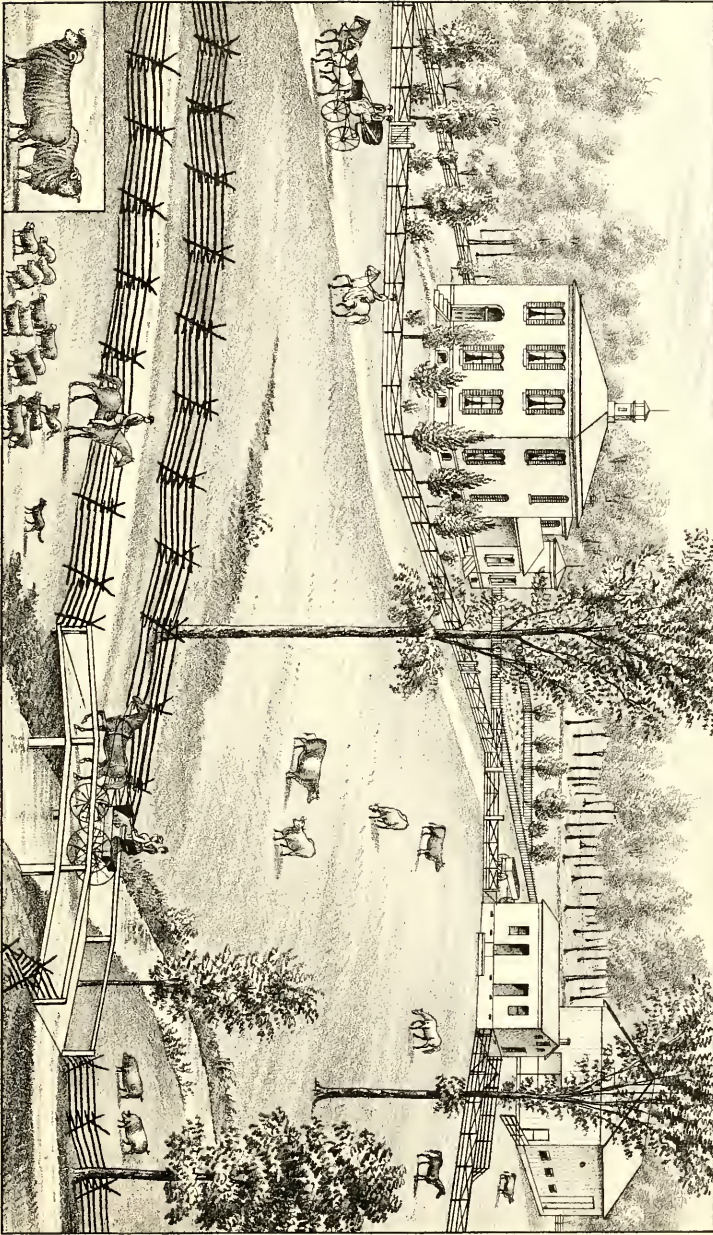
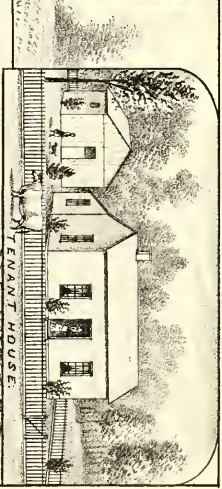
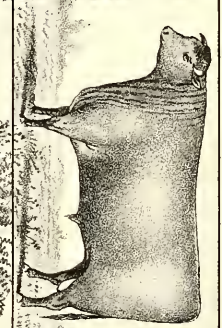
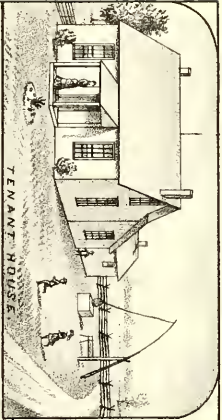
SOCIETIES.

Kenney Lodge, No. 557, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 11th, 1874. The charter officers were John Walton, N. G.; J. J. Lake, V. G.; Jno. M. Graham, Secretary, and S. J. Metland, Treasurer. There were seven charter members. The present officers are James Brelford, N. G.; Benjamin Howard, V. G.; John Nearing, Secretary, and J. C. Kirby, Treasurer. The present membership is 32. The order has a very convenient lodge-room, and is in a good condition financially.

Kenney Lodge, No. 462, I. O. of G. T. was chartered September 1st, 1879. The following are the names and titles of the charter officers: J. E. Deihl, W. C. T.; Mrs. George Davis, W. V.; F. M. Hubbell, W. S.; S. Spahr, W. F. S.; C. M. Welsh, W. T.; W. N. Sybert, W. M.; A. T. Hildreth, O. G.; Laura Clifton, I. G.; Mrs. Hubbell, R. H. S.; Ollie Armstrong, L. H. S.; C. M. Welsh, L. D.; E. B. Weekly, P. W. C. T. Number of charter members 16.

The present officers are B. B. Ives, W. C. T.; Mrs. Hubbell, W. V.; Ella Ives, W. S.; F. M. Hubbell, W. F. S.; J. Bateman, W. M.; H. F. Byerly, W. T.; J. Stewart, I. G.; H. Ely, O. G.; Minnie Howard, D. M.; John Byerly, Chaplain; and C. E. Howard, P. W. C. T. Present membership is 35. The Lodge meets every Saturday evening in Red Front Hall. There is much interest manifested among the fraternity, and the lodge is in excellent condition financially.

We have thus sketched the history of the oldest settled territory in De Witt county. It is easy to compare then and now. A little more than a half century ago there were but five white persons in the whole county. The official census of 1880, in Tunbridge alone, was 1605; and in the county nearly 22,000. With this progress, the historian, fifty years hence, will have volumes to chronicle.



STOCK FARM OF J. H. RANDOLPH, SEC. 7, T. 19, R. 1, (TUNBRIDGE Tp.) DEWITT Co. ILL.
BREEDER OF DURHAM CATTLE, POLAND CHINA HOGS & MERINO SHEEP.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



PHOTO. BY F. G. FRASE.

J. H. Randolph

THE subject of this sketch is the eighth in a family of thirteen children of William and Matilda Randolph. He was born in Lee county, Virginia, Jan. 7th, 1828, and was in his third year when the family came west, and settled on Salt creek, in what is now known as De Witt county, and is therefore one of the early pioneers of the county. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received his education, which was limited, in the early pioneer schools of the county. The log school-houses, dirt floors and puncheon seats of those days were as crude as the then undeveloped system of educational training. Jehu grew to manhood and remained at home until 1853, when he married, and moved to Logan county, where he commenced farming for himself, upon a small tract of land that he had purchased. Two years later he purchased the homestead of his father, and there he has remained to the present. In 1870 he built the large and commodious farm and dwelling-house, which ornaments the place—a view of which can be seen by reference to another page. As a farmer and stock raiser, Mr. Randolph has been more than ordinarily successful. As a sheep raiser he is well known throughout the state, and is among the most extensive wool-growers in Illinois. His flocks of fine graded sheep, which are of the best blooded Spanish Merino, are well known among sheep raisers, and at the State fairs and other exhibitions of live stock, have taken many valuable prizes. His flocks for the past fifteen years, have averaged in numbers from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

In matters of religion Mr. Randolph is inclined to a liberal belief, and might be classed as a Universalist. His religious creed consists in doing unto others as he would have others do unto him; and he believes that in that practice he will secure happiness in this and the life to come.

Politically, he was a democrat until 1876, when he supported the principles of the National Greenback party, and voted for Peter Cooper. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and belongs to De Witt Lodge, No. 84, at Clinton, Illinois. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the



Margaret I. Randolph

Peace, and held the scales of justice impartially for one term. He was also elected to represent his township in the Board of Supervisors, and held that office for five terms; the last of which he was elected Chairman of the Board; he has also held minor offices in his township, and has been School Trustee for the last twenty years.

On the 8th of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret, youngest daughter of Col. Andrew and Esther Wallace. She was born in Tunbridge township, De Witt county, Illinois, February 10th, 1833. Her father was born in Virginia, February 2d, 1787. He emigrated with his parents to Kentucky in 1790, and there married Esther Campbell in 1810, who yet survives him, and is now in her ninetieth year. In 1812, Col. Wallace was a soldier in the war of that period. The Wallace family came to Illinois, and settled in the county in 1831.

There have been born to Jehu H. and Margaret Randolph eight children, five of whom are living. The names of those living in the order of their birth are: M. Alice, wife of Alfred R. Sumner, a farmer of Tunbridge Township; Charles C., a merchant in Wellington, Kansas; he married Miss Ida Larison; Laura R., wife of F. R. Robbins, druggist and postmaster, Kenney, Illinois; E. Grace and Moses W. are yet at home.

This in brief is a sketch of Jehu H. Randolph and family. He is recognized as one of the successful and leading farmers and stock-raisers of De Witt county. His success in life, for he started poor, is attributed to his industry, energy, and practical business sense, backed by a just regard for the rights of others, and a promptness in meeting every business obligation. Those principles are the true source of every success. In his home he is a kind, courteous and hospitable gentleman, vying with his estimable wife in making all who come beneath their roof at home and comfortable. It is with genuine pleasure that the writer of this sketch has the opportunity of paying this tribute of respect and kindly feeling to Mr. Randolph and wife, for he has been the recipient of their bounteous hospitality, and knows whereof he speaks.

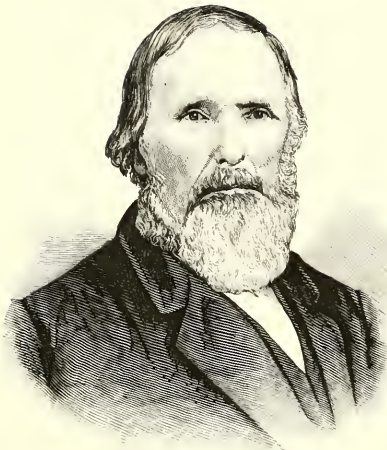


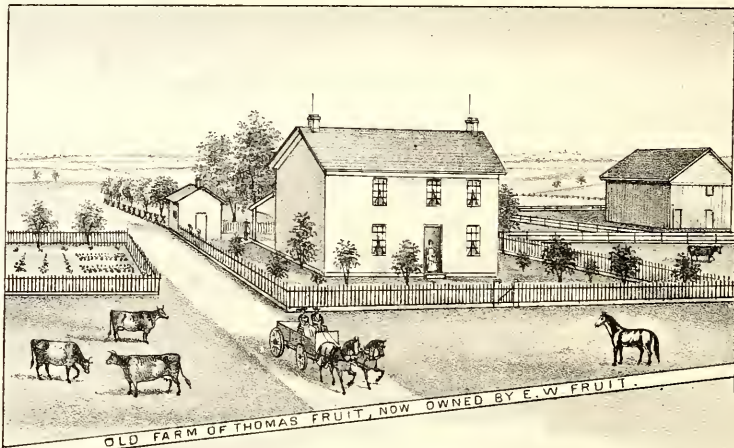
PHOTO. BY F. O. FRASE.

William Randolph

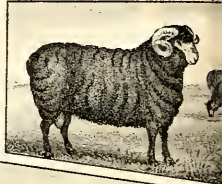
(DECEASED.)

THE Randolph family of De Witt county are the lineal descendants of the noted Randolph family of Virginia. They are of English descent. They were residents of Norfolk, Virginia, and near the close of the last century moved to Surrey county, North Carolina. There the grandfather of Jehu married Frances Thornton, after which he removed back to Virginia, and settled in Lee county, where he died. By the union with Frances Thornton, there were five sons and three daughters. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Surrey county, North Carolina, November 4th, 1792. He grew to manhood in Lee county, Virginia, and there married Matilda Kearns. During the war of 1812 he volunteered, and was a soldier of the South, under Gen. Coffee. After the war he remained in Virginia until 1830, when he removed west to Illinois, landing in Macou county, now De Witt, November 1st, 1830. He purchased eighty acres of land, of Elisha Butler, who upon the same

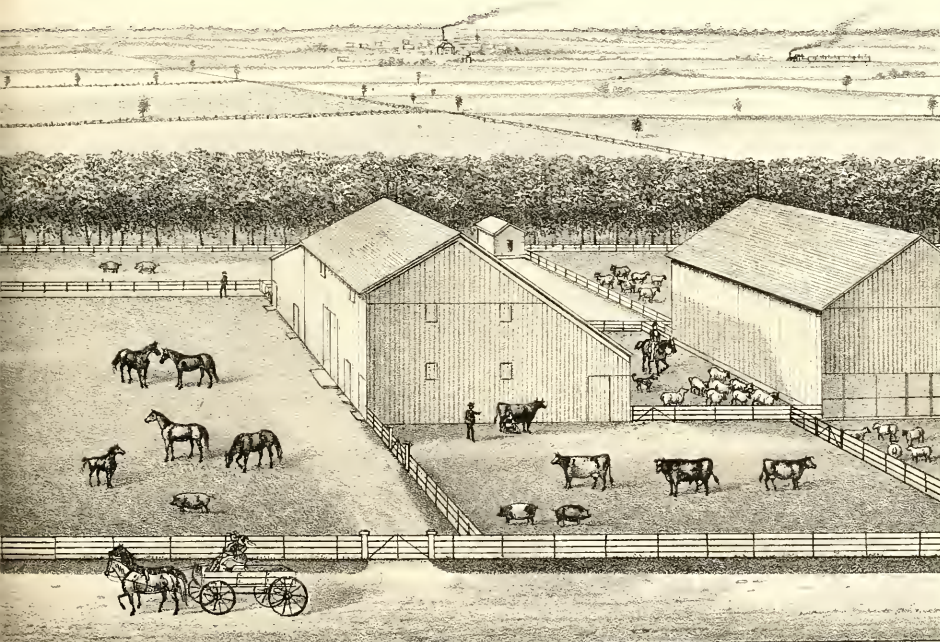
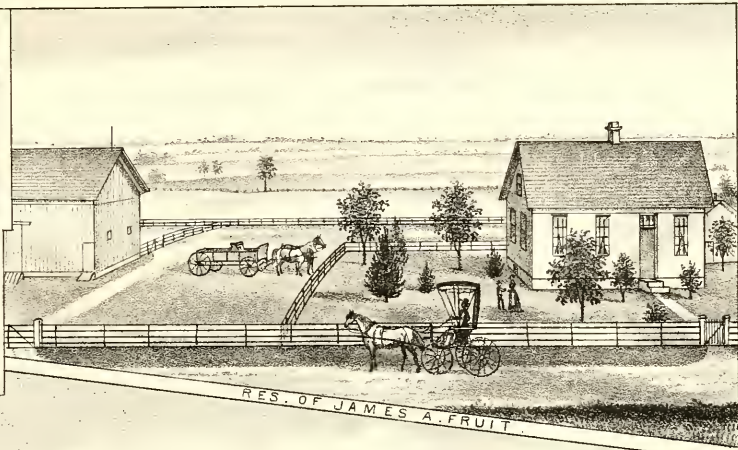
tract made the first permanent settlement in the now county of De Witt, in 1824. Mr. Randolph gave in exchange for the land a horse and wagon, and a small sum of money. In 1856 he sold his farm, and moved to Atlanta, in Logan county. In 1862 he lived in Bloomington, where his wife died the following year. He died in Lincoln, the same county, February the 26th, 1867. In his life he was a man of much native force of mind, of strict integrity, and scrupulously honest. He was particularly noted for his generous hospitality. Both the friend and stranger were made welcome when they came beneath his roof. In religious faith, he and his wife were Baptists; his house was the place of holding worship, until such time as churches and school-houses were built. By his marriage with Matilda Kearns, there were thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters; six of the children have survived the parents, and are still living.

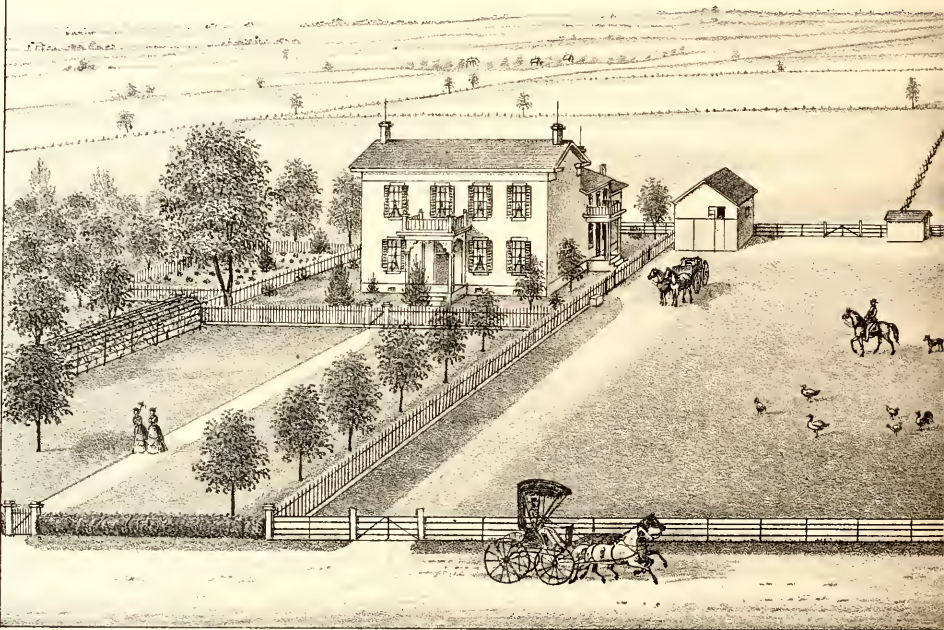
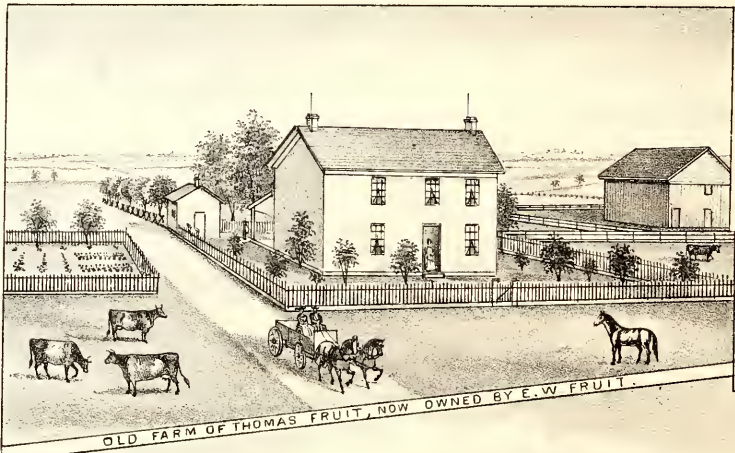


OLD FARM OF THOMAS FRUIT, NOW OWNED BY E. W. FRUIT.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM (1485 ACRES) OF E. W. FRUIT





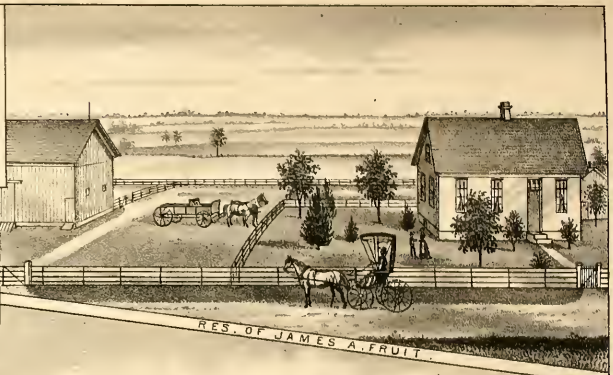
RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM (1485 ACRES) OF E. W. FRUIT.



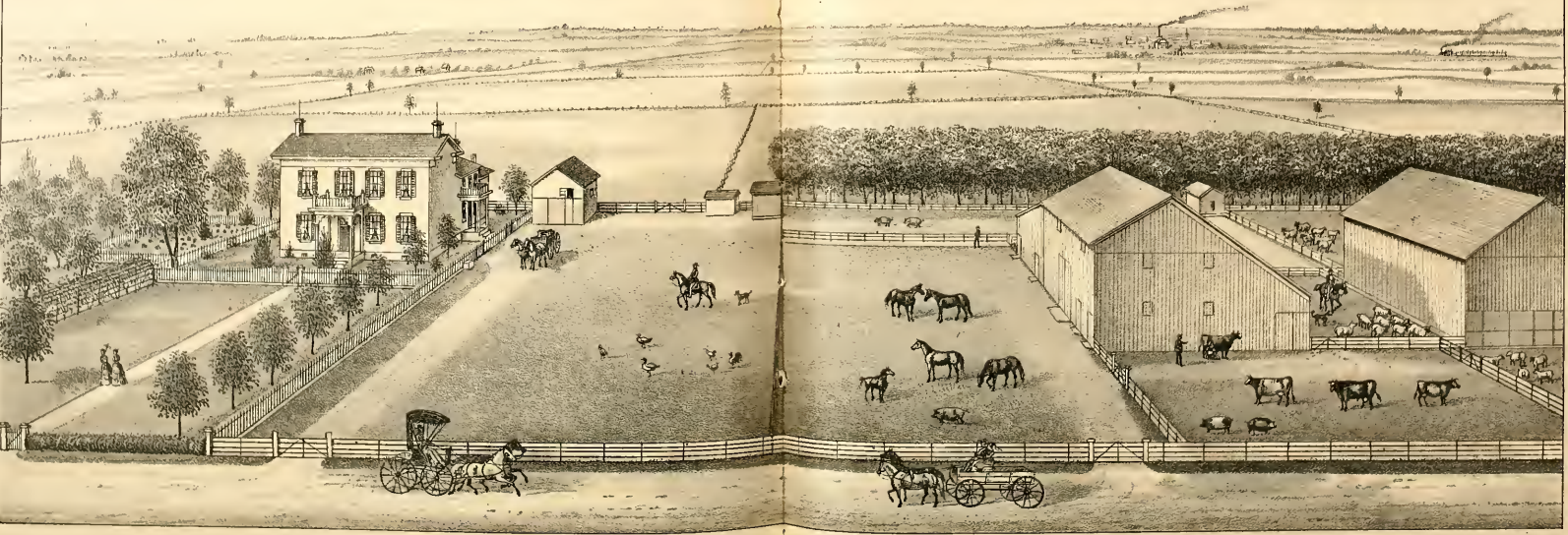
OLD FARM OF THOMAS FRUIT, NOW OWNED BY E. W. FRUIT.



FAMILY HOUSE



RES. OF JAMES A. FRUIT.



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM (1485 ACRES) OF E. W. FRUIT, SEC 26, T. 19, R. 1, JUNBRIDGE TP. DEWITT CO. ILL.



PHOTO BY F. H. PEASE.

EDMUND W. FRUIT.

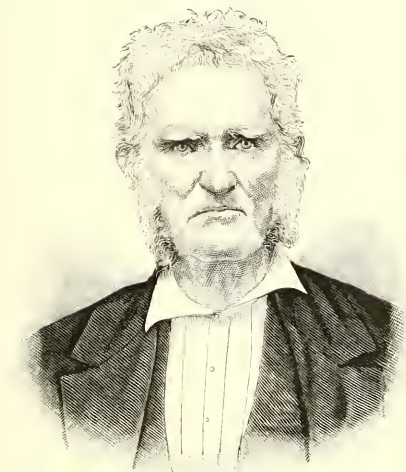


ISABEL FRUIT.

THE Fruit family were among the early settlers and pioneers of De Witt county. On the paternal side they are of Welsh ancestry, and on the maternal Scotch-Irish. Two brothers, bearing the name, left Wales, and emigrated to America prior to the old French war. Both were soldiers in that struggle, and were with Braddock in his disastrous defeat by the French and their Indian allies. In the battle the brothers were separated, and one was never heard of afterward. John Fruit, the survivor, from whom the present family have sprung after the war, settled in the Carolinas. Thomas Fruit, the father of Edmund W., was born in North Carolina, October the 5th, 1784. In 1802 he went with his father to Kentucky, and settled in Christian county, where he remained until 1834, when he came to Illinois, and settled in what is now known as De Witt, then a part of Macon. They landed here November 15th, of that year. In 1827, in company with some friends and land explorers, they came to the State and entered land. When he came here to reside permanently, he settled on section 14, in what is now known as Tunbridge township. There he remained until his death, which occurred December the 15th, 1871. While a resident of Christian county, Kentucky, he married Elizabeth Thompson, the date of which marriage was July the 31st, 1806. She died March 28th, 1866. By that marriage they had six sons and six daughters. Edmund W. is the eighth in the family. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, September the 21st, 1823. His education was limited to the common school's, and was of a meagre character, and confined to three months tuition, all told. When the family came to Illinois he was eleven years old. From that time forward he was compelled to do a man's work, and help provide for himself and other members of the family. He remained his father's principal support, until he passed his twentieth year. He then purchased forty acres of land and broke it, and in the following winter made rails and fenced it. The next year he broke prairie, and did general work. In the fall of 1844, he went back to Kentucky to see an elder brother, and while there

made the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth Boyd, whom he married on the 6th of March, 1845. He remained in Kentucky eighteen months, which time was occupied in farming and working for his brother. In the fall of 1846, he returned to De Witt county, settled on his land, and built a log cabin, a view of which may be seen on another page. There he lived for several years, then built a frame-house, and in 1855 built and removed to his present residence. His wife died August the 8th, 1856. By that marriage there were five children—three of whom are living, whose names are Sydney Jane, who is the wife of John Barnett, a resident of Atchison county, Mo.; James A., who married Sarah Jane Stoughtonborough, and Mary Elizabeth, wife of Franklin Barnett. On the 5th of November, 1857, Mr. Fruit married Sarah E., daughter of Uriah and Jemima Blue. She died April the 28th, 1873. Two children living by that marriage. Their names are Arthur W., and Laura B. Fruit. After the death of his second wife he married Susan E. Blue. She died January the 16th, 1880, without issue. On the 4th of November, 1880, he married Miss Isabel, daughter of Garrett and Sarah Ann Blue. She was born in Hampshire county, Virginia. Politically, Mr. Fruit was originally a Henry Clay Whig. In 1864 he joined the Democratic party, and is still a member of that political organization. In his religious belief he is a Universalist.

Mr. Fruit has been the architect of his own fortune. He started in life poor, but by the practice of industry and economy he has succeeded to a handsome competency. He is the undisputable possessor of nearly fifteen hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in Central Illinois. All of it is well improved and under cultivation. His occupation and highest aim in life was to be a successful and independent farmer, and he has succeeded to that proud position. In stock-raising, particularly in sheep, he has been very successful. Wherever known, Mr. Fruit enjoys the reputation of a good farmer and successful man; honorable in all his dealings, and strictly honest in every business transaction.



COL. ANDREW WALLACE.



PHOTO. BY F. G. PRASE.

ESTHER WALLACE.

THE subject of the following sketch was in his life one of the prominent and honored citizens of De Witt county, as well as one of its very early settlers. He was a native of Virginia, and was born February 2, 1787. In 1790—three years later—his father removed the family to Bourbon county, Kentucky. There Andrew grew to manhood, and in the year 1810 was united in marriage to Esther Campbell, who was born March 12, 1792. In the war of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Wallace entered into the service, and was a soldier and one of those brave men who fought the battle of the Thames. He was exceedingly fond of martial display, and in the general musterings and annual parades of the militia, he took a leading part, and his was a conspicuous figure upon the field when the hardy yeomanry were marshalled in mimic array. He was well and familiarly known as “Colonel” Wallace, having held that rank in the militia service. He remained in Kentucky until 1831, when he came to what is now known as De Witt county, and settled in the north-west part of Tunbridge township. There he followed agricultural pursuits until his death. His excellent

and amiable wife still survives him, although she has long passed the allotted time of life, and is now in her ninetyeth year, and is in the full possession of all her mental faculties. Col. Wallace in his day, as intimated above, was more than an ordinary man, and under more favorable circumstances would have become a marked and prominent character. He was possessed of a strong, vigorous mind, united with a large share of strong, hard common sense, and all who came into his presence were to a greater or less extent impressed with that fact. He had a fine, large physique, well formed, and carried himself with a dignified air that well became him. In others, it might be regarded as pride or hauteur, but with him it was the natural, unassumed bearing of a true-born gentleman. To his intimate friends he was a most genial and companionable man, of warm and generous impulses, and the very soul of truth and honor. His house was the general resort of the neighborhood for miles around, and of it may truly be said, that the latch-string of the door always hung on the outside, and he who wished could enter and was made genuinely welcome.

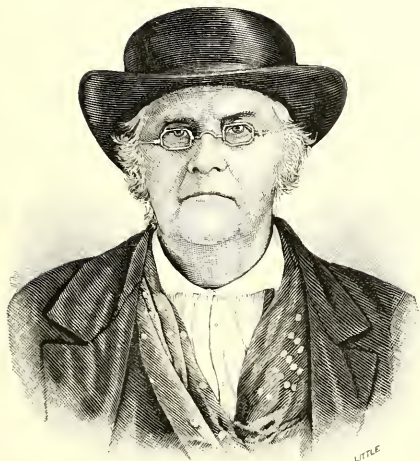


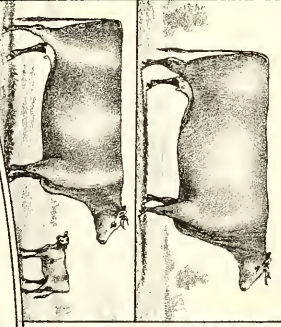
PHOTO. BY T. O. FEASE.

THOMAS FRUIT.

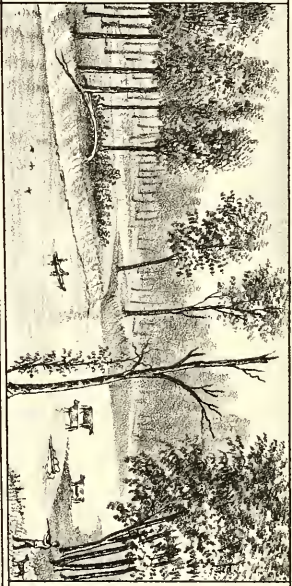
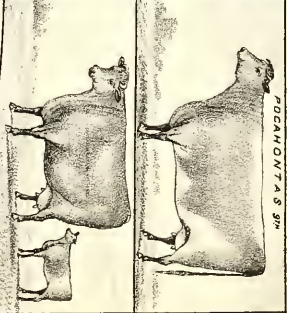


ELIZABETH FRUIT.

RED MARY JR

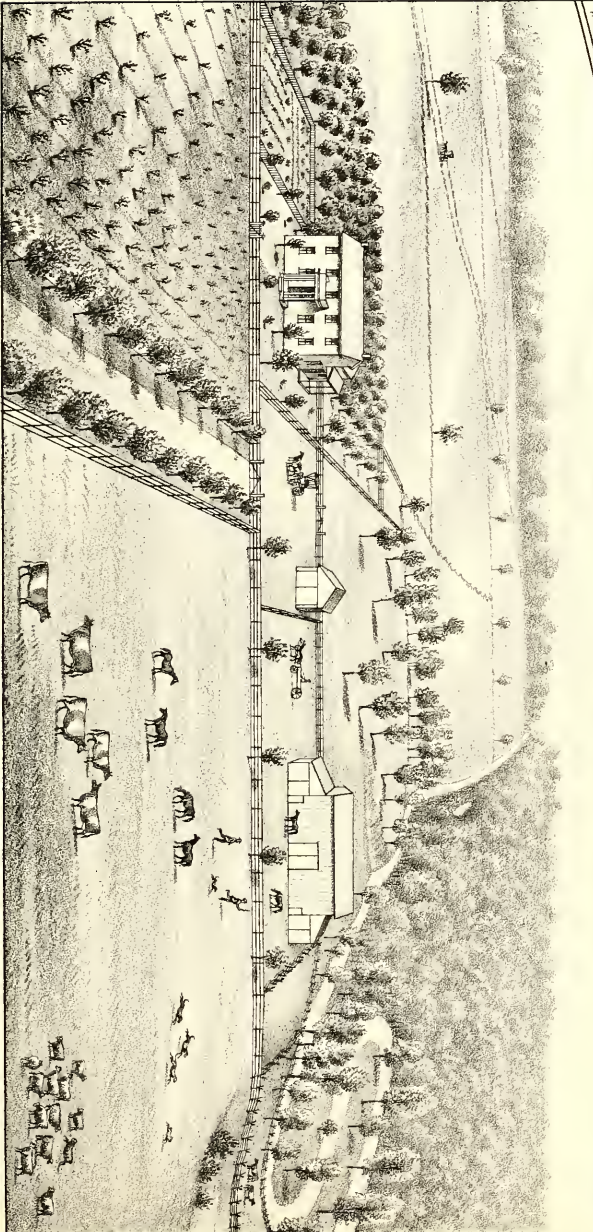


OGAHONTAS 3M



OGAH LITEN

DAISY QUEEN 4 1/2 M



STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF S. W. HUTCHIN ADJOINING KENNEY, TUNBRIDGE TP. DE WITT CO. ILL.

DAVID W. HICKMAN.

LEWIS HICKMAN, the paternal grandfather of the present Hickman family, was born March 8, 1776. He married Sarah F. Thompson, who was born December 5, 1782. He came west to Illinois, and died here in June, 1841; his wife died a few years later. His son, Rodney Hickman, father of David W., was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, June 19, 1809. He came to Illinois and settled about one mile south-west of Clinton, in De Witt county, where he purchased a tract of land, on which he lived until his death, which occurred October 11, 1842. On the 13th of June, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ann Wallace, daughter of Col. Andrew and Esther (Campbell) Wallace. Col. Wallace was born in Virginia February 2, 1787; he emigrated with his parents to Kentucky in 1790, and there married Esther Campbell in 1810. In 1812 he was a soldier in the war between the United States and Great Britain, and was in the battle of the Thames. He emigrated to Illinois in 1831, and settled in what is now known as Tunbridge township, in De Witt county, on the same place where Mr. Hickman now lives. His wife, the grandmother of Mr. Hickman, still survives, and is now in her ninetieth year. Mrs. Hickman was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. By her marriage with Mr. Rodney Hickman there were three children, two of whom are living, John T., the other son, was born October 5, 1839. He at present is engaged in the loan agency business, in Wellington, Kansas. David Wallace Hickman, the subject of this sketch, was born in De Witt county, Illinois, May 3, 1838; his early education was obtained in the pioneer schools of De Witt county of thirty-five years ago. After the death of his father, he was taken and reared by his maternal grandfather, with whom he remained until 1855, when he went back to the Hickman place, near Clinton. In 1864 he went to the gold fields of Montana, and soon after went to Grand Round Valley, in Oregon, east of the Cascade mountains, where he remained through the winter of 1864-65. From there he went to Willamette Valley; he remained in the west until 1867, when he returned, *via* New York, home, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In March, 1876, he moved on the old Col. Wallace place, where he still resides. On the 27th of November, 1872, he married Miss Emily Jane, daughter of Henry and Margaret Litsenberger. She was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 7, 1846. Her parents came to Clinton county in 1856. Her mother died in March, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have five children. Their names, in the order of their births, are: Anna Margaret, Hattie May, Henry Thomas, Grace and Rodney Elmer Hickman. Politically, he was a Democrat until 1876, when he joined the National Greenback party. In 1872 Mr. Hickman commenced the business of trading short-horned Durham cattle. His herd now embraces fifty head of fine, thorough-bred cattle. He has been very successful so far in the business, and we have no doubt will in time become one of the extensive cattle breeders of the State.

CAPT. JAMES R. TURNER,

THE subject of the following biographical sketch, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1822. His father, William Turner, was a native of Virginia; he emigrated with his father to Pennsylvania, and settled in Penn's Valley, and afterwards moved to Juniata county. The grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married a Beatty, whose mother was closely related to Governor Curtin's family, of Penn-

sylvania. One of the off-spring of that marriage was William Turner, father of Capt. James R. He married Jane Elizabeth McGill; she died in Juniata county. Mr. Turner afterwards married again, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there died in 1843. There were three sons and eight daughters by the first marriage. Capt. Turner is the eighth in the family; he was raised to habits of industry upon the farm. He went to Cincinnati, and there for a short time clerked in a grocery store. In the fall of 1841 he came west to Illinois, and stopped at Decatur, where he learned the trade of plasterer, and worked at the business in different parts of the country, always, however, claiming Decatur as his home. In 1846, when the Mexican war broke out, he enlisted in Co. C of the 4th Illinois Regiment, of which company I. C. Pugh was captain, R. J. Oglesby 1st lieutenant, Alexander Froman 2d lieutenant, John Post 3d lieutenant. Mr. Turner participated with his regiment in the battles in which it took part, and at the expiration of his term of service returned home to Decatur, and remained there until 1851, when he married Miss Rachel J. Hutchen, of Butler county, Ohio. In 1852 he moved to Salt creek, and commenced farming, in which he continued until 1871, when he removed to Kenney and engaged in general merchandising, in which he still continues. In August, 1862, he recruited a company of men, numbering one hundred and thirty, for three years' service. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Turner was elected captain. The company became a part of the 107th Regt. of Illinois Vols., and was known as Co. C. The 107th was a part of the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division of the 23d Army Corps. Capt. Turner participated with his command in all the skirmishes and battles in which it was engaged up to and including the battle of Lost Mountain and the capture of Kencsaw, then, owing to physical disability, he was sent to the hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and there remained for six weeks. His disability continuing, he was compelled to resign his position; his resignation was accepted and he returned home. The history of the 107th Regiment is well known to the student of American history. It was a gallant organization, and Co. C. was made of men who contributed to it much of its glory and renown. It passed through the entire war from the time it was enlisted until the conflict closed. Capt. Turner returned home and resumed his labors upon the farm. Politically, Capt. Turner has always since casting his first vote been a Democrat, and takes an active interest in sustaining the principles of that political organization. He enjoys the confidence of his party, who have frequently honored him with offices of trust in his locality. In 1861 he was elected supervisor of his township; in 1878 he was again elected, and re-elected four successive terms. He has twice held the position of chairman of the board, and is occupying that position at present. In all the offices held by him he has given complete and unusual satisfaction, and has earned the reputation of an honest servant of the people, and an efficient and careful official; he looks carefully after the wants of his constituents and the interests of the entire county. By his marriage with Rachel J. Hutchen there were eight children, seven of whom are living; the eldest, a son, died in infancy. The names of those living are: Laura May, Sallie A., Manford E., Charles Lee, Isophina, William Thomas and John W. Capt. Turner is not a member of any church organization, but is liberal upon religious matters, and believes that in doing unto your neighbor as you would have him do unto you that in that practice you come near fulfilling the whole law, and render yourself fit to sit in the circle of the saints. He is a

respected member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Kenney Lodge No. 557.

Capt. Turner is an old and respected citizen of Tunbridge township; his frequent election to offices of honor and trust shows in the strongest manner possible his standing and reputation in the community. He is a plain, unassuming man, with decided convictions as to what is his duty, and fearless in its performance.

ROSWELL T. SPENCER

The present editor and proprietor of the *Kenney Gazette*, is a native of Bluffdale, Greene county, Illinois, where he was born August 7th, 1850. Gideon Spencer, his great-grandfather, came from England about 1770, and settled in Vermont. He and his wife Elizabeth, and his son Stephen Winchell Spencer, Mary Smith Spencer, the latter's wife, and Marshall Smith Spencer, the father of Roswell T., moved to Greene county, Ills., in 1820. Marshall S. was then a lad of four years of age. The great-grandfather was a soldier of the War of the Revolution, and was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga. The grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Marshall S. married Sarah A., daughter of John and Nancy Simmons, who came to Greene county, Ills., from Athens, Ohio, in 1830, while Sarah A. was yet in her childhood. Both the parents are yet living, and are residents of Marion county, Ills. There were ten children, the offspring of Marshall S. and Sarah A. Spencer, of whom there are five sons and three daughters living.

Roswell T. received his education in the common schools and spent one term in the high school of Tamarac, in Perry county. When he attained his majority he engaged in the drug business in McLean, McLean county, Illinois, in which he remained three years; then sold out and served one year in the printing business; then resumed the drug trade in Vernon, Ills. One year later he abandoned the business and engaged in the profession of teaching, in which he continued with slight interruption until 1881. The last four years spent in teaching were in Logan county, Illinois.

On the 18th of March, 1881, he established the *Kenney Gazette*, and from that time to the present has conducted that journal. Mr. Spencer is well adapted for the newspaper business, and is a fluent, easy and graceful writer. Prior to his engaging in the printing business he wrote considerable for the press. He is the author of a biography of Edgar Allen Poe; also of the sketches "In the Streets," "Charter Oak," "The Grave of Little Paul," and others that received the commendation of the press. He has a decided taste for literary work, which was his chief reason for engaging in the printing business. Politically, he is a Republican, and an advocate of temperance.

On the 4th of July, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna E., daughter of John and Mary Wells, of Logan county, Ills. By that marriage there have been four children, one of whom is living, a daughter, named May L. Spencer.

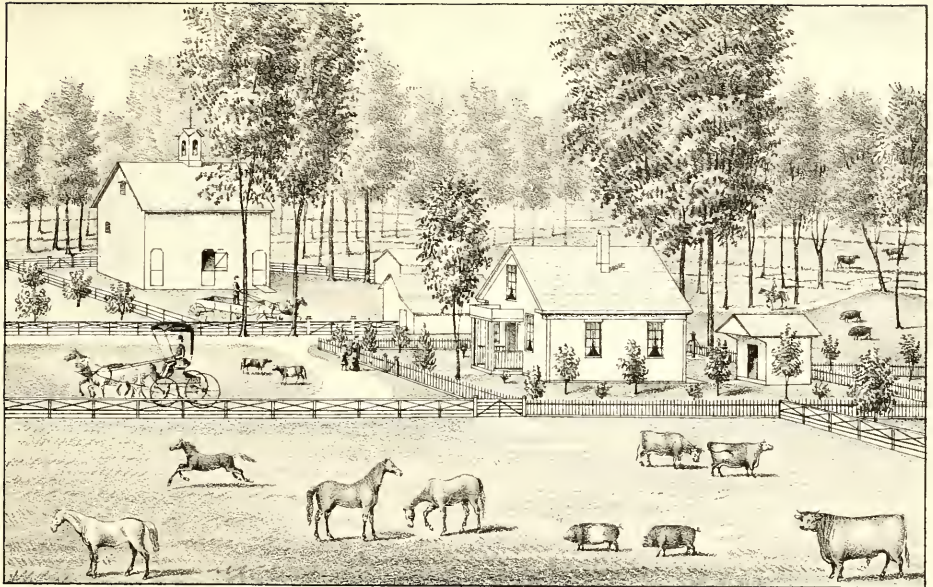
JACOB TROWBRIDGE.

THE subject of the following sketch is among the substantial and enterprising farmers of De Witt county. He is a native of Warren county, Ohio, and was born July 15, 1826. His grandfather, Abraham Loevy Trowbridge, was a native of New Jersey. His son was also of the same name, and was born in the same state, and was a mere youth when the family moved to Pennsyl-

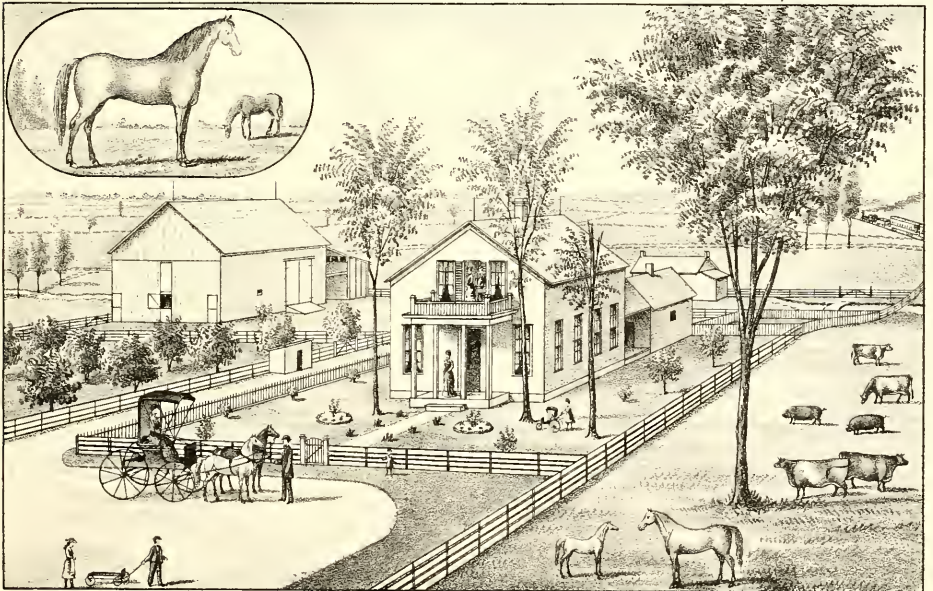
vania. They settled in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg, and there remained until about the year 1820, when they moved to Warren county, Ohio, which was their home until 1855, when the family came west to Illinois, and landed in De Witt county, in October of that year. Here Abraham Trowbridge and his son bought a piece of railroad land from the Illinois Central. The tract was located in section twenty of this township. It was raw, unimproved land. They built a house, broke the prairie, and improved it, and continued its cultivation until 1861; then his youngest son and the subject of this sketch rented a piece of land near where the village of Kenney now stands, and with them their parents made their home. Afterwards they lived with their son-in-law, Mr. Kirly. Mr. Trowbridge died Oct. 22, 1877. He married Rachel Wampole, a native of Pennsylvania. She died Feb. 18, 1869. There were ten children by that marriage, six sons and four daughters;—seven of the children have survived the parents. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, remained at home with his father until his marriage. In 1856 he came west to Tunbridge township, where his father and family had preceded him. In September of the same year he returned to Warren county, Ohio, and while there his wife died. In 1861 he came back to Illinois, and engaged in farming near where the village of Kenney now stands. In 1865 he removed to the place where he now lives. While yet a resident of Ohio, and on the 4th April, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Guston, a native of Warren county. She was the daughter of Benage and Lydia Guston. She died in '58. By that union there were two children, named Alice Jane, who is the wife of Howard Rucker, (at present principal of the schools in Mattoon, Ills.); and James A. Trowbridge, a farmer of this township. James A. married Miss Rachel Jane Griner. On the 9th of September, 1865, Mr. Trowbridge married Mrs. Lydia Ann Wallace, *nee* Stout. She is a native of Ohio, and was born Jan. 15, 1834. Her parents came west as early as 1840, and settled in Barnett township, in De Witt county. Her former husband, A. J. Wallace, was a soldier in the 107th regiment during the late war, and died in the service. By her marriage with Mr. Wallace there were four children. By her union with Jacob Trowbridge there are two children living, named Seymour and Anna Trowbridge; both are yet beneath the parental roof. In his religious faith Mr. Trowbridge is a Universalist. Politically, he was originally an old line whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor in '48. He remained a whig as long as that party existed. In 1864 he became a democrat, and so continued until 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper; but in 1880 he returned to the democratic party, and is now a staunch member of that political organization. Mr. Trowbridge belongs to the class of self-made men. What he has, is the accumulation of his own toil and energy. He started in life poor; in fact, about all he had was health and strength, and with these he has succeeded in carving out for himself a competency, and at the same time making and maintaining for himself a name for strict honesty and integrity, which, after all, is the best heritage to leave to his posterity.

W. W. GRAHAM.

THE Graham family on the paternal side came originally from the west of Ireland, and are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. William Graham, the grandfather of W. W., emigrated with his parents to America while yet young and at a period prior to the Revolutionary war. He was a soldier in that memorable struggle. He lived to the great age of one hundred and one years, and died in Warren county, Ohio. His son, Samuel Graham, father of the



FARM RESIDENCE OF JACOB TROWBRIDGE, SEC. 6, T. 19 R. 1, (TUNBRIDGE TP) DE WITT CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF DR. J. J. LAKE, SEC. 6, T. 19 R. 1, (TUNBRIDGE TP) DE WITT CO. ILL.

present Graham family, was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1806. His mother's name was Elizabeth Frazier. He remained there until 1849, when he came west, to Illinois, and settled three miles east of Waynesville, in De Witt county, where he purchased an old log school-house, and converted it into a dwelling. It was then the farthest house out on the prairie, and away from the timber. Dire were the predictions of the old settlers at Mr. Graham's temerity in venturing so far out on the prairie. He, nevertheless, remained there farming until 1864, when he sold out, and improved another place. In 1865 he was elected County Judge. He was for many years Justice of the Peace in Barnett township. At present he has practically retired to private life. He married Hannah Kirby, a native of Warren county, Ohio. Her parents were natives of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in a family of nine sons and four daughters. He was born in Union county, Ohio, November 25, 1837, where his parents moved and lived for four years, after which they returned to Warren county. He was in his twelfth year when the family came to Illinois. His education was limited and confined to the log school-houses of the primitive days of Illinois. He remained at home, at work upon the farm, until his twenty-fifth year; he then engaged in farming for himself in Barnett township, where he continued until 1873, when he removed to Clinton to take charge of the office of County Clerk, a position he had been elected to by the people. After his term of office expired he moved back to the farm; then back to Clinton, and engaged in livery business. In October, 1879, he removed to Kenney, and opened a livery, feed, and sale stable, in which he continued until April, 1881, when he sold out; since which time he has dealt a little in stock, but more particularly has given his attention to in duties as Police Magistrate, a position he had been elected to November, 1880.

On the 11th of December, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Cushman, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. She died July 21st, 1876. By that marriage there are three children. Their names in the order of their births are, Clayton L., who is book-keeper in a wholesale house in Chicago; Frank W., is a resident and clerk in Wellington, Kansas; and H. O. Graham, who is yet at home.

On the 31st of January, 1878, he married Miss Rosa E. Edmiston, a native of Bellefontaine, Ohio. One child, a daughter, named Jessie, is the fruit of the latter marriage. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. On the subject of religion he is liberal in his beliefs; politically he is a Republican. In 1873 he was nominated for the office of County Clerk by the party in Convention assembled. The office was not of his own seeking. He was not even present at the convention, but at home on the farm. He was elected by a greater majority than any man on either ticket. In 1880, notwithstanding the town of Kenney was largely Democratic, he was elected Police Magistrate, which is evidence that he stands well in the estimation of the people.

DR. J. J. LAKE.

THE subject of this sketch is credited with being the third white child born in Hancock county, Ohio. The date of his birth was June 16th, 1839. The Lake family are of Irish ancestry. Three brothers of that name emigrated to America, and during the war for the independence of the American colonies espoused the patriot's cause and became soldiers in that memorable struggle.

They fought with Washington from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Asa M. Lake was a native of Vermont. He removed to Kentucky soon after the Revolutionary war, in which struggle he also participated. Some few years later he moved to the State of Ohio, which was shortly before admitted to the Union. He settled in Jackson county, and subsequently moved to Hancock county, and there lived until his death, which occurred about 1854. He married Charlotte Greer, by whom there were seven children, six of whom lived to maturity; and five are now living. Dr. J. J. is the second in the family. He received his early education in the schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and remained in that institution for two years. In June, 1852, he came west, and stopped in Clinton, De Witt county, Illinois, where he taught school; and among his pupils there were many of the present middle-aged men of all classes, who now reside in Clinton. He had prior to this time determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and with that idea in view, in 1855, he entered the office of Dr. Goodbrake, then and yet a practising physician of Clinton. He pursued his studies diligently through the years 1855 and 1856, and in the fall of the first year named he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago; and graduated, from that institution with the degree of M. D., February 18th, 1857. He returned to the county and commenced the practice of his profession in the town of De Witt in this county, and remained there doing a large and successful practice until 1872. He then removed to Kenney, and there followed his profession until a few years ago, when he practically abandoned it, and engaged in farming. Whether he will continue out of the practice it is difficult to say. Our observation is, that a man who has been so long in the practice can only quit it when compelled to do so from reason of physical disability or other equally controlling causes. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and keeps pace with and is well posted in all the discoveries that are daily made in the science of medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association; State and De Witt County Medical Societies. In the summer of 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Cottingham. She died in 187-. By that union there are four children living; their names are, William, Frank, Charles, and Frederick. On the 8th of September, 1876, he married Mrs. Rebecca Wallace, *nee* Farris, a native of De Witt county, Illinois. By the second marriage there are the following children Fanny Fern, Lillian, and Alitta Beulah. In religious matters Dr. Lake is what might be termed upon the broad-gauge; that is to say, he is liberal in his belief and is in sympathy with the advanced thought of the day on that question. Politically he is most soundly indoctrinated in the principles and theories of the Republican party; he is one of the pioneers of that political organization. He was the secretary of the first Republican meeting ever held in De Witt county. In 1856 he with a few others had the boldness to cast his vote for the Anti-Slavery candidate—John C. Fremont, and from that time to the present he has on all occasions and at all general elections voted the ticket of his first choice. He is a respected member of I. O. O. F. As before intimated, Dr. Lake has abandoned the practice of medicine, and is now giving all of his attention to farming and stock-raising, in which he has been quite successful. A view of his residence and grounds can be seen by reference to another page of this work. Dr. Lake in his manners and address is a quiet, unassuming gentleman of good conversational powers, and of varied and extensive reading and information.

WAPELLA TOWNSHIP.



HIS township received its name from the village of Wapella situated on the Illinois Central railway in the southern part of the township. There is probably no body of land in that county that surpasses it for fertility of soil and general productiveness. It contains a variety of soil: the central and southern portion being a deep, rich, black loam, specially adapted to the raising of corn, though other grains can be cultivated with good success. In the last few years tiling has been introduced to a considerable extent, and at this writing there are but few acres of the land that are not under good cultivation. The township contains over 28 sections of land, about one-third of which originally was timber. There is at this time plenty of good timber to supply the wants of the people for fuel, lumber and fencing purposes. The timber belt is mainly in the north, along Lone Brush Creek and its tributaries. This land is somewhat broken, but well adapted to the raising of wheat, blue-grass, fruits, and vegetables. It is of a light yellowish color, and rather shallow in depth. Lone Brush Creek enters the township in the north-east part of section 13, taking mainly a westerly course, and passes out in section 19, when it discharges its waters into Rock Creek, and from thence into the Kickapoo. Several good springs may be found along the timber not far from the creek banks. The Illinois Central railroad enters the township in the western portion of section 15, and passes entirely through it from north to south, and crosses the line of Clintonia and Wapella in section 3. The township is bounded on the north by McLean county, on the east by Wilson and Harp townships, on the south by Clintonia, and west by Waynesville and Barnett.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements were made in this township in 1829, by John P. Glenn, William Vinson, and John Young. The former was a native of Virginia, but subsequently went to Kentucky, and moved here and settled in section 14, in the spring of 1829. He had a wife and several children, but moved with his family to Iowa, in an early day. None of his representatives are now residing in the county. Mr. Vinson also came from Kentucky about the same time and located in section 23. He had a wife, but no children, and migrated to Iowa about the same time as Mr. Glenn. John Young came from Kentucky in 1829, and settled in section 25. He was a man of family, and had a wife and seven children, Polly, Larkin, Bryant, John, Sarah, Nancy, and Kate A. Mr. Young and his wife died several years ago. None of the family reside in the county.

Abraham Swearingen, another early settler, was born in Pennsylvania, and went to Kentucky when he was a mere boy, where

he grew to manhood. Here he married his first wife, Elizabeth Lowe, in the year 1816. Ten years afterwards he moved to Illinois, and stopped for a few years in Vermillion county. In the spring of 1830, he came to this township and settled in section 15, entering the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section. At this time he had a family of seven children, Daniel, George W., Lydia, John H., Elijah W., David P., and Samuel R. The following were born in the township: Elizabeth, Lemuel A., Sarah E., Zilyah, Jemima, Abraham, and Mary J. The foregoing are all children of the first marriage, six of whom are yet living. John H. resides in the township in section 22, and is a successful farmer. Mrs. Swearingen died many years ago, when W. S. married his second wife, Amy Crum, in 1843. From this union two children have been born, Isaac S., and Jacob W., both of whom are living. Mr. Swearingen is now in his 86th year of age, hale and hearty for one of his years, and is now with his second wife, residing at the old homestead in section 15. He has been here 51 years, lived in three different counties, Tazewell, McLean, and De Witt, and yet never moved from section 15 since his settlement. We will leave the old settlers to explain this seeming anomaly to their grand-children. Mr. S. represents 100 grand children, 150 great grand-children, and 2 great-great grand-children, being 252 descendants in all.

Samuel Spencer came here in 1830, from Kentucky, in the spring of the above year and entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, when he returned home. In the fall of the same year he moved to the township, bringing his family with him, consisting of his wife, and seven children, William, Lettia, Ann, Lorinda, Joseph, John, and Sarilda. Other children were born to them after coming to the county. Mrs. Spencer died in 1867, and Mr. S. lived until about five years ago. None of the family now reside in the county.

John Troxell located here in the spring of the same year as Mr. Spencer. He was also from Kentucky, and had a wife and several children. He settled in section 28, but moved to Iowa in an early day. Frederick Troxell, a brother of the former, came from Kentucky and settled here in the same year, in section 32. He also had a family, and remained for several years, when his wife died. He again married and shortly afterward migrated to Missouri. None of the family are living in the county.

Another pioneer was Jonathan Harrold. He was born in Virginia, but moved to the state of Indiana in an early day, and migrated to Illinois in 1833, and settled a little north-east of Waynesville, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1836. He brought seven children with him to the state, James M., Isam, Mitchell, Eli, Mary, Naomi, and Sophronia. Their mode of conveyance was the old four-horse wagon, crooked bed, and sometimes in that day called a steam-

boat. In 1842, three children, Isam, Mitchell, and Eli came to this township, procured 200 acres of land lying in section 32 and 33 and settled thereon. Mitchell died in 1873. Isam and Eli are both yet living in section 32. Henry and David Troxell, Joseph Nelson, and Jonathan Atherton are among the old settlers. David Troxell settled on the farm now owned by Eli Harrold in section 32, and died many years ago. Henry died about 1874. Joseph Nelson is yet living a little north of Wapella, and is one of the oldest men in the county. Jonathan Atherton came from Sangamon county, and settled in section 29. He is yet living at the old homestead. His wife was born in the county in 1829. They have four children living, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Atherton is a substantial farmer, and one of the prominent citizens of the township.

The following are the first land entries made: June 6th, 1829, John P. Glenn entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14. On the same day, John Young entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. William Vinson, also at the same date, entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23. January 19th, 1830, Frederick Troxell entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32. Abraham Swearingen, on the 26th of May of the same year, entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. June 1st, 1830, Samuel Spencer entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26. At the same date John Troxell entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that the first to strike a blow toward the settlement of this township were the pioneers Glenn, Young, and Vinson, as they entered their land on the same day, and were all living here in the spring of 1830, to the personal knowledge of one party who is now living, and has been kind enough to furnish a good deal of the data of the early history of this township. Their houses were all small log cabins, as they had not the means or facilities to build better. The fire-places were constructed very wide, and the winter backlogs were hauled into the house by a horse. The crops raised consisted of a small patch of corn, with a few garden vegetables. At this time the nearest markets were at Peoria and Chicago. Milling was sometimes done at Springfield, then a town of only two or three hundred inhabitants. Wild game was plenty, and "Uncle" Abraham Swearingen tells of the killing of seven deer while standing on the same log.

The first child born was Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Swearingen, in July, 1830; she is now living in the township, and is the wife of Peter C. Somers. The first death occurred in the same year: the deceased was Melinda, a daughter of John Troxell—she was buried on the land occupied by Mr. Troxell, in section 22. This finally became a neighborhood place of interment, and subsequently dedicated to public use as such, and is now known as the "Crum burial-ground."

The first school was taught by Edom Shugart in the winter of 1831. The school-house was a pole cabin without any chimney, merely a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape. It was situated in section 27, on the farm now owned by George Hume. It was constructed for a school-house, but was such a miserable excuse for this purpose, that only one term of school was taught in it. James K. Scott was the pioneer preacher, and held the services in the cabins of the settlers. William Ryan and John Montgomery were also early preachers.

The first church house was built by the Christian denomination in 1856. It is a plain frame building, and situated in the little hamlet of Zabriska, in section 22. The church is yet standing and in a fair state of preservation, and the passer-by would

conclude that it was built by the Catholics, as the cemetery grounds are situated in the same lot close by the church.

The first justice of the peace elected was John Montgomery, Sen. He died only two years ago, a citizen of the township, and was nearly a centenarian at his death.

The second justice was John B. Swearingen, who now resides in Minnesota.

The first post-office was established in 1845, and was kept by Abraham Swearingen at his private residence in section 15. In 1849 it was moved to the hamlet of Zabriska, and subsequently to Wapella.

The first mill was built by Samuel Spencer in 1832, and situated in section 22, on the land now owned by J. L. Barrick. It was a fair mill for that day, and run by a single horse, and had the capacity of grinding about twenty-five bushels of corn per day. The mill with all its belongings disappeared long ago.

The first saw-mill was located at Zabriska, and constructed by William Rolefson in 1843. It had a small circular saw, and was run by horse-power. Nothing of it remains at this time.

Isam Harrold was the first blacksmith, and the shop was situated on his premises in sec. 32. It was a log cabin constructed for the purpose of a shop in the year 1845. He then had but a meagre set of tools, just enough to shoe a horse or mend a king-bolt. The shop is yet standing, and is conducted by Mr. Harrold for his own and his neighbors' smithing purposes.

At this writing the township abounds in fine farms and improvements of all kinds, its inhabitants not being obliged to undergo a single privation or hardship in order to enjoy the conveniences of what this day and age afford. Good, substantial school-houses are located all through its territory, and thus the best advantages to obtain a common-school education are given to all alike, rich or poor. The roads and bridges are kept in a fair condition, and reasonably passable, except in the wet season of the year. This will be remedied in time by the general system of tiling, which improvement is being pushed forward so rapidly. The old State Highway passes through the township from north to south, along which is located one of the telegraph lines of the State. A novice, at a distance, would conclude that it was another line of railroad.

The following are the supervisors who have represented the township since its organization:—George A. Hume was elected 1859, and selected chairman of the board for that year. Thomas Loer, elected in 1860. Walter Karr, elected in 1861, served one term. Thomas Loer, re-elected in 1862, and served until 1865. W. R. Carle was elected in 1865, and served one term. T. L. Groff, elected for the year 1866. W. R. Carle, re-elected in 1867. H. D. Watson, elected in 1868; and William Wright in 1869. E. B. Harrold was elected in 1870, and served until 1875. Jacob Parlier, elected in 1875, and served four terms. F. L. Harpster, elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF WAPELLA.

This town was laid out by David A. Neal in the fall of 1854, and the first lots were sold in the spring of 1855. Neal was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and was then the vice-president of the road. He it was that gave it a name, and it was first spelled Wapellah. The first survey was made by the civil engineer of the railroad company, the then county surveyor of De Witt being Alexander Barnett, who simply recognized said survey without certifying to it officially. For this reason and some little dispute with regard to some of the corners it was again surveyed in 1861, by Oliver Lakin, then

county surveyor. The lines, streets, and all were left intact, no change being made from the original platting. The following is the official description of its boundaries: Commencing at the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 34, town 21, range 2 east the 3rd principal meridian; thence running west one-half mile, thence south one mile, lacking fifteen rods; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile, lacking fifteen rods to the place of beginning. At one time, soon after the railroad was built, in 1854, '5, it looked as though Wapella might be the leading town in De Witt county. The Central Railroad built an immense brick hotel here, and located the machine-shops and round-house at this point, expecting to make this the central objective point between the northern and southern termini of the road. The question of moving the County Seat from Clinton to Wapella was mooted in 1857, and the battle between the two places waxed warm, but the effort proved a failure. In 1879, another effort was made to the same end, but proved abortive as before. In this effort it was proposed to change the boundaries of the county line, the petition asking for a portion of the southern part of McLean county to be joined to De Witt; thereby making Wapella more central. The machine shops were subsequently moved to Clinton, and the question of changing the county seat was abandoned.

The first to settle in what is now the village of Wapella was Gibson Coy, in the summer of 1853, at the time of the grading of the Central Railroad. His house was a board shanty, 16x40, situated in the middle of what is now called East and West Centre street. The shanty had bunks arranged one above the other, extending along on either side of the building, and were filled with straw for sleeping purposes. Samuel Rounds was the architect, and by trade a mason and bricklayer. He afterwards made the brick for the machine-shops and hotel for the Railroad Company, and aided in their construction. The second inhabitant was Philip Donnigan. He built a small shanty for a dwelling, 12x16, and it was situated on North Main street. This was the same year as the above. Daniel Thompson sold the first goods. The store-house was a little shanty, and located in the lot now occupied by A. D. Metz's business house on South First street. This was in the fall of 1854. He continued here in business until 1878, when he moved to Lead City. Mr. Thompson was also the first postmaster, and the office was established in 1855. He kept the mail matter in his store, and every person helped himself to his own mail. The second frame house constructed in the place was a story-and-a-half building, 18x26, and situated on South First street. It was built in the fall of 1854, and utilized for a hotel, and kept by A. J. Foster. The sleeping rooms were in the upper story. The beds were eight in number, and so closely packed together that one could scarcely pass between them. It was no uncommon occurrence to stow away the guests with three in a bed. At that time it was neither lathed nor plastered. It is yet standing and occupied by Isaac Bolin for a dwelling. The large brick hotel built by the railroad company was commenced in 1854, and completed the following year at an expense of about \$20,000. It is now utilized by the company for a general freight-house and ticket-office.

William Graves was the first blacksmith in the town. His shop was a board shanty, and situated on Locust street, between South First and South Second streets. This was in 1854. The shop was torn away long ago.

The first brick edifice constructed, except the railroad buildings, was built by Johnson and Rigg for a store-house in 1855. It is situated on the corner of North First and Oak streets, and is now

occupied by J. M. Green for a grocery, boot and shoe store. Father O'Harry held the first church services in 1854, in the shanty of Philip Donnigan. Dr. John Wright was the first to practice medicine, about the same year as the above. He then lived with Joseph Spencer, a mile north of town. The first teacher was J. C. House, who taught in the summer of 1857. The school-house was a board shanty, 16x20 feet, and situated in lot 5, block 7, corner of Locust and North First streets. It was built by Lewis Celestia, and is yet standing. It was last used for a barber-shop on Locust street. Gibson Coy was the first elected Justice of the Peace, in 1856. He soon afterwards resigned, and Thomas Loer was elected to fill the vacancy. The first church building was constructed by the M. E. Church in 1858, and located on the corner of Locust and South Third streets. It is a frame building, 35x45 feet in size, and cost about \$1,500. It has a cupola and bell, and is still in good condition for holding church services. The town now contains three other churches—Catholic, Christian, and Presbyterian,—a full history of which will be found in the Ecclesiastical chapter. The first fruit tree and the first fence-post was set by J. D. Metz in 1855. The latter was placed at the corner of South First and Locust streets. It was removed only two years ago.

Incorporation.—The preliminary meeting for incorporating the town was held on the 9th of February, 1867. Daniel Thompson was chosen president of the meeting, and F. M. Vanlue, secretary. A vote being taken for and against incorporating, resulted in 37 ayes and 17 nays. The first election for officers was held on the 16th of February following. Daniel Thompson, T. Green, E. Swift, F. M. Vanlue, and J. D. Metz were elected trustees. At the meeting of the board, Daniel Thompson was chosen president, and F. M. Vanlue secretary, for the ensuing year.

The present village officers are, President, W. R. Carle; other members of the board, G. R. Davis, H. B. Ives, A. H. Lighthall, James Butterworth and A. D. Metz. Village Clerk, Edward Norvell.

The town now comprises about 400 inhabitants, principally of American and Irish nationality. It is strictly a temperance town, and it is said by the inhabitants that it is prospering under this regime, there not having been an inmate of the calaboose for more than two years, and business being good for a country town. It has had its ups and downs in various ways, by first losing the hope of making it at some time the future county seat, and subsequently the removal of the machine shops and round house of the Central Railroad. In the winter of 1867, the smallpox prevailed in the town to an alarming extent. It is said that there were not less than a hundred cases of this dread disease and varioloid, only five of which, however, proved fatal. And yet with all its drawbacks, it is a growing and thrifty little village, with fair side-walks, business houses and other improvements to make it a pleasant place in which to reside.

PRESENT BUSINESS, ETC.

Carle & Butterworth's Warehouse.—This is one of the largest grain houses in the county, and is situated on the west side of the railroad and south of south First street. The building is a brick, and was formerly used by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for their car shops. It is two stories, and 41x160 feet in size. It contains 55 crabs and a storing capacity of 50,000 bushels of grain, besides crabs sufficient to contain 25,000 bushels of corn. The dumps including approaches are 320 feet in length. This firm is composed of experienced grain dealers, and was established August 1st, 1881.

Warehouse of E. Kent & Co., is located just west of the railroad and north of south First street. The business was established in 1877, and the building of the firm is leased from the Central Railway Company. It was originally a part of the car shops of the company, and is a brick building, 32 feet high, and 40x100 feet on the ground. It contains three dumps, and a capacity of storing 25,000 bushels of grain; also, 400 feet of cribs which will hold 20,000 bushels of corn.

Corn Grist Mill, owned and operated by A. A. & W. Alexander. This was the first and only enterprise of the kind established in the town. It was built in 1875, and is situated west of the railroad track in the northern part of the town. The building is a frame, one story, and 22x84 feet in size. It has an engine power of 25 horses, and has the capacity of grinding 150 bushels of meal daily. Three men are given employment. The proprietors propose to enlarge their mill, and make many new improvements, suitable to a first-class flouring mill.

A tile factory and saw mill are also situated about two miles north of the village near the Central Railroad. The former is owned and conducted by Karr & Downing, the latter by John Marker. The engine of the tile works also runs the saw mill.

The present school-house was built in 1868, at a cost of \$7,000 including furniture and ground. It is a neat frame building, two stories high, and 34x50 feet on the ground. It also contains an L 14x18 feet, and of the same height as the main building. Three teachers are employed, and therefore the school is fairly graded. The house has a cupola and bell, and is surrounded by one acre of ground. Maximum attendance 150 pupils. Carle's Hall is situated in the building over the store-room of A. J. Latimer. The hall is 22x48 feet, and is conveniently seated with chairs, and can accommodate an audience of 100 persons. It has a stage 10x22 feet.

General Merchandise.—A. J. Latimer, C. C. Smith, S. E. Coy.

Groceries, Provisions, Etc.—E. F. Turner.

Druggists.—F. L. Harpster, T. W. Davis.

Groceries, Hardware, Etc.—A. D. Metz.

Groceries, Boots and Shoes.—James M. Green.

Groceries and Confectionery.—J. H. Lighthall.

Millinery and Notions.—Mrs. M. M. Gossard.

Physicians.—T. W. Davis & Son, J. H. Potter.

Dressmaker.—Miss Ida Blossom.

Meat Market.—Clark & Bolin.

Postmistress.—Mrs. R. Nelson.

Barber.—E. F. Turner.

Bakery.—Mrs. Julia Comboy.

Undertaker.—A. D. Metz.

General Trader.—W. R. Carle.

Blacksmiths.—Scott Roberts, William R. Rogers, Dennis Ryan.

Carpenter and Wagon maker.—W. A. Hickman.

Wagon makers.—A. C. Karr & Son.

Contractor and Builder.—James W. Karr.

Plasterers and Bricklayers.—Robert Dunbar, James Alsop.

Weaver.—Mrs. A. C. Karr.

Shoemaker.—Thomas Foley.

Telegraph Operator.—E. J. Caddy.

Justice.—Edward Norvell.

Tailor.—D. D. Dunseth.

Stock Dealers.—J. K. Davis & Sons, Nicholas Foley.

Coal Dealer.—Joshua Carle.

Hotel.—S. S. Cone.

SOCIETY.

Forest Lodge, No. 255, I. O. O. F. was chartered October 15, 1858. The charter members were, I. N. Frost, W. T. Sherr, George Harrington, William Green, and Lewis Carey. The following are the present officers: I. S. Swearingen, N. G.; C. W. Short, V. G.; E. J. Caddy, Sec.; A. A. Alexander, Treas.; E. J. Caddy, "Rep." Present membership 35. The Lodge meets in Woy's Hall every Saturday night. The Lodge financially is in a good condition, having moneys, notes, and property valued at \$1,000.

The little hamlet of Zabriska is situated on the old state road three miles north of Wapella, and from its general appearance would strike the observer as having its origin as early as 1800; but this is a mistake, as it dates back only to about 1850. A mill was erected here at this time, and as it was situated on the public thoroughfare of the township (there then being no railroad) a nucleus was formed, which under favorable circumstances would have finally developed into a town. The hamlet now contains seven houses with a population of about thirty inhabitants, and is one of the landmarks peculiar to the state road of yore olden times, prior to the screeching of the iron horse through the prairies of central Illinois.



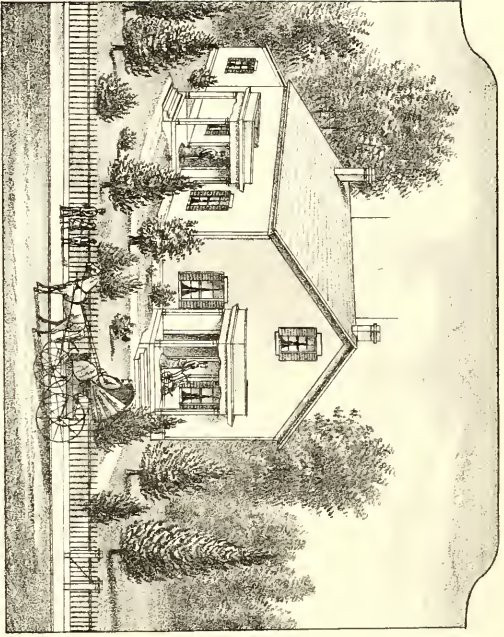
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



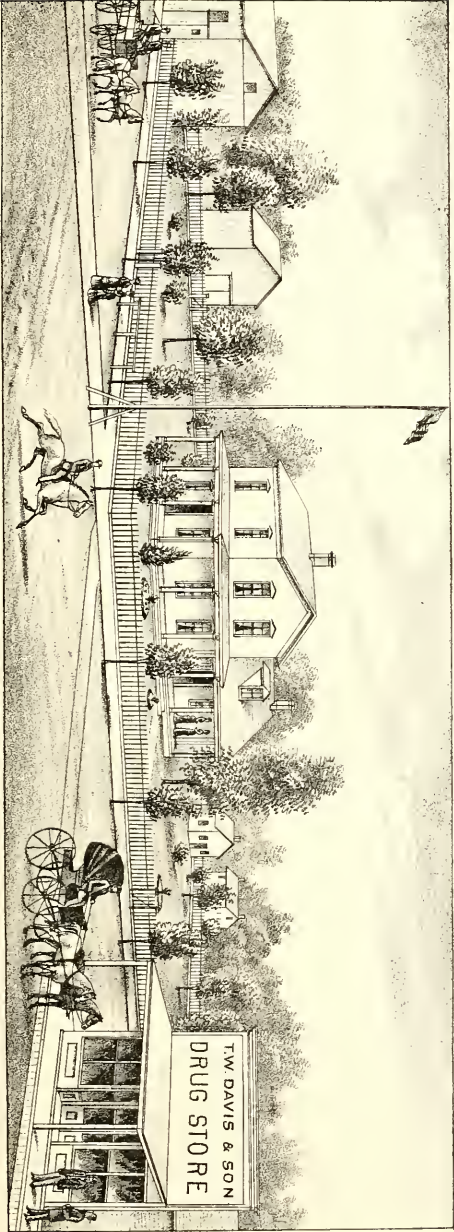
W. R. Carle

The world loves to honor those who through their own exertions and by virtue of native ability acquire enviable positions in life. Success is largely measured by one's acquisition of property, and he who begins in poverty and unaided works his way to wealth, is looked upon as successful in life. To this class belongs William R. Carle, who was born in Wellsburg, West Virginia, March 24th, 1832. His parents were John Carle and Rebecca Carle, (nee Miller) natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Ephraim P. Carle, who lived in New Jersey, was a Hollander, his wife, Nancy Clark, was of Scotch origin. William R., was the eighth in order of birth in a family of nine children. His father was a carpenter by trade but forsook its following for the more lucrative business of manufacturing cotton cloth. He erected a factory in Williamsburg, and in company with others opened a store in connection therewith. In 1857 the company failed, so that William, whose advantages had been good for the acquisition of knowledge found himself confronting a cold world, penniless. Although poor in means he was rich in energy, in tact and talent. He left his native home for the west; reaching St. Louis he found cholera reaping its harvest of death, and so made his way north-ward to Bloomington. Here he took charge of a public school just outside the limits of the city. For this work his attainments, commanding presence and excellent judgment well fitted him. His success is attested by many patrons, and further by the fact that his services were in demand. He taught in Major's Grove without interruption, summer and winter for three years, when having saved some means he formed a co-partnership with David S. Hord, in the grain business. The new firm bought a warehouse just being constructed, and had the misfortune to lose it by fire when it was ready for occupancy. With commendable energy they built upon its ruins and within thirty days were in occupation. In 1859 he disposed of his interest to his partner. As indicative of the fact that his a b c in the grain trade was dearly bought experience, he found himself barely square with the world financially upon closing out his share in the business. In April, 1859, he formed a co-partnership with Sabin Taylor, to prosecute the grain trade in Clinton, which they did in the place

now occupied by Emmett Kent. Disposed of his interest in July, and in August located in Wapella, where he worked for an old Englishman named Dixon, for \$1.25 per day. At the expiration of two months service Dixon proposed a partnership if he would raise one hundred dollars. He at once went to Bloomington, where he was well known, and borrowed the amount on thirty days time. This business move, proved eminently successful and through its means was laid the foundation of a competency enjoyed by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Carle continued in the grain trade until the fall of 1862, when he disposed of it to E. Kent & Co., and bought a stock of general merchandise. In the dry goods trade he continued until 1863, when he again entered the grain trade, combining with it, dealing in lumber, this time in connection with E. B. Harrold. This arrangement was continued a year when he pursued the business alone until 1869, when he went to California on account of failing health, returned after a single seasons sojourn in the Golden State, and resumed the general merchandise business here. In the fall of 1870, he was elected a member of the 27th General Assembly, by a majority of two hundred and forty votes. As a member, the same business tact, integrity and earnestness that have ever followed him through life, gave him a reputation as an able legislator. The same year, 1870, he was elected President of the Clinton National Bank, a position he held for three years. Mr. Carle has continued in the grain trade since his return from his California trip, and also for part of the time in general merchandising. Politically Mr. Carle is an active outspoken Democrat, as undeviating in his devotion as the needle to the pole. In religion he is just as firm and faithful to the Disciple's faith, contending earnestly for the restoration of the primitive order of things. Possessed of rare social qualities, unquestioned integrity of character, he enjoys the respect and esteem of hosts of friends. His tall, athletic figure, being six feet four inches in height, and proportionally built, commands attention among his fellows. His business career, so uniformly successful since he gained his first foothold in 1869, calls for admiration and emulation.



RESIDENCE OF J. W. HARR WAPELLA, DE WITT CO. ILL.



RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. T. W. DAVIS WAPELLA, DE WITT COUNTY, ILL.

T. W. DAVIS & SON
DRUG STORE



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

J. W. Davis M.D.

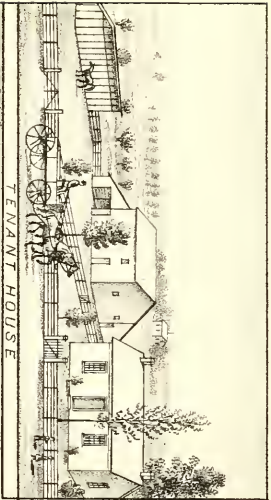
Was born October 27th, 1827, in Seneca County, Ohio. His parents were John and Hannah Davis, (nee Kashner). His father, a farmer, was born in Maryland. His grandfather, a Welshman, ran off from home, took to the sea at the age of seventeen and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he took part as a cavalry man. The military spirit was transmitted to the son, who bore his part in the war of 1812. In 1849, John Davis came to his death by falling from a load of hay. In 1859, the subject of this sketch came to Illinois and located in Wapella, where he has since resided. Until nineteen years of age he worked on a farm, when he went to blacksmithing, which avocation he followed for six years, during which time he husbanded his means with a view to attending Medical Lectures, which he did in the Western Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio, and from which institution he



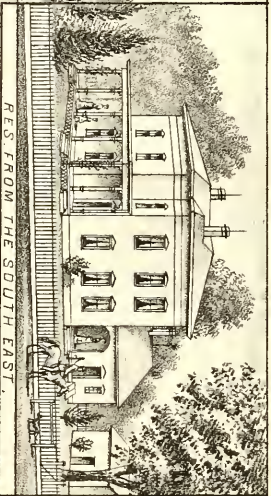
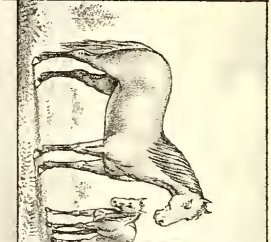
PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

Mary Davis

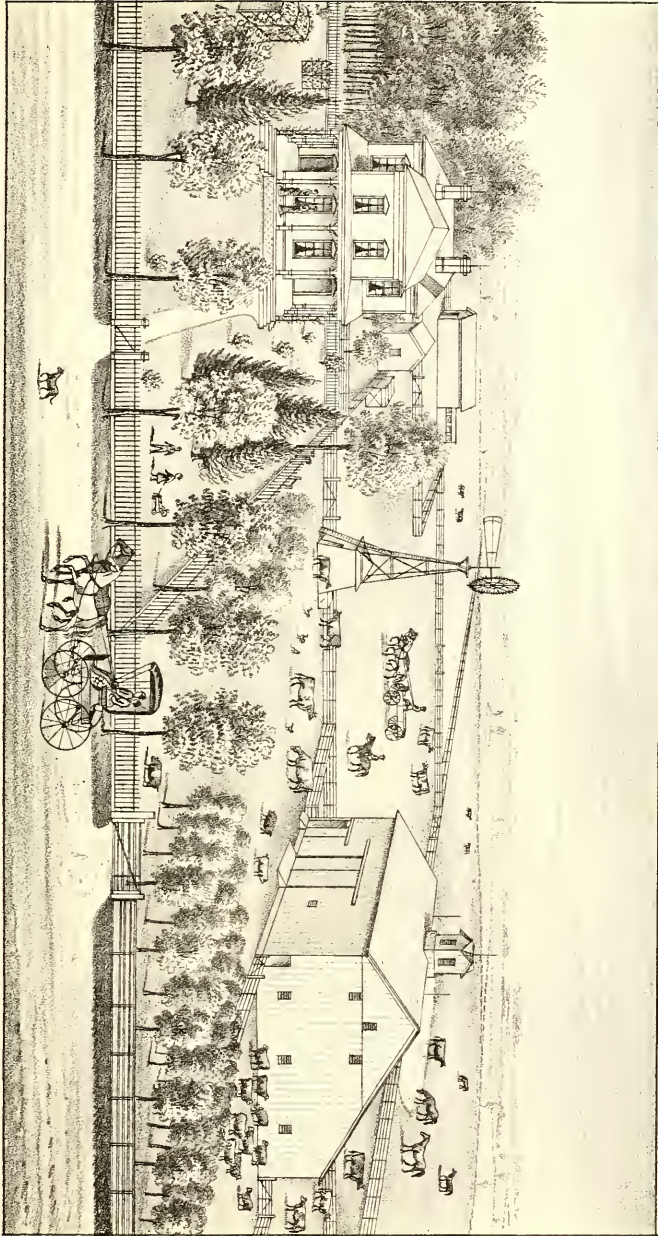
graduated in 1857. For two years before coming west, he practiced his profession in Nevada. He is a member of the County, District and State Medical Societies, and takes high rank among physicians. He was married to Mary Patterson, August 17th 1856, by whom he has three children living, namely: Hippocrates, Veselius and Bursilia. Politically the doctor is an ardent Republican, a natural outgrowth of the Whig principles impressed upon him in early life. His second presidential ballot was cast for John P. Hale, who was nominated as a Free Soiler Candidate. In religion he holds to the Universalist faith. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows' and Good Templar orders. A skilled and careful physician; an earnest, thoughtful man; a kind and indulgent father; a whole-souled neighbor and friend. Dr. Davis is an honor to his profession.



TENANT HOUSE



RES. FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF H. D. WATSON, SEC. 1, T20, R2, MAPPELLA TP DEWITT CO. ILL.



PHOTO BY F. O. FRASE.

A. D. Watson

A farmer, living in an elegant home, a view of which adorns this work was born November 27th, 1836, in Seneca county Ohio. His parents were Isaac Greer and Alice Ann Watson, *nee* Doan. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Their ancestors in turn were of Scotch origin. Isaac G. Watson was a farmer and tanner. Hugh D. Watson was his second child, the older brother being William, had a sister Mary. In boyhood Hugh obtained a fair common school education which was added to by attendance for a year at an academy at Republic, Ohio. He came to De Witt county Illinois, in 1865. He was married to Eveline Stevens, March 28th, 1861, by whom he has six children. His wife is a daughter of Colonel James N. Stevens, a

very prominent citizen of Seneca county, Ohio, who was born in New Jersey: served as colonel of the 55th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry and has always taken a leading part in politics in his vicinity. Mr. Watson is an unswerving Republican in politics, who points with pride to his first vote having been given for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He and his most estimable wife are earnest working members of the Presbyterian Church. Their family is a most interesting one, and the advancement of their children's happiness seems to be their chief concern. Everything calculated to make home life happy is availed of by Mr. Watson and wife.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEARSE.

Jonathan Harrold

(DECEASED.)

Whose portrait appears on this page was born in North Carolina October 8th, 1812. He was the son of Jonathan and Rebecca Harrold to whom were born nine children, namely, Absalom, Jonathan, James M., Isam, Mitchell, Mary, Naomi, Eli, and Sophronia. Of these Isam and Eli are farmers in Wapella Township, De Witt county. James M., is in Vernon county, Missouri Naomi, now Mrs. James M. Fears lives in California; the other five are dead. The Harrols are of English and Welsh extraction and were very early settlers in America. Jonathan Harrold Jr. was raised on a farm and educated to farm pursuits. When he arrived at maturity he left his native state and located in Indiana where he married Miss Abigail Bishop. Seven children blessed this union. In 1840 he came to De Witt county where

he engaged in farming. His father came here in 1833, and died in 1838. In 1856 he lost his wife by death, and in 1859 was married to Miss Rebecca Draper. By this last union there were born five children. In 1869 Mr. Harrold moved from where he first located to Wapella township where he lived until his death which occurred October 11th, 1881. His wife survives him and lives on the old homestead. Five of his sons live in Wapella township and farm a large tract of land in partnership under the name of E. B. Harrold & Bros. They are also extensively engaged in the cattle business in Texas. Jonathan Harrold Jr. was a lover of justice as between man and man, was industrious and ambitious to excel in his vocation, and was respected of all who knew him.

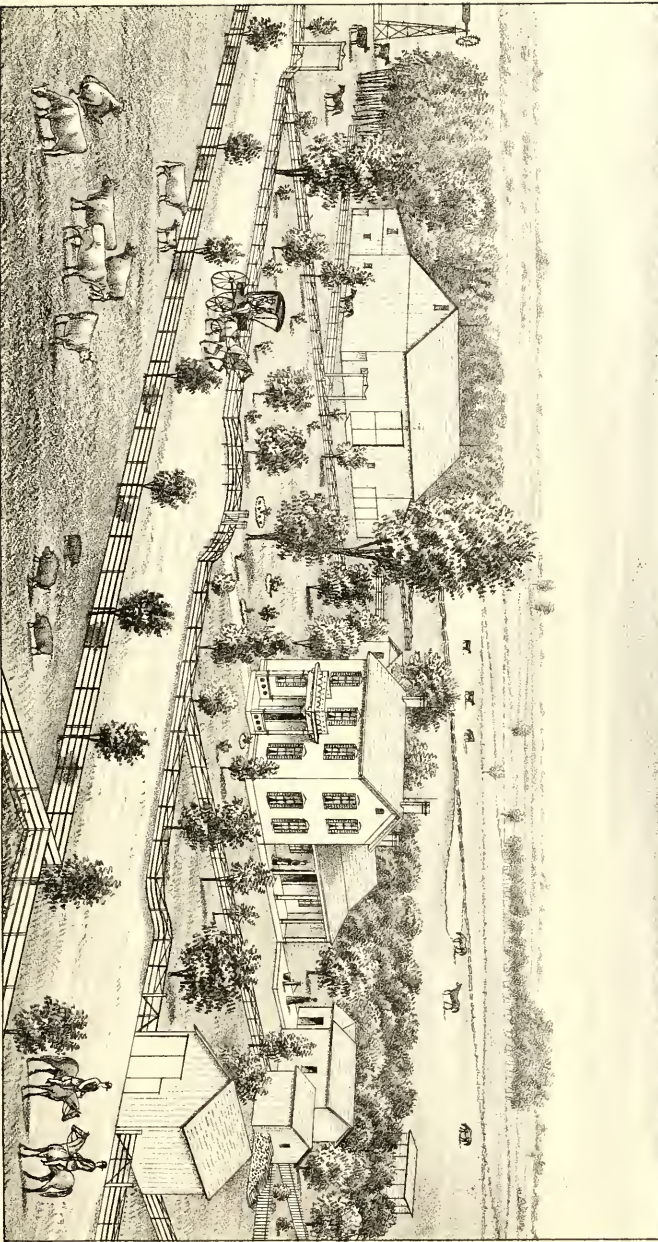
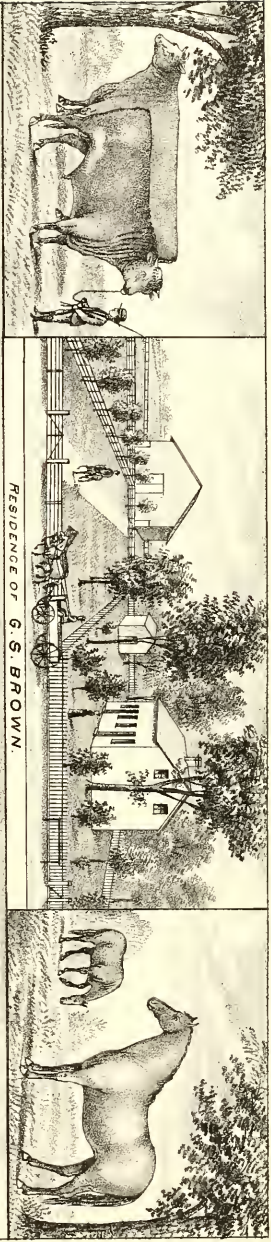


PHOTO. BY E. O. PFASE.

Isaac Harrold

VIRGINIA, the old dominion state has contributed her full share of emigrants to Illinois. Especially was this true when the state first attracted attention. From Virginia originally came the Harrolds, and in that state October 23rd, 1814 was Isaac Harrold born. His parents were Jonathan and Rebecca Harrold. He received a fair common school education in Indiana, where his parents lived for a few years prior to coming to Illinois, which they did in the year 1833, locating in the vicinity of Waynesville. On the 9th of April, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lisenby, the ceremony being performed by Squire

Peter Crum. By this union there have been born seven children, six of whom, Louisa, Rebecca, Ruth, Winfield S., Nancy and Laura are living. His most excellent wife was of that honored pioneer family the Lisenbys,—a family whose influence has ever been felt for good. In politics Mr. Harrold is a Republican. In 1836, when he cast his first ballot he voted the Whig ticket, and says he has never found cause to forsake the doctrines first held by the Whigs and being carried out by the Republicans. In religious faith he is a Universalist, whilst his wife is a member of the Christian Church.



RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF JOHN BROWN, SEC. 25, T. 21, R. 2, (MAPPELLA TR.) DE WITT CO., ILL.

HARP TOWNSHIP.



HIS township in form is a regular rectangle, having a length of six and a width of five and a half miles. It embraces almost an entire Congressional township, containing thirty-three sections of land or more accurately 21,852 acres. In the main it is well drained; the north fork of Salt creek enters the township on section two, flows a general south-westerly course, leaving it on section thirty-three; the south fork enters on section thirty-six, flows north-westerly, then a southerly course leaving on section thirty-five; King's branch enters on section four, flows south-westerly, leaving on section six. These together with minor affluents drain the township. More than one-third of Harp is embraced in the timber belt, chiefly oak, although a variety of wood is found. Part of the surface, following the water course, is rough and rugged, whilst much is level prairie. Artificial drainage had to be resorted to, especially in the north-western portion of the township, in order to bring it to a degree of perfection agriculturally. A superior article of tile clay has been found on section fourteen, where it is being manufactured into tile by E. R. Ross. Near it has been found clay well adapted to the manufacture of brick, as is also true of land on section twenty-seven. It is purely an agricultural township, there being no village within its limits.

Early Settlements: On section thirty-two, far removed from neighbors, in the deep solitude of a forest of oak, Solomon Cross erected an humble cabin, in the year 1830. It was 16x18 feet square, of rough, unhewn logs. Its door swung upon home-made wooden hinges. In each of two corners were bedsteads having each one leg, the walls of the cabin furnishing the necessary support. In making a home thus upon the out skirts of civilization he had the aid of two grown sons. Solomon Jr. and Jefferson. This cabin, the first erected in the township, was only destroyed in 1880.

Almost simultaneously with Cross came Jesse Mulkey and his brother-in-law, Baltus Malone, who located on section thirteen. The location is known still as Mulkey's Point. Mulkey was a very shrewd, quick-witted man. Before he ever embraced religion himself he would preach to his neighbors. He was the father of ten children, five boys and five girls. This large family, together with that of Baltus Malone, at first occupied a single cabin of medium size. Malone was a powerfully built man, and a noted axe-man. It is said that he split five hundred rails in a single day. With the broad axe too he was an adept. His strength and ready command of the axe gave him an envied reputation among the pioneers with whom he came in contact. The first winter's occupancy of their cabin was that of the memorable deep snow. Provisions were scarce. Mills inaccessible.

Wood difficult to procure, but the stout hearts of these Kentuckians braved it all. With pounded corn made into bread and such game as they could secure they passed the winter, their nearest neighbors, equally helpless with themselves, seven miles distant. When other pioneers of a later date would complain of the hardships besetting them, Mulkey and Malone would say "it's nothing, you ought to have been here during the deep snow." After remaining a little more than a year they deserted their cabin, whereupon Felix Jones took possession. In the fall following he put out the first orchard in the township. Jones was an oddity; his wife more of one. He being ready with axe and saw aided in the construction of most houses built in the neighborhood—and neighborhood implied all within a radius of eight or ten miles. Possessed of a restless spirit he aided his neighbors perhaps more than himself. Clad in homespun garb, his feet encased in shoes of his own workmanship, made of hog hide at that, he would break new ground for a neighbor, or accompanied by his wife, would drive three yoke of oxen attached to a sled, away to the old mill on Kickapoo creek with his own and neighbors grist. His wife, with linsey shirts and a leghorn bonnet—the only one left since the days of the revolution—described by a pioneer as being the size of a buggy top surmounting a pile of corn was a sight to see. Independent in her peculiar garb, glib of tongue, she was one of the marked characters of early days. Once Felix reached the mill and was told he would have to wait a week for his grist as so many were in ahead of him, but he was prepared for just such an emergency, he took the miller to one side, drew forth a jug of "agua miraculous" and asked the miller to take a "swig," then another, and asked if he couldn't slip in his grist ahead of others, to which proposition the "mellowing" miller affirmatively responded. Felix with all his short-comings was a most useful member of society. Evidences of the occupation of the tract selected by the first settlers, by Indians, are yet shown to visitors on the farm of J. W. McCord. Mulkey's Point seemed to have been a regular camping ground for them, a station as it were out upon their happy hunting grounds.

During the same year 1831, Isaac Davidson, a Tennessean, commenced a settlement on section twenty-five. Millington Brown and J. W. McCord broke five acres for him. His new-made home offered him little of cheer as he died in the autumn of the same year and was buried near where his cabin stood and near to where a camp-meeting ground was opened subsequently. He was a man of great energy, of usually happy disposition, and was esteemed of all who knew him. His was the first burial in the township. Its exact date was not preserved, but it was in the month of October 1831.

In 1832 Martin Dale having won the affections of Mary Cross whose parents were opposed to her marrying, proposed an elope-

ment which was carried into execution, so that they became the first wedded couple in the township, and the idea that "love laughs at locksmiths" found exemplification in the then wilds of Harp.

The second death was that of William Cross, a brother of Solomon Cross, in October 1831. He was buried on section thirty-two, where the old grave-yard is yet to be seen.

Tyre Harp and Joseph Harp located on section twenty-nine in 1831. They were from Overton county, Tennessee. However, prior to this, they had lived for a brief time near Waynesville. The first school in the township was taught in the house occupied by Tyre Harp in 1836. The following year Tyre Harp, Charles Harp, Pleasant Smith and Dudley Richards subscribed \$110 towards paying for a six months school, besides putting up a log school-house 16x18 feet in dimensions. Edom Shugert who had taught in Harp's house, took charge of the school. The children of a few neighbors attended, whose parents paid a part of the \$110 proportioned to their attendance. Edom Shugert was also a Tennessean. He was a fair scholar for the times, and apt to teach. Many who are now ranked among the old settlers were among his pupils. The Harps have always been prominent in this county, as the name of the township in which several of them have lived would indicate.

Dudley Richards, rather an eccentric character, came here in 1832. He was a backwoods preacher, possessed of the voice of a Stentor. He also taught school, alternating his labors in the school-room with farming. He has been known to plow all morning, leave his team in the furrow, enter the school-room, call "books," hear a few classes and return to his plowing, which plan he would keep up all day. For years he was recognized as a useful member of society, but a taste for ardent spirits fastened itself upon him, and his usefulness was thereby impaired.

John Miller, called white-eye Miller, one of his eyebrows being white, but more particularly to distinguish him from another of the same name, located on section thirty-four. The first season he lived in a tent, constructed somewhat after the fashion of a Sibley army tent, with poles as guys, however, instead of ropes. He delighted, as most pioneers did, in hunting and fishing, indeed without these sports life would have been quite monotonous and their tables would have been bare indeed. Parched corn and veision sustained life for a month in his family without further change of diet.

In 1836 G. B. Lemen and family, Isaac Swisher and family and Rachel Swisher and family located where they yet live in the north-eastern part of the township. Isaac Swisher had lived a year in Vermillion county. The others in seeking a western home came by his place and induced him to pack up and come along. Together they all brought thirty head of sheep, the first brought to this section of country, and a most toothsome bait they proved too for wolves; ten head of cattle and other stock. The winter preceding they all remained in a house owned by John Dawson in old town timber. Here they built separate cabins. Lemen says he had great difficulty in keeping out the fire driving snow the following winter. He actually put thirteen hundred clap boards averaging four feet in length by five inches in width on a house 18x20, and yet the snow would gather on the floor and bedding in drifts. This he obviated in the spring by daubing inside and out and hoarding up the outside in addition. The house thus improved, defied the storms of many winters, furnishing comfort to the inmates. During the "sudden freeze" in January, 1836, chickens in their effort to reach a place of safety, were frozen in their tracks, so that Lemen had to use a hatchet

in extricating them. During the first winter these families were put to the necessity of grinding buckwheat in a coffee mill, being unable to get to any mill, and not having corn. An improvement on the coffee mill was a hollowed log, into which grain was put and pounded with an iron wedge set in a split hickory handle. Both Lemen and Swisher are yet living, surrounded by their children, now grown men and women, in easy, if not affluent circumstances.

Thomas Wilson came to this township from Maryland in 1836. He had six sons, two of whom yet live here. He was a man of great enterprise and industry. He felt the need of a saw mill, and in 1838 erected one on the north fork of Salt Creek on section two. In 1840 he added a burr stone for the grinding of corn. The stone was one of the prairie boulders which so extensively abound in parts of this county. It answered an excellent purpose, and neighbors who had been long dependent upon mills far removed, or upon "pounding" corn at home, rejoiced in the enterprise of the projector.

The first land entries in the township were as follows:

April 6, 1831, John Norfleet, entered W. 1, N. W. 1	Sec. 24, 80 ac.
June 16, 1831, William Kincaid,	" 240 ac. " 24.
July 8, 1831, William H. Brown,	" W. 1, S. W. 1, " 13, 80 ac.
Aug. 2, " Parmentis Smallwood,	" W. 1, N. W. 1, " 33, 80 "
July 17, 1833, T. Harp,	" E. 1, S. W. 1, " 29, 80 "
April 21, 1834, Gabriel Watt,	" N. E. 1, S. E. 1 " 24, 40 "
Jan. 3, 1835, J. P.ue,	" S. 1, S. E. 1, " 36, 80 "

Of these the first and only permanent settler was Tyre Harp. The next to locate on land entered were G. B. Lemen and Isaac Swisher.

Among the earliest camp-meeting grounds located within the limits of this county was that on section 25, which was located in 1835. Winding Clark was the first person to hold services in this camp. Families from a great distance came to the grounds, and caused the woodlands to ring with merry cheer as they erected a village of cabins in which to lodge. A platform was constructed for the preachers, seats arranged of logs partially hewn, and camp-meeting time was one of good cheer and spiritual refreshment. The presiding elder at the time, Rev. John St. Clair, was also present during part of the time.

Jefferson Cross was the first person elected as justice of the peace. Many of his decisions, it was affirmed, were more in accordance with common sense than law. He was a man of fair education, and acquitted himself well in drawing up papers that proved perplexing to his neighbors.

The first school taught in the Lemen settlement, or in the north eastern part of the township, was by John Dougherty. The second was by a teacher, of whom his pupils—several of whom yet live near—declare he never knew the difference between p and q or b and d. He was too lazy to engage in farming, and thought to palm himself off as a teacher.

The first blacksmith to locate here was Solomon Despain, who first located in Waynesville in 1830, then here in 1837. He was also a Baptist preacher after the regularly approved backwoods style of oratory—a regular sledge hammer in speech. He put up his smithy on land owned by J. G. Wright, a son-in-law of Harp. Near Wilson's mill a man named Leonard erected a blacksmith's shop in 1860.

Harp is thoroughly an agricultural township, with the exception of three mills, a blacksmith's shop, a tile and brickyard, and two small groceries, no business industries are conducted within its limits other than farming and stock raising.

Mills.—*North Fork Mill* was built by Thomas Bergen and

James Harp. It is now owned and operated by Peter Collins. Is located on the north fork of Salt Creek on section 22. It is a water mill supplied with an overshot wheel, and a combined saw and grist mill provided with a small burrstone for grinding corn.

Salt Creek Valley Mills, a combined saw and grist mill, was built by the present owner, Simeon Morrison, in 1862, at a cost of \$9,890. It is provided with a turbine wheel of five feet in diameter, also an Adkin wheel for running the saw. The capacity of the grist mill is 60 barrels per day; of the saw mill 1,500 feet per day. This mill is supplied with excellent machinery, and is well supported. It is on section 28, well located on Salt Creek, as the name implies.

Levi Griffith opened a grocery store on section 15, in 1874, which is well patronized, as is that of J. W. Curl on section 2, and which was first opened in 1871 by Henry Lucas.

E. R. Ross commenced the manufacture of tile on his farm, section 14, in 1877. Thus far he has manufactured about 100,000 tile, for which he has found ready sale at home. Adjoining the tile works is a brick-yard owned by him, first opened in 1869. Sale of brick, 100,000 per annum. The clay is of superior quality.

The first road cut through this township was that leading from Clinton to Marion, by Hugh L. Davenport. At the time citizens obtained their mail at Clinton, which was a decided improvement upon going to Bloomington. Letter postage on mail from Kentucky—the original home of many of their number—was 25 cents per letter at the time.

The Gilman branch of the Illinois Central railroad passes through this township from east to west, entering on section 24, and leaving on section 30. As yet there is no station within the limits of the township. One is in contemplation on section 20 on land owned by Thomas Snell; a switch is to be constructed

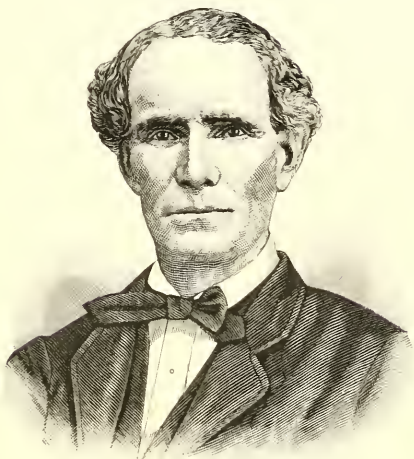
this winter, and doubtless a village will be the result. Railroad bonds to the amount of \$55,000 were voted by the people of this township in favor of the above road, bearing date July 1, 1871, and bearing ten per cent. interest per annum. Much litigation has grown out of these bonds, the people refusing to honor them, because of non-compliance, on the part of the railroad company, with agreements made and promises extended. A party named Henry J. Furber obtained judgment on the coupons held by himself in the United States Court in January, 1877, and mandamus to compel the levy to pay off the judgment. Several suits have been commenced aside from this in the local courts; in fact so famous have the Harp township bonds become that metropolitan papers in referring to them do not mention either the county or state but simply the township. The population of this township in 1860 was 743; in 1870, 1164; and in 1880, 1077. The following statistics from the assessor's books for the last year exhibit the agricultural status of this township: horses, 499; neat cattle, 932; mules, 39; sheep, 213; hogs, 2069; carriages and wagons, 168; sewing machines, 57; piano, 1; organs, 6. Total value of personal property, \$54,139; of lands, \$247,711.

Supervisors since township organization have been: James Willmore, elected 1859, served two terms; G. B. Lomen, elected 1861, served two terms; John P. Mitchell, elected 1863; Isaac M Cuddy, elected 1864, served two terms; J. F. Harrold, elected 1866, served three terms; Ross Mitchell, elected 1869, served two terms; Robert Walker, elected 1871, served until 1877; Charles Willmore, elected 1877, served until 1881; W. H. Cundiff, present incumbent, was elected in 1881.

From this township there were in the Mexican war William Harp, Charles Harp, Calvin Paine, Isaac M Cuddy, David Beebe, Isaac Strain, and Joshua Jackson; and in the Black Hawk, J. G. Wright.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



George B. Lemen

AMONG the pioneers of De Witt county few names are more highly respected than that of the person whose portrait adorns this page. George B. Lemen was born in Clark county, Ohio, Oct. 1st, 1809. His parents were John R. and Rebecca Lemen, who were pioneers in the settlement of Ohio from the mother of States, old Virginia. His father was a farmer, who for years was elected Judge of the County Court, his style of thought and action fitting him for this position. Mr. G. B. Lemen was married to Charity Swisher, March 18th, 1830, in Clark county, Ohio, by the Rev. Robert Miller. The union has been blessed by the birth of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living. Mrs. Lemen died September 23d, 1843. On the 26th of May, 1844, George B. Lemen was married to Mary J. Woods. The Lemens and Swishers came to this county immediately before the deep snow, and in the Chapter on Pioneers, their early life

here is treated of. Politically, Mr. Lemen is an out-and-out Republican, to use his own language. A Whig, in times of whiggery, his first presidential vote was cast for Henry Clay, whom he has always considered to be the model politician. Mr. Lemen voted the whig ticket when there were but three Whig votes cast in the county. The unpopularity of the cause daunted him not. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose welfare he takes great pride, also of the Masonic Order. In 1837 he was chosen as colonel of the militia of this county, a position he held with distinction to himself until 1848. The last parading was done when beating up troops for the Mexican war. When the war for the Union broke out, Col. Lemen cheered on with voice and act the boys in blue, and had the honor of presiding at the first meeting held in De Witt county in the interest of the Union cause.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEARSE.

Blish Moore

Was born in Kirtland, Ohio, July 6th, 1826. His parents were Isaac and Philena Moore. His mother's maiden name was Blish, hence his own given name. He received a fair common-school education, and came to Illinois in the year 1845, locating in De Witt county, where his brother, C. H. Moore, had preceded him some four years. His first step was to sell goods for Mitchell, a merchant in Clinton, who was succeeded by Mitchell and King, and with whom Mr. Moore remained until 1860. For the next ten years he served in the capacity of foreman on some of his brother's farms. On the 21st of March, 1851, he was united in

marriage with Susan C. McCuddy, who died November 23d, 1854. By this union there was one child, who died near the age of fourteen. On the 28th of October, 1869, he married Martha Phillips, by whom he has two children, a boy and girl, besides two deceased. Mr. Moore is independent in politics, with a decided leaning towards Republicanism, having cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and last for Gen'l James A. Garfield. He is a member of the Masonic Order, a good farmer, and worthy citizen.



PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

Robert Walker

Was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1823. His parents were John and Elizabeth Walker. His father was a tanner by trade and also engaged in farming. In 1832 the family moved to Ohio. Robert had learned to read and write in his native State, where he had an old Englishman as a teacher. In 1850 they moved to Illinois, locating in Sangamon county. Here they engaged in farming extensively. Robert Walker was married to Sarah Fretz, November 1st, 1845, by whom he has seven children living. [In 1865 he came to De Witt county. In

1866 he was chosen Town Clerk, and in 1873 was elected County Judge, which office he held for four years. Politically, Judge Walker is a republican. In the days of slavery he was a prominent, outspoken abolitionist. Both he and his wife are of the Presbyterian faith. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and has an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of Prohibition. A farmer of more than ordinary ability, a gentleman of excellent social qualities, the judge is highly and deservedly respected.

DE WITT TOWNSHIP.



THIS township deserves favorable mention from the fact of being among the first portions of territory settled in the county. Fifty years and upwards have passed since the hardy pioneers commenced their labors toward preparing it for the abode of man. To see the fine farms and improvements, at this time, one could hardly believe that but a half century has gone by since its first settlement. De Witt township contains about 37 sections of land, being in the form of a square, with the exception of a small portion cut off from the southern part of Santa Anna township and united to the former on the south-east. It is situated in the central eastern part of the county, and bounded as follows: On the north by Rutledge township, east by Santa Anna, south by Nixon, and west by Harp. A belt of timber extends through the township from the north-east to the south-west, following the trend of Salt creek, and it composes about one-fourth of the surface. The prairie lies on either side of the timber, and is some of the best soil in the county. Salt creek enters in the north-east of section 1, and flows south-west across the township and passes out in the south-west corner of section 31. This stream has numerous small branches, the most prominent of which are Friend and Grove creeks emptying in from the south-east. The Springfield Division of the Illinois Central railroad passes through it, entering in section 2, and passing out on the line between sections 18 and 19.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to make his abode within the limits of De Witt township, was a pioneer preacher by the name of Burlison in the latter part of 1830, or the spring of 1831, who settled in what is now located as section 9. The history of whence he came or where he went is a blank, either in tradition or by the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants. In 1832, he sold out his "improvement right to James McCord, the history of whom will be given as one among the pioneers. J. J. McGraw made a claim in the township in the summer of 1830, and dug a well on his claim. This was on the premises of what is now owned by E. O. Day. This was the first well dug in the township, and was located a little north and west of Mr. Day's present dwelling.

In the spring of 1833, there were but three heads of families within this territory: Hugh L. Davenport, Thomas R. Davis, and James McCord. There were also three single men, Orin Wakefield, Millington Brown, and James Morrison, the latter being a widower. Mr. Davenport came from Kentucky in the summer of 1831, and settled in section 19. His wife's maiden name was Juanna Watt. He remained here until a few years ago, when he moved into Harp township. Mr. Davenport is now dead, but

several of the children yet reside in the county. Thomas R. Davis came in the same year as Mr. Davenport, and settled in the same section. He also came from Kentucky, and had a wife and one child. He lived here but a short time, when he removed to parts unknown.

James McCord was a native of North Carolina, and settled in section 9 in the fall of 1832, buying the improvement right of the pioneer preacher, Burlison. Mr. McCord brought his family here with two teams, a horse and an ox team. His family consisted of his wife Mary, and four children, Martha S., John, Hannah, and William Y. Other children were born to the family after coming to the county. Mr. McCord died here in 1852. His wife survived him but six years. Only one of the children, James W. is now residing in the county.

Millington Brown afterwards married Miss Eliza Nott, and raised a family of children. He moved with his family to Rutledge township in 1833, where he died. His widow afterwards married again, but has since died. James Morrison came from Ohio, and squatted in section 19. He died several years ago. Two of his sons are yet living in the county, John and Simeon. The former is a prominent citizen in Tunbridge township, and the latter of Harp.

Orin Wakefield was a native of the state of New York, Jefferson county, and was one of the first to enter land in this township, being the west half of the south-east quarter of section 17. This entry was made the 28th of May, 1833. As already stated, when he came here, he was a single man, but soon commenced improving the land he had entered, "batching" it for a few years. In 1836, he married Hannah McCord, a daughter of James McCord, the pioneer. From this union eight children were born, Susan, Mary, George W., Melaneth, Bandusia, Hepheston, Philetus, and Lycurgus. In 1856, Mr. Wakefield had the misfortune to lose his wife. He was again married to Susan N. Howard, in 1858, from which marriage no children have been born. Both are now living in the old homestead in section 17, and enjoying a happy old age. But one child is now living in the county, a son, who resides in Waynesville. Mr. Wakefield owns a large farm near the village of De Witt, and is one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He is the oldest pioneer citizen in De Witt township, and is now 73 years of age. The county at the time Mr. Wakefield settled in it was wild and uncultivated, nothing but a vast expanse of prairie, with good timber hugging Salt creek. Neighbors were but few and widely scattered. A cabin of settlers, miles away, were then acquaintances and warm-hearted neighbors. At this time no one passed a log hut without calling to see if all were well, and in case of sickness, members of the family were better cared for than in this day of selfishness. Often the settlers would go ten or twelve miles to aid the new comers

to raise their cabins. The fellowship of these pioneers is wholly unknown to the present generation. The manner of preparing the mortar to daub their cabins was unique indeed. This was done by digging up a quantity of clay and covering over with prairie grass. A lot of shelled corn was then scattered over all, and enough water poured on to make it a proper consistency. The hogs were then turned in, and in their efforts to pick up the corn, the clay and grass would become well mixed and in good shape for use.

In the fall of 1833, and spring of 1834, there was quite an influx of immigration, among whom were Benjamin S. Day, the McCords, Z. G. Cantrell, and James Hutchison. The former was a native of Kentucky, and moved here with his family in the spring of 1834, and settled in section 19. His family consisted of his wife and six children, Mary, Elizabeth, Edward O., Rebecca, H. T., and Caroline. Mr. Day laid off the town of Marion, (De Witt) improved a good farm, and died in 1845. His wife survived him but a few years. Four of the family are yet living in the county. The McCords and Z. G. Cantrell, came the same year, and settled in the same section, 19. The latter remained but a short time. Several of the former families are yet living in the county. James Hutchison was a native of Virginia, but moved from there to Kentucky in an early day, and from thence to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the fall of 1828. In 1833 he moved to Waynesville, where he remained two years, when he came to this township. At this time he had a wife and six children. His wife's name was Mary. The children were, William, Mary J., Elizabeth, Martha A., Amanda, and James H. Mr. Hutchison lived until the summer of 1845. His wife died in 1861. But two of the family are now living, and reside in De Witt; Elizabeth, wife of D. F. Robins, and Amanda.

Hiram Chapin, another early settler, was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee, and from thence to Kentucky. In the latter state he married Martha Day, a sister of Benjamin S. Day, the pioneer. In 1819 he moved to Madison County, Illinois, and from there to near Waynesville in 1829, where he remained until 1837, when he came to this township. He had a wife and five children, John D., Stillman A., George D., Abraham D., and Martha A. He afterwards removed to McLean County, where he died in the fall of 1871. Stillman A. is the only member of the family living in the county. He resides in the village of De Witt, an old and respected citizen. Daniel Robins settled here in the fall of 1835, and located in section 19. He was a native of Kentucky, and moved here with a carriage and a four-horse wagon, bringing with him seven children, Martha, Jane, D. F., Adolphus C., Amanda C., Ann Eliza, and Mary. He was then a widower. They first moved into the log kitchen of Hiram Chapin. Mr. Robins was engaged in the mercantile business in the town of Marion, now De Witt, and afterwards moved to Clinton, where he followed the same pursuit and died in 1870. D. F. Robins is the only one of the family now living in the county. He resides in the village of De Witt, and has reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living in the county. John Callison came from Kentucky in a very early day, and settled in section 17. At the time of his coming he was a young man with a wife but no children. Several children were born to them after coming to the county, three of whom are residing in the county. Benjamin is living in section 18, and is a successful farmer. The old gentleman, John, and his wife, Elizabeth, are yet living at the old homestead in section 17, and among the most esteemed citizens. Jacob Swigart, one of the old settlers and staunch men of the county,

was a native of Ohio, and came here in 1847. He was then a single man, but afterwards married in the county. His residence is in section 14, and he owns 2,300 acres of land, and is one of the largest stock raisers in De Witt County. He has served in all six years as township supervisor, and is the present incumbent.

The following are the first land entries made in the township, and reaching to 1835: February 15, 1833, James McCord entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15. John McCord entered the w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, February 18, 1833. At the same date Thomas R. Davis entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, May 28, 1833. Oriu Wakefield entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17. In the same year, December 31, Z. G. Cantrell entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19. March 17, 1834, Millington Brown entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 10. In the same year and in the same section, Martha S. McCord entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$. At the same date Hannah McCord entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14. Benjamin S. Day entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, April 21, 1834.

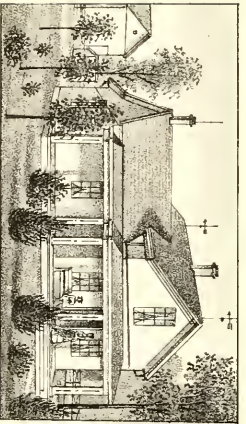
The first marriage occurred in 1834. The contracting parties were Sylvanus Shurtleff and Elizabeth Day, daughter of Benjamin S. Day. The rites were solemnized by Gabriel Watt, a justice of the peace, and a local preacher of the Methodist denomination. The first death was Mrs. Morrison, wife of James Morrison, in 1833. She was buried on the land he squatted on in section 19. The first regular interments were made in section 30, but this being wet or "spouty" ground, the burial place was afterwards changed to the present cemetery in section 19.

The first school was taught by F. S. Robins, in the winter of 1836. At that time there was no school-house, and the school was conducted in the kitchen of Benjamin S. Day. It was a subscription school, and but few pupils were in attendance. The first school-house was built the following year, and situated just west of Mr. Chapin's residence in the village of De Witt. It was a little log cabin of very meagre pretensions, and characteristic of the day. It passed away long ago. The ground on which it was situated is now owned by Henry Myers.

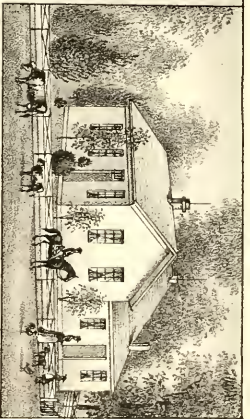
Rev. Barlison preached the first sermon in the huts of the few pioneers. This was as early as 1831-2. Dudley Richards and Thomas Davis were also pioneer preachers. The first to practise medicine was James A. Lemen. Dr. G. R. Morrison was also an early physician. The first blacksmith was Ralph Rosecrans, and his shop was in the town of Marion, on the south side of the square. This was in 1836.

The main part of the early history of De Witt township, so far as business is concerned, was confined to the town of Marion, so that was the oldest settled portion of this territory; hence the remainder of the early history will be found under the caption of the village of Marion.

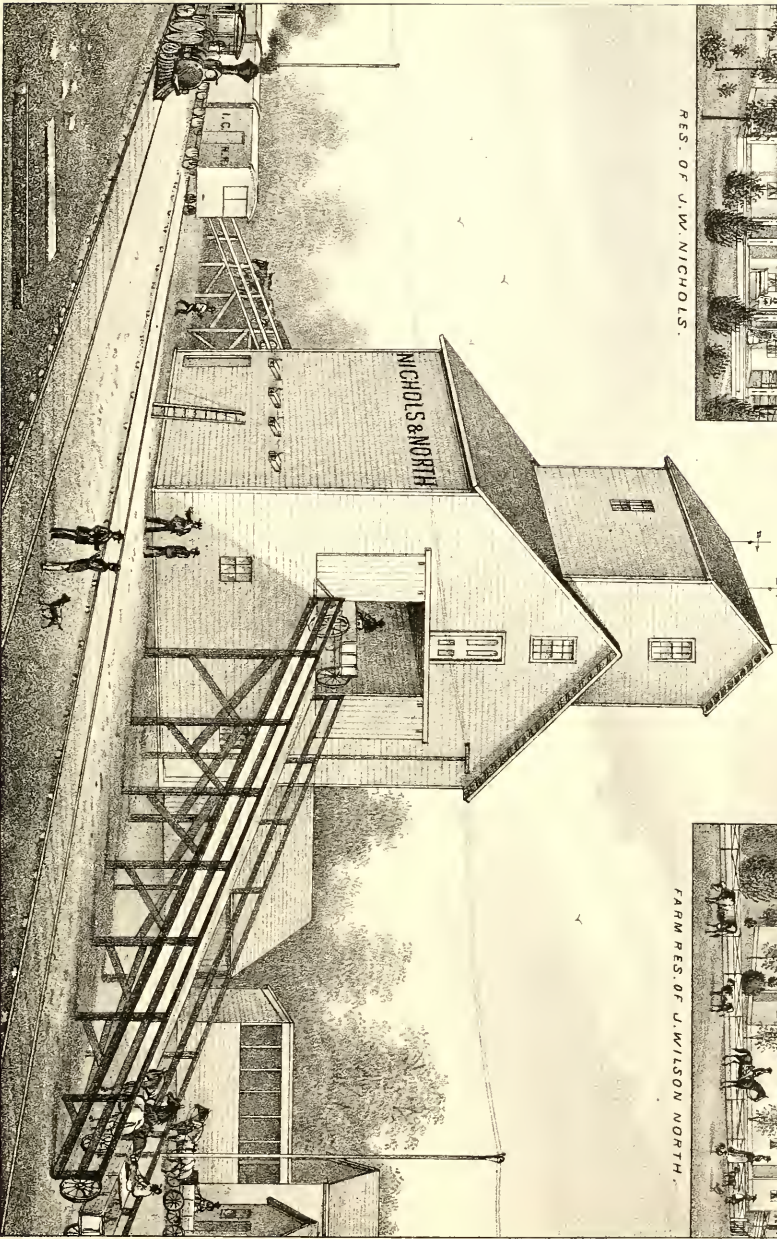
The following are the supervisors who have represented this township since township organization: Edward O. Day was elected the first supervisor in the spring of 1859. Alexander McConkey was elected in 1860, and served two terms. Jacob Swigart elected in 1862. A. D. Chapin in 1863. Jacob Swigart was re-elected in 1864, Darius Cheney elected in 1865, David Baserman elected in 1866 and served two terms. Darius Cheney was re-elected in 1868. P. V. C. Poole elected in 1869, and served two terms. Smith Fuller succeeded him and served one term. D. A. Rosencrans elected in 1872 and served one term. Jacob Swigart re-elected in 1873 and served two terms. John Marsh was elected in 1875 and served two terms. D. A. Rosencrans was re-elected in 1877 and served one term. John



RES. OF J. W. NICHOLS.



FARM RES. OF J. WILSON NORTH.



NICHOLS & NORTH'S ELEVATOR, PARNELL, ILL.

Marsh re-elected in 1878. Jacob Swigart re-elected in 1879, served one term. Charles Richter elected in 1880. Jacob Swigart re-elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The township has a railroad indebtedness in favor of the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central, in the sum of \$40,000. The bonds were issued in 1871, and made payable in twenty years. They are bearing ten per cent. interest, but will probably soon be refunded at six per cent. The population for 1860, was 1018; 1870, 1061; and 1880, 1116. The roads, bridges and other improvements are in excellent condition, and the township bids fair to keep pace with others in the county.

VILLAGE OF DE WITT.

The town was originally called Marion, and is one of the oldest villages in the county. Marion was laid out by Benjamin S. Day, March 7th, 1836, and comprised ten acres, being a part of the north-east quarter of section 19, town 20, range 4 east. The lots were 41½ feet by 82½, and the streets 82½ feet. Benjamin Austin was the surveyor. At a public sale held in the same month, nearly all the lots were sold, ranging from five to twenty dollars per lot. The following summer the first election was held at the house of Benjamin S. Day. Gabriel Watt and Flenning G. Paine were elected Justices of the Peace, and James Hutchison was elected Constable. In 1836, Daniel and F. S. Robbins opened the first store in the precinct. It was situated about 200 yards south of the square. The building was a hewed log house, of small dimensions, and the stock was such as was kept in those days in a country store. The building was taken down and moved away many years ago, and was afterwards utilized by Mr. Benjamin Day for a dwelling. The first dwelling was constructed by F. S. Robins, in the fall of 1835. It was a log cabin, and situated on the property now owned by D. F. Robins, a little south of the square. It is yet standing, but clap-boarded with rived boards four feet in length, and used for a coal and wood house. The pedestrian can see it at this writing by passing Mr. Robins' hotel. The first hotel or public house was kept by Sylvanus Shurtleff, in 1837, and located on the north-east corner of the square. It was a double-hewed log house, of fair pretensions for the times. About fifteen years ago it was taken down and moved to the prairie out of town, and used for a stable. Mr. Shurtleff also built the first mill in 1836. This was a rude concern with an inclined wheel, ten feet in diameter, for a power. Those who desired to have their corn ground were obliged to get on the wheel and tread it. He did not understand the principles of philosophy, and first attempted to run the wheel by a wheelbarrow well greased and filled with stones attached at the top of the incline; thinking the weight would propel the wheel. Of course this would not work, and hence his patrons were obliged to tread the wheel. The mill was located on the east side of the square, near the dwelling now occupied by H. Le Feber. Mr. Shurtleff was of a roaming and restless disposition, and subsequently moved to the far west. The second mill was built by Daniel Robins a short time afterwards, and situated on the south side of the square. It was a horse mill, and did fair service for that day. Mr. Robins was also the first postmaster, and the office was established in 1837. In the same year the town of Marion was greatly enlarged by the additions of Day and Robins; the former by twenty acres, and the latter by forty. Prior to this time the people were destitute of mail privileges, the nearest post offices being at Decatur and Bloomington. Newspapers were a luxury not thought of, and letters from friends abroad did not come oftener than about four times

within the year. The first church house was constructed by the Cumberland Presbyterians in 1840. It was a frame building, and situated just across the street from the present brick church. It was afterwards abandoned by the church and used for a sorghum mill, and subsequently for a stable. It has since been torn down and moved to another place.

The village of De Witt as now situated is long and straggling, extending from the original town of Marion north to the railroad, a distance of about three-fourths of a mile. The addition was made by A. C. Jones, August 23d, 1871, and described as follows: Commencing at the N. E. corner of the E. ½ of the S. E. part of section 18, town 20 N. R. 4 E., south on section line 2,646 feet to section corner; westerly on section line 1,240 feet; north 2,646 feet, easterly 1,240 feet except right of way of the G. C. & S. Railroad, now Springfield Division of the Illinois Central.

Incorporation.—The village of De Witt was incorporated in the fall of 1879, and the first meeting of the board was held November 1st, of the same year. The following are the names of the first board: A. McConkey, President; Charles Richter, Henry Myers, J. H. Tyler, H. Le Feber and H. S. Chapin. The second board, or for the year 1880, were, Charles Richter, President; H. Le Feber, H. Myers, John McDonald, H. Baker, and W. A. Finley. The board for 1881—Charles Richter, President; H. Le Feber, John McDonald, H. Myers, Frank Fisher, and Samuel Darby. J. R. Basserman, Clerk. Prior to 1881, the clerk was not an elective officer. W. A. Myers has officiated as village Treasurer since its organization.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

De Witt Tile Works.—This industry was established in the summer of 1876 by Charles Richter, present proprietor. It is situated just south of the railroad, and east of the depot. These works were built at a cost of \$5,000, and have capacity of manufacturing 300,000 feet of tile annually, and give employment to seven men. There are two kilns of an improved make, styled the crown-top and down-draft. The size of the sheds are 30x220 feet, with three car-ways extending the entire length. The works are driven by a ten-horse power engine. Three hundred and fifty cords of wood and ten car loads of coal are consumed every season.

Saw and Grist Mill owned and operated by E. M. McPherson. It was established in the fall of 1866 by Nixon & Leasure, and came into the possession of Mr. McPherson in the spring of 1876, and is located on the north-east part of town, about midway between the square and the depot. The saw-mill contains a circular saw, 60 inches in diameter, and can saw 7,000 feet of lumber daily. The grist-mill attachment contains but one burr, used wholly in grinding corn, and has the capacity of turning out 130 bushels of meal per day. The entire machinery is driven by a twenty-five horse power engine. From five to eight men are given employment by this industry.

Blacksmith, Wagon and Carriage Shop, A. King, proprietor—This shop is situated one block north-east of the square. The business gives employment to three men.

Blacksmith and Wagon-ironer, John Armstrong.—The shops are situated on the west side of the main street, leading from the square to the depot, about two blocks from the corner.

Wagon and Wood Workman.—John Gagnon.

Carriage and Wagon Painters.—W. A. Finley, Edmund Dupre.

Grain, Lumber and Coal Dealer.—H. Le Feber.

General Stores.—C. L. Oakford & Co., J. W. Cain.

Drugs and Groceries.—M. M. Robins.

Drugs.—C. N. Cain.

Boot and Shoe Store.—W. A. Myers.

Harness and Saddlery.—Charles Dupre.

Physicians.—E. M. Taylor, John H. Tyler, H. S. Chapin, J. Bryant.

Stock Dealer and Shipper.—Henry Myers.

Norman Horse Dealer.—G. B. Leasure.

Insurance Agent.—H. Le Feber.

Shoemaker.—A. J. Brown.

Sewing Machine Agent.—Levi Hodges.

Meat Market.—Archibald McDonkey.

Carpenter.—John McDonald.

Hotel.—D. F. Robins.

Police Magistrate.—A. J. Brown.

Constable.—Charles Zartman.

Postmaster.—J. W. Cain.

There is also one saloon in town.

At this writing the village contains about 300 inhabitants. It has one church, a brick structure with cupola and bell, and built in 1856. It is of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The school-house is a one-story brick, and built in 1871. It employs two teachers, and is thus semi-graded. About ninety pupils is the maximum attendance.

SOCIETIES.

Amon Lodge, No. 251, A. F. and A. M. was chartered October 6, 1881, with the following Charter officers: John H. Tyler, W. M.; John Marsh, S. W.; Benjamin S. Lewis, J. W. Stillman, A. Chajin, Treas.; Joseph J. Kelly, Secretary; Joseph Marsh, S. D.; James McCord, T. The number of Charter members were 11: The present officers are: James Marsh, W. M.; Isaac C. Lafferty, S. W.; John Furgeson, J. W.; G. B. Leasure, Treas.; S. A. Chapin, Sec.; H. Le Feber, S. D.; Asa Wilson, J. D.; A. King, T. The present membership is 59. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evenings, on or before the full moon in each month. This is one of the oldest Lodges in De Witt county. It is in excellent condition financially, owning the entire building in which their Lodge meets.

De Witt Lodge, No. 183, I. O. O. F., was instituted the 12th of October, 1845, with the following charter members: John M. Richter, B. T. Jones, Thompson S. Smith, S. K. Harrell, and Samuel L. Swords.

In consequence of the decease of membership during the war, the Lodge merged with Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 126, in the year 1862. It was reinstated as De Witt Lodge, the 18th of March, 1875. The present officers are: A. J. Brown, N. G.; Samuel Darby, V. G.; H. S. Chaplain, Sec.; M. A. Myers, Treas.; Charles Chappell, C.; Levi Hodges, I. G.; Edward E. Clafin, O. G.; Darius Cheney, R. D. G. M. The present membership is thirty. The assets of the Lodge in furniture and regalia is estimated at \$200.00. Amount in the treasury, \$400.00. The Lodge is therefore, in good financial condition.

TOWN OF PARSELL.

This town was laid out by James Porter, a public-spirited citizen of the township, in the spring of 1880, and situated on the Springfield Division of the Illinois Central, just south of the township line between De Witt and Rutledge township. It was named in honor of the present Irish agitator, Parnell.

The first house was a small frame building, 16 by 24, and built by John Williamson, in the spring of 1880, for a blacksmith shop. Mr. Williamson still conducts the business at the old stand. The first dwelling was constructed by J. W. Nichols in the spring of the same year. The first goods were sold by C. L. Winslow in the same season. The store was a frame building, and situated on the corner of Lincoln and Elizabeth streets.

Nichols & North Elevator Co.—This elevator was built in the summer of 1881, at a cost of \$3,000, and is one of the neatest and most complete elevators in De Witt county. It is thirty feet square and fifty-six feet in height, and has the capacity of storing 20,000 bushels of grain, besides having cribs capable of holding 35,000 bushels of corn. Its capacity for elevating per day is 4,000 bushels, and employs four men to run it. It is conveniently situated on the switch of the railroad, has one double dump, and drive ways suitable for the business. It is operated by what is known as the "Taylor horse-power," but will some time in 1882, put in a steam-power, as the business is so increasing that the latter power will have to be utilized. In addition to the steam-power, there will also be added a track-scale, and a set of corn burrs for manufacturing meal. In the last twelve months this firm has handled 180,000 bushels of grain.

General Stores.—Brickery Bros., C. L. Winslow.

Hardware and Stoves.—Nichols & North,—*Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.*—August Anderson.

Blacksmith Shops.—J. W. Williamson, Walker & Williams.

Coal, Lumber and Agricultural Implements.—Nichols & North.

Postmaster.—J. W. Winslow.

Freight, Express and Ticket Agent.—J. W. Nichols.

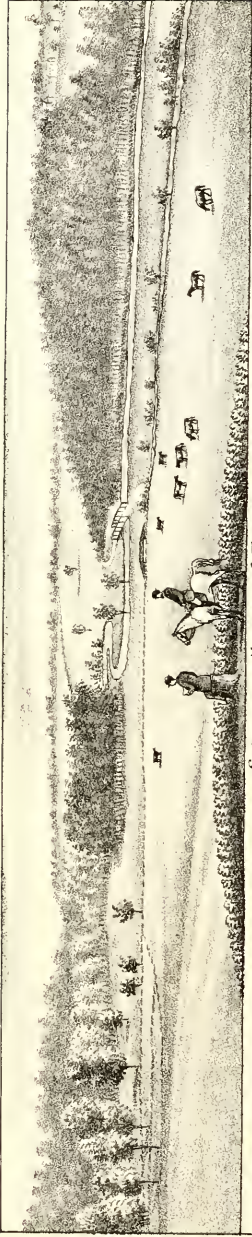
Boarding House.—J. H. Brickey.

Notary.—J. W. Nichols.

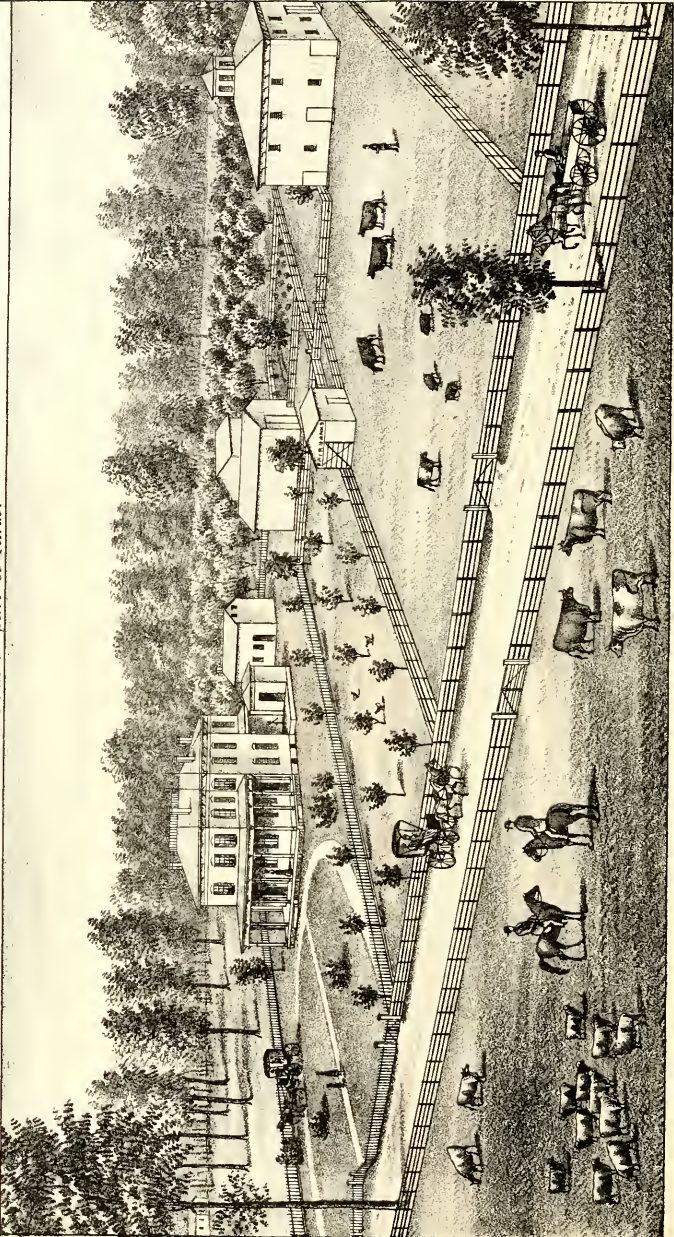
The little town is on the high road, in time, to become a village of some local importance, as it has an excellent country surrounding it; and a wide-awake class of citizens. It now contains but about fifty inhabitants, and is not two years old at this writing. Mr. Wilson North has a telephone connecting his store with his residence, three-fourths of a mile away.

FULLERTON STATION

Is situated on the railroad, about midway between the town of De Witt and Parnell, and contains one store, consisting of a general stock. Mr. David Fuller is the proprietor, also grain buyer, freight and ticket agent. The place has a switch, and all day-trains stop here.



Scene on north part of farm.



RESIDENCE, STOCK AND GRAIN FARM OF JACOB SWIGART SEC. 14, T. 20. R. 4, (DE WITT TR) DE WITT CO., ILL.

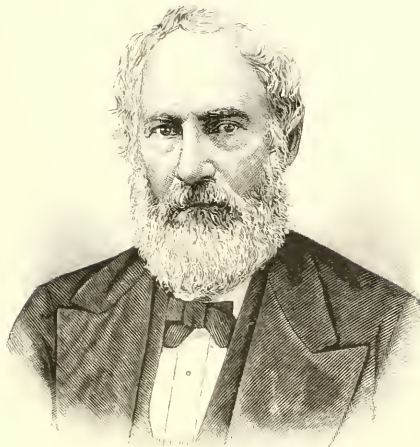
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Jacob Swigart

Who is one of the largest farmers and stock raisers in the county, was born in Marion County, Ohio, September 21st, 1827, and was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Swigart. Daniel Swigart was born and raised in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His grandparents were Germans, who settled there at a very early date. His wife was reared in Virginia; she also descended from German parents. Daniel Swigart came to De Witt County in 1849, and settled where Jacob now lives, where he resided until his death, February, 1869; his wife survived him until March, 1875. They raised a family of eleven children. The subject of our sketch came west two years previous to his father's coming, and worked by the month, and taught school until 1850. October the 3d of that year he was

united in marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Davis. They have raised a family of nine children, seven now living. Mr. Swigart has been very successful in life, as he started out without aid, but with a good constitution and willing hands he determined to succeed in the world, and as a natural consequence of labor coupled with good management and economy, he is now the possessor of a large landed estate of upwards of 2,500 acres finely improved. A view of his residence can be seen on the opposite page. In politics he is a staunch Republican; for many years he has represented his township on the board of supervisors. In 1868 he received the nomination of his party to represent this district in the Legislature, and the election following was elected to a position he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.



Ovin Wakefield

AMONG the prominent farmers and old settlers of De Witt County, we present the above portrait. He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., August 27th, 1808. His father, Joseph Wakefield, was a native of New Hampshire, and raised in Windsor, Vermont; at the age of maturity, he turned his face westward, and in 1800 he stopped near where Watertown, N. Y., is now located, where he afterwards married Miss Susan Sawyer, who was a daughter of Thomas Sawyer. The history of the Sawyer family dates back to Thomas Sawyer, sen., who emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, to America in 1639, being one of the first settlers in Lancaster, Mass. His descendants are numerous,

and scattered through most of the states. The subject of our sketch settled where he now resides in 1833. He has been twice married, and raised a family of six children, five now living, four sons and one daughter, viz.: George W., a lawyer, in Sioux City, Iowa; Melancthon, a lawyer in Cherokee, Iowa; Philetus, a physician, living in Waynesville, this county; Lycurgus, a lawyer, in Pierre, Dakota Territory; and Miss Bandusia, who is a teacher, and now living with her brother, George W., in Iowa. Mr. Wakefield has served his township as Assessor, Treasurer, and Justice of the Peace. In politics he is a Republican; religiously a Universalist.

WAYNESVILLE TOWNSHIP.



WAYNESVILLE is situated in the extreme north-western part of the county, and formerly belonged to McLean county. It has the honor of containing the next oldest settlement in De Witt, having been settled as early as 1825. Originally it was very evenly divided between prairie and timbered land, the latter being somewhat in excess of the former.

At this writing plenty of good timber abounds suitable to all the wants of the people. It is bounded on the north by McLean county, on the east by the township of Wapella, on the south by Barnett and on the west by Logan county, and contains 24 sections, or upwards of 15,000 acres.

Kickapoo creek enters the township in the north-west part of section fourteen and flows south-west, passing into Logan county from section thirty. Prairie creek enters from the north in section seventeen and empties into the Kickapoo nearly on the line between sections seventeen and twenty. Rock creek flows north and west through the township, and joins with the Kickapoo near the centre of section twenty. Other small streams abound, discharging their waters into some of the above mentioned creeks. From the above it will readily be seen that the natural drainage of the township is excellent, and yet the farmers are tiling largely, experience teaching them that it is money and labor well spent. The Illinois Midland Railway furnishes the transportation facilities, entering in the southern portion of section thirty, where it takes an easterly course to Waynesville. Here it forms an elbow, trending southward and crossing the township line between sections thirty-one and thirty-two. The surface is somewhat diversified. Along the creeks it is quite broken, and in places approaches in form to small bluffs. The soil is comparatively shallow, but most excellent for the raising of wheat and blue grass. The prairies are slightly undulating and contain the rich alluvial soil of the world-renowned Grand Prairie.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The honor of taking the first steps toward civilization within the boundaries of Waynesville, belongs to Prettymau Marvel and his wife Rebecca. Mr. Marvel was a native of Georgia, and his wife was a South Carolinian. Their parents were pioneers of Indiana, where their children grew up together. In May 1823, they were married, and the following year moved to Illinois and stopped in Sangamon county. February 1825, they moved to within a short distance of what is now Waynesville village in section thirty-one, De Witt county. Their mode of conveyance was a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen. It was ten o'clock at night before they halted. There was no light in the window—no warm friends or home to greet them. That night the snow formed their

bed to rest upon and the starry heaven was their shelter. A few sticks gathered and fired by the side of a log furnished the only means of warmth. The next day they fixed up a temporary cabin by driving four crotched posts into the ground. These were connected by poles and were overlaid with split slabs of wood for a roof. In time it was enlarged to two rooms by building an addition of the same kind. The former was aristocratically called a bed-room and the latter the sitting room. Let the present generation imagine, if they can, a "sitting room" with the ground for a floor, for such was the case with this mansion. The fire-place was outside of the entrance called a door. This consisted by hauling up before the entrance a fore and back log, within which the fire was built, and here the cooking and warming was done. It was found when the snow melted away in the spring that the cabin had unfortunately been built in a slight depression of ground. Water stood a foot deep in their rude domicile. This they remedied by pounding in pieces of dry-rot logs and filling up to a sufficient depth to make the rooms a passable place to stay in for the time being. During the spring and summer a more comfortable cabin was erected on a more favorable site. Of course this log-cabin was quite pretentious for the times, and being such we will give a slight description of it as given to the writer by "Aunt Becca" Gambrel, formerly wife of Prettymau Marvel, the pioneer. It was a small log cabin about 12x16, and covered with split staves four feet in length, while the floor was mother earth. The fire place extended nearly across one end of the building, with stick and mud chimney of the olden time. The beds were constructed by placing poles between the cracks of the logs a certain distance apart and laid over with rived clap-boards; the shelves for the table-ware were prepared in the same manner. This same spring Mr. Marvel broke a small piece of ground and planted it in corn and potatoes. This was the first farming done in the county with the exception of that performed by the Shugarts and Elisha Butler in Tunbridge, which was the same spring—1825. Wolves were then more plentiful than village dogs, and about as tame. It was very difficult to raise chickens or any of the small domestic animals, as the wolves were so bold that they would come up to the very door of the cabin, and would only leave when shot at or beaten off with clubs.

These lonely pioneers were cheered and encouraged in their new-found home by two children, mere babes then, John S. and James. They both grew to manhood, married, and raised large families; several of their representatives are yet living in the county. John and James died several years ago. Nine other children were born in the township, Nancy, Cynthia, Lavinia, Prettymau, Rebecca, Mary A., Wiley and George, all of whom are living but one, a twin to Nancy, who died without being

named. All reside in the county except George and Lavinia. The latter lives in Vermillion county, this state, and the former in Nebraska. Mr. Marvel lived to see and enjoy the fruits of his labors, owning a large farm at the time of his death which occurred in the summer of 1842. In 1847 Mrs. Marvel was again married to Thomson P. Gambrel of Indiana. He died in 1877, his wife surviving him. Mrs. Gambrel is at this writing an inhabitant of the village of Waynesville and enjoying excellent health and vigor of mind for one of her age, being in her seventy-sixth year. She is the oldest resident of the county, and has had eighty-six grand-children and thirty-two great-grand-children.

John Barr, a brother of Mrs. Gambrel, came here but a few days after Mr. Marvel, and lived in the same cabin with his brother-in-law until spring, when he built a small cabin just over the line in Logan county. Mr. Barr is upwards of eighty years of age, and still resides near where he settled in the spring of 1825.

Samuel Curtright made his advent here the next day after Mr. Marvel, and settled on section thirty-two. He went to work at once to erect his cabin, which in architecture was much after the style of his neighbor's. He had quite a family, none, however, large enough to aid him in his pioneer efforts. In March, 1825, he entered the W. 1 of the N. W. 1 of the above section. He remained here for several years, when he moved with his family to what is now Clintonia township, where he became an active settler, building the first corn mill. He died several years ago; some of the family yet reside in the county. Felix Jones was also a pioneer of 1825. He moved here from Indiana, having a wife and a large family of children. Soon afterward his wife died, when he married again, and drifted to parts unknown.

In the spring of 1826, John Glenn with his wife Jane and his son-in-law, Abraham Hobbs—then a widower—and the latter's four children, moved in and squatted in the Kickapoo timber, in section twenty-nine. Mr. Glenn was a native of South Carolina, and migrated to Tennessee in 1803, and from thence to Indiana, and afterward to Illinois as above stated. He remained here but a few years, when he moved with his grand-children further west, where he died. Samuel P. Glenn, a son of the former, was born in South Carolina, and lived with his father until they moved to Indiana. Here he married Ruth Scott, and in the spring of 1827 moved here and settled in section twenty-six, and was one of two persons to make the first land entries in De Witt county. His mode of conveyance was an ox wagon peculiar to travel in those times. He bought the "improvement right" of his brother, Thomas M., which was a few acres of ground and a pole cabin. To use the language of Mr. Glenn, "It was so meager and shabby that a person of to-day would not stable his horse in it." But it was the best he could do until he could build a better, and thus he and his young wife moved into it. Mr. Glenn is yet living, and one of the oldest citizens of the county, as well as a prominent farmer. After the county was organized in 1839, he was among the first to represent the people in the State Legislature. He served several years in the capacity of justice of the peace. Has been twice married; his second wife's name was Mary Riley. No children were born from the first marriage, and but one from the present union, Margaret M. who died but a few years ago. Mr. Glenn and his wife are now residing at the old homestead in section twenty-six, where he first settled in 1827. Thomas M. Glenn, brother of the above, was also born in South Carolina, and was with his father when he moved to Indiana. In 1825 he came to Illinois, Sangamon county, where he stopped until the following spring, when he located in section thirty-five, Waynes-

ville township. He had a wife and nine children, seven daughters and two sons. When he brought his family to this state his mode of conveyance was with pack-horses, but he had purchased an ox team and wagon before moving to Waynesville. A small log cabin was soon erected, and the family made comfortable. That summer he broke a small patch of ground and raised a crop. He remained here about twenty years and improved one of the best farms in the county. In 1855 he moved with his family to Iowa. But one of the family are now residing in the county, Nancy, wife of William Fruit.

James K. Scott, a brother-in-law of the Glens, and one of the most prominent of the pioneers, was a native of South Carolina, and moved to Indiana in an early day. He caught the Illinois fever—migration—which was then prevailing, and, in company with Samuel P. Glenn, landed here in the spring of 1827. He and Mr. Glenn made the two first land entries in the county, being the 3d of November, 1827; the former locating in section 27, and the latter in section 26. Mr. Scott brought his family with him, consisting of a wife and two sons, Lorenzo Dow and John W. Five children were born to them in the county—Martin H., Crafton P., Jane C., Polly A., and Lucinda. The former three—Lorenzo, John, and Martin—died several years ago. The daughters are living in Missouri, and James C. and Crafton P. are residing near Kenney, in Tnubridge township. Mr. Scott was a very active and useful citizen in his day. He represented the people in the State Legislature two terms, was widely known as a pioneer preacher, besides holding minor offices of trust and honor. He died several years ago, lamented by many warm friends. His remains lie in one of the oldest cemeteries in the county, situated on the premises of Samuel P. Glenn, in section twenty-six.

One of the peculiar pioneers, in fact such an one as we sometimes read about in "border life" novels, was Sylvanus Shurtleff, a native of Vermont. He was a peculiar composition of genius and romance. He was of a restless, roaming disposition, and had lived more or less with the Indians. Indeed, he was initiated and became one of the tribe of the Pottowatomies in 1823. He remained with them for some time, and in 1827 drifted to Waynesville, then called Big Grove. From him comes the origin for the name of Salt Creek. He says that at one time the Indians manufactured salt upon its banks, hence its name, Salt Creek. A few years later we find him in De Witt township, where he built the first mill, a description of which will be found in the history of that township. It would be needless to add, that as civilization advanced, he packed up his possessions and moved further west. It is said that he is yet living somewhere in the far west, just in the skirts of barbarism.

Abraham Onstott was born in Kentucky, and left his native state in the spring of 1823 and arrived in Illinois in May of the same year. He first settled with his brother David, who had preceded him, in the forks of Salt Creek and Sangamon river, Sangamon county. In the fall of 1824 he married Miss Mary Branson: he remained here until the spring of 1829, when he moved to Waynesville, and located in section 28. Prior to this, Dec. 2, 1828, he had entered the west half of the north-west quarter of the above section. Mr. Onstott relates that he has seen at one time seventy head of deer feeding together, not far from his present residence; and at that time the nearest post office was at Springfield, and that they received their mail semi-annually. He is now a very old man, living at the old home in section 28, and is regarded by a large circle of friends as one of the kindest of neighbors and best of citizens.

John J. McGraw was born in South Carolina and subsequently migrated to Kentucky. In the spring of 1830 he with his father-in-law, Tillmon Lane, moved to Illinois, and located in section 34, on the farm now owned by James Strange, near Waynesville. On their arrival they had no house to move into; they therefore did the best they could, which was to clean out the stable of one of the old settlers, Martin Scott, and move into it. Imagine, if you can, a log stable accommodating a family of ten persons for a whole summer; but such was the case with these pioneers. That summer they raised a crop of twenty acres of corn on the land now owned by Amos Dick. In the fall, they each built cabins in section 25. The spring following they broke prairie and raised small crops of corn and potatoes. In course of time they were in possession of fair farms. Here Mr. Lane lived until his death, which occurred in 1835. Mrs. Lane resided at the old homestead until the spring of 1852, when she died. Two grand-daughters and one grandson are yet residing at or near the old farm. Only two children of this large family survive their parents—Mary, wife of James W. McCord, in Harp township, and Rebecca Crum, who lives in Kansas.

Judge J. J. McGraw is now residing in Clinton, a hale and hearty old man, and one of the representative citizens of De Witt county. He was elected first county clerk after the county was organized, and served as such for eighteen years; was school commissioner for the same length of time; appointed master in chancery by Judge Treat; served as United States assistant assessor under Abraham Lincoln, and was re-appointed to the same office by President Grant. He was elected police magistrate of the city of Clinton for six years, chosen county judge, which office he filled upwards of three years; served several terms as justice of the peace, and is now filling that office, not so much for the emoluments, but that he may have something to do. He has, indeed, been a busy and useful citizen. The first Sabbath-school organized in the county was conducted by him at the house of Edward W. Fears, near Waynesville, in the fall of 1830. A short time ago he informed us that he had solemnized the rites of matrimony for 356 persons, the histories of whom would undoubtedly be a peculiar medley. Mr. McGraw's family consisted of his wife and four children,—one son and three daughters—only two of whom are now living, Leander S., and Nellie C., wife of A. R. Phares, both residents of the city of Clinton. Mrs. McGraw died the 25th of December, 1877, at the advanced age of 70 years. Judge McGraw is in the 76th year of his age, and looks and appears as though he might become a centenarian.

John B. Jones was born in Ohio, and migrated to Indiana at an early day. In the fall of 1830 he moved with his family to this township, and settled in section 21. He made the trip with an ox-team, and on his arrival hastily threw up a pole cabin. His family were his wife and five children. The children's names were as follows: Caroline, Adolphus, Lavinia, Ellen, and John M. Several other children were born to them after coming to the county. John M. resides in the same section that his father located on, and is a very prominent farmer; Charley, a younger brother, lives on the old farm, a comfort to his mother in her old age; John B., the pioneer, died about twenty-five years ago.

William W. Dunham settled in section 29 in 1851. He was a native of Massachusetts, and moved to Rhode Island, where he married Miss Mary Greenman. In 1815 he migrated to Ohio, where he remained for sixteen years, and from thence to Waynesville, as above stated. His family consisted of his wife and five children—Thomas E., J. P., William S., Mary, and Amy. Mr.

Dunham died in 1833; his wife survived him upwards of thirty years. But one of the family is living in the county, J. P. Dunham, who lives in Waynesville, and is a prominent merchant and farmer.

George Isham, a native of New Hampshire, settled here in the same year as Mr. Dunham. He had a wife and two children—Andrew B., and Polly Ann. The latter is the only one living of the family, and is now the wife of James Cook, in Waynesville.

Another of the hardy pioneers was John Robb. He was a native of Tennessee, and emigrated to Illinois in the spring of 1829, making a halt of one year within sight of Springfield. The spring following he moved with his family into this township, and settled in section 27, a part of which he had entered in the fall of 1829. He had a family of five sons and five daughters, as follows: James R., Samuel H., Wm. R., Eli H., Thos. C., Elizabeth G., Ann C., Isabel L., Mary Jane, and Laura C. The mother's name was Barbara. As they had no house when they came, the family camped by the side of a log, and built a rail pen in which to stow away their furniture until they could construct a cabin. This, when built, was of the rudest kind. The door, for some time, was nothing but a bed-quilt suspended from the upper part of the door-jamb. The small stock, consisting of four sheep, were stowed away in the cabin with the children, to keep them from the ravenous wolves. This was the beginning of what, in after years, proved a prosperous family.

E. H. Robb, a son of John, who now resides in Barnett township in section 9, relates the following incident, to a part of which he was an eye-witness. It was one of the trials of the "deep snow," in the winter of 1830-31: Josiah Clifton, John Clifton, and David Norfleet, left the old mill on the Kickapoo with two yoke of oxen and sleds, each containing a sack of meal, bound for their homes near where Clinton is now situated. The track was dim, the snow fell very fast, and soon it was almost impossible to keep the road or make any head-way in travelling. They soon became bewildered, and their teams gave out. They unyoked the cattle, set the yokes by the sled, and started on foot to find, if possible, some cabin. By this time the snow was waist-deep, and they were obliged to take turns in going before to break a path. Several times they burrowed in the snow to rest, that they might retain their strength to complete their journey. A little before sundown they came in sight of a cabin. It was John Robb's meager dwelling. They were nearly frozen and exhausted. Mr. Robb and his son James helped them over the yard fence and into the house. The Clifton boys had sufficient vitality left to get into the cabin without aid, but Norfleet was so exhausted that they were obliged to carry him in. Their faces were covered with ice and snow, and their hands were badly frozen. They remained here several days before they were in a condition to reach home. One yoke of their oxen wandered to the cabin of Thomas M. Glenn that same night,—the other was found the next day bewildered in the deep snow, and was driven in and cared for.

Joshua Cantrall and his brother Z. G. Cantrall, were natives of Virginia, but emigrated from Ohio here in the fall of 1835; both had considerable families. The former settled in section 32. His family consisted of his wife Rachel, and ten children; Thirza, wife of John Thompson; Zebulon; Mahala, wife of Elijah Hull; Polly, William, Levi, Nancy, Isham C., and Eli. He was an active church member, and in the spring of 1836, took measures to organize a Presbyterian Society, which was effected in June of the same year. He died the 11th of August, 1840.

Isham C., a son, now resides in Waynesville, an old and respected citizen. Z. G. Cantrall, brother of Joshua, died many years ago. R. D. Taylor, another early settler, was born in Tennessee, and came to Illinois in 1836. He was brought up on the farm, but when he was 18 years of age he entered the Princeton College, Ky., and studied for the ministry. He was an ardent worker in the cause, and was the first to establish a Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Marion, now De Witt. Mr. Taylor gives an account of the manner of hunting deer and wolves in an early day. He says, "I well remember in the summer of 1836, soon after coming to the country arrangements were made for a general deer hunt. The plan was to form a circle of about ten miles in diameter. All hands turned out for miles around, men, boys and dogs. Within this circle there would be enclosed at least fifty or a hundred deer, and wolves too numerous to mention. No great excitement prevailed at first, only now and then the crack of a single rifle as some stray deer attempted to escape through the lines. But as the circle became smaller, and the huntsmen closer together, with the deer and wolves enclosed as it were within a wall of fire, then the excitement commenced which beggars description. The deer would run and leap from side to side, only to be shot down by the nearest marksman. Some would escape in the hurly burly excitement, but many a trophy would be left to the hunters on the field of battle." Mr. Taylor moved from Marion to Le Roy, McLean County, several years ago, where he still resides, well known as one of the pioneer preachers of Central Illinois.

Among other early settlers, were Thomas Cuppy, Jonathau Atherton, Edward W. Fears, Wm. Branson, John Strange, Nicholas and Enoch Lundy, Henry Atherton, Matthew Hammett, now living in section 9, George Robb, and J. C. Riley.

Many are the accounts of privations and hardships, mingled with pleasures, as recited by a few of the remaining pioneers. The friendly feeling and hospitality then existing are unknown to this generation of greed and selfishness. A stranger was always welcome, and remained a guest of the family as long as he desired. The women manufactured their own clothing from wool and flax. A young man was in full dress with a linen shirt and buckskin pants. All of the early settlements were made in the timber, the prairies not being improved until the railroads developed the country. The old settlers date every event from the winter of the "deep snow,"—1830-1. It is their almanac—their substantial guide to early and subsequent data. It is the important epoch in the pioneer history of Central Illinois. Indeed the "deep snow" prevailed throughout the western States and territories. On account of this severe visitation, the early settlers suffered untold hardships and privations. The snow commenced falling early in December, and continued without abatement throughout the winter. The measurement in the timber was upwards of four feet deep. The stumps standing, where trees had been cut for fire-wood, after the snow had passed away, had the appearance of being filled by giants, as some of them measured over six feet in height. For weeks the settlers were buried in their cabins, and only went forth, as food and fuel demanded, from pure necessity. The people lived on rye, hominy and potatoes, as they could not have meal, the mills being inaccessible for the grinding of their corn. Apropos of this we will here relate a circumstance of true charity, equal to the suffering and subsequent relief of the Russian peasants, the story of which is so familiar to every school-boy in the land. It was at this time that Judge McGraw, and one of his neighbors had exhausted their little store of corn, wherewith to feed their families; neither

had they money to purchase it. They counseled together, and concluded that they would make the trip, a short distance, to Mr. John Barr's, and see if they could not obtain enough to supply the wants of life. They accordingly mounted their horses, and by evening reached Mr. Barr's cabin. They made their wants known, informing him in the meantime that they had no money to pay for the corn, but that they were strong and willing to work, and when the snow went away in the spring, they would pay him by making rails. Mr. Barr replied that they could have all the corn they wanted, and pay for it as per agreement. And now comes the point of this anecdote that will, perhaps, surprise this generation of selfishness and money-getting. Said Mr. Barr, "I had a man here the other day wanting a few bushels of corn, and he informed me that he had plenty of money to pay any price I might ask. I told him if he was so well prepared with means he could buy corn most anywhere, and that I would keep mine for those more needy." The stranger went away without purchasing. Mr. McGraw and his neighbor each shelled a sack of corn, posted off to the nearest mill, and came home, making their families happy with plenty to eat. By way of supplement, Judge McGraw informed us that in the spring they paid the debt; and that he never maulled rails with mere pleasure, or gave bigger count than he did in payment for that sack of corn.

In the fall prior to the winter of the deep snow, Governor Reynolds was running for the Chief Magistracy of the State, and according to the customs of those times, visited nearly every town and hamlet in the State. Among his appointments was one at Murphy's mill, then just built—on Kickapoo creek, in what is now Waynesville township. At that time the political parties were Whigs and Democrats. There were a large number in attendance, voters for miles around—being in all about twenty-five voters. It was a motley crew, half of them, at least, were barefoot, while the best dressed were in their shirt sleeves, and wore buckskin for pants. The Governor made a stirring speech under an oak-tree. Some one passed around a copious hottle of whiskey, and of course when election came, all voted for Gov. Reynolds, both Whigs and Democrats.

This chapter would not be complete without relating the following circumstance, which occurred the 4th of July, in the same year as the above. Both of the parties were pioneers, and are yet living, one residing in Clinton, and the other in Texas township. Mr. Thomas Davenport, then a young man, was passing through Waynesville with his family, to visit friends in another part of the county. He made a halt in the prairie, near Judge McGraw's premises. While here the question came up with regard to physical powers, etc., and a banter was made by some one present, that Mr. McGraw could beat Davenport in a foot-race. Both parties prided themselves in their capacity as foot-racers. The champions eagerly sought the opportunity to prove their valor. A partially plowed prairie was selected as a scene of contest. A land that had not been completed, about six or eight feet wide, was the chosen spot. The furrows were straight, and it was arranged that each should take a furrow, and start at the word, "Go!" The distance was a hundred yards. The race was run, and it was conceded that the Judge came out a little ahead. Our informant says that Davenport walked around his competitor, after the race was over, looked him up and down in astonishment, and finally exclaimed, "that he did not think that that man had been created who could beat him on foot." Last year—1880—fifty years afterward, Judge McGraw jokingly bantered Mr. Davenport, on the fair

ground at Clinton, to have their youthful foot-race over again. Of course the race was not run.

The following are the first land entries made in the township: November 3d, 1827. Samuel P. Glenn entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ in section 26. On the same date, James K. Scott entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. These were the first land entries made in De Witt county. Levi Johnson entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 15, the 18th of March, 1828. Prettyman Marvel entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 31, March 28th, 1828. On the same day, Samuel Curtright entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32. April 7th, 1828, Daniel Vinson entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. Abraham Onstott on the 2d of December, 1828, entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section. Heirs of George Kline at the same date, entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22. January 14th, 1829, Edward W. Fears entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. Thomas M. Glenn entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35. June 6th, 1829, Henry Atherton entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28. Jonathan Atherton entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26, June 26th, 1829. John Robb entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27, October 13th, 1829. October 16th, 1829, Isaac Carlock entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 22. Wm. Branson entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. Mark McPheerson entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 32, May 28th, 1830. November 19th, same year, John Strange entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 27. Nicholas and Enoch Lundy entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section, November 27th, 1830. Same date, Jesse Sutton entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29. December 8th, 1830, John B. Jones entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 21. In the same year December 18th, Thomas Cuppy entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. Hiram Crum at the same date, entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28.

The first interment made was on the farm of Samuel P. Glenn in section 26, in 1829, and the first person buried was Samuel Scott, a brother of James K. Scott. The grave was situated on a little rise of ground just west of where the Christian church now stands. The cemetery at this writing contains one acre of ground, and was donated by Mr. Glenn to the county for a public place of burial. Many of the deceased of Waynesville and the vicinity are buried here.

The first couple married were James Johnson and Mahala Nichols. The marriage rites were solemnized by Samuel P. Glenn, then justice of the peace. This occurred in the summer of 1829. The first child born was a daughter of Prettyman and Rebecca Marvel, which occurred the 4th of November, 1827. She was born at their log cabin, situated in section 21. The second born was Nancy, a daughter of Thomas M. Glenn, in the spring of 1823. The first school taught was a private session, and conducted by J. J. McGraw in the winter of 1832. To this day the old settlers claim it was one of the best schools they ever had. The house was a log cabin, situated in section 28, on the land formerly owned by A. P. Cushman.

Among the pioneer preachers were Peter Cartwright, James K. Scott, William See, Hugh and Walter Bowles, James Hughes, R. D. Taylor, and Abner Peeler. Peter Cartwright was then the presiding elder of the M. E. Church. It must be remembered that at this time there were no church houses, and the services were held at the cabins of the pioneers. Prettyman Marvel's house was one of the favorable resorts for church services. At this time—1825—, an informant tells us that there were but six who would congregate to hear the word expounded; and the en-

joyment of these few who gathered together on the dirt floor of their cabins, was only equalled by the simplicity and earnestness of the worshippers. The first church house was constructed in 1837, and located in section 26, in sight of Samuel P. Glenn's residence. It was a frame structure, and the first frame building in the township. It was moved to the village of Waynesville three years ago, and is now utilized for a blacksmith shop and carriage factory by Evans Bros., a relic of the olden time.

John Glenn was the first justice of the peace. Thomas M. Glenn, and Samuel P. Glenn were also among the first. The first blacksmith was Robert Eckler, a native of New York. His shop was a little pole cabin, situated in the north part of the town of Waynesville. This was in 1833. Mr. Eckler moved away in an early day to parts unknown. The first mill was built by Zion and Edom Shugart in 1829, and was situated on Kickapoo creek in the northern part of the township on the land now owned by Mrs. Tenney. It was a water grist-mill, and had a capacity of grinding from 15 to 20 bushels of meal daily. The burrs were about two feet in diameter, and hewn out from prairie boulders. The first saw mill was built by Russell Post in 1837, and situated on the Kickapoo in section 23. It had an upright saw, and was run by an undershot wheel. Nothing but a portion of the old dam now remains, to point out to the passer-by that here was once a mill.

Charles Maltby was the first postmaster, and the office was situated on Maltby street a little north of J. P. Dunham's store. It was established in 1834.

The township in 1860 contained 872 inhabitants: in 1870, 970 inhabitants; and the last census, 1880, there were 1,042. Among the most prominent stock raisers at this time are: Taylor Bros. They make a specialty of propagating the finest quality of sheep and swine. The prizes taken at the fairs for their stock in 1879 were upwards of \$2,000.

The following is a list of the Supervisors elected since Township organization: Thomas C. Robb was elected in 1859, and served two terms. Boynton Tenney, elected in 1861, and served two terms; was chosen Chairman of the Board for the year 1862. Thomas C. Robb, re-elected in 1863, and served one term. J. M. Simpson, elected in 1864; I. C. Cantrall, elected in 1865, and served two terms. E. Davenport was elected in 1867. Boynton Tenney, re-elected in 1868, and served as Chairman of the Board for that year. Calvin Timmons, elected in 1869, and served until 1872. W. H. Oglevie, elected in 1872. James P. Strange was elected in 1873. Amos Dick, elected in 1874, and served three terms. Mathew Hammett, elected in 1877, and served three terms. E. D. Sessions was elected in 1880. Charles Jones was elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

VILLAGE OF WAYNESVILLE.

This is the oldest town in De Witt county, and is situated in section 29, just in the southern edge of the Kickapoo timber. It was named by George Isham in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of whose exploits and generalship Isham was a great admirer. The township afterwards received its name from the village. The first town-plat was filed by Isham the 4th of June, 1832, and described as follows: A part of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 29, and contained six blocks. This territory was then a part of McLean county: Subsequent additions were made as follows: Post and Isham, addition made January 12th, 1836. Russell Post, addition made October 10th of the same year. The first attempt for incorporation was made June 26th, 1844. A meeting was called and a vote taken, with the following result. For incorporating:

A. Hamilton, David Wheeler, Charles Maltby, Bussel Post, E. J. Lawrence, Harrison Maltby, J. L. Ginnings, William Evans, John F. Buckner, Samuel Richards, R. E. Post, John Zoller, D. J. Grosh, Thomas Congher, Jessie Griffin, Victor N. Sampson, Jacob F. Sampson, James H. Morley, F. S. Harrison, J. M. Linton, G. W. Stipp, John W. Anderson, and A. N. Dills. Against incorporating: Nathaniel Harris and James McNealy.

For some cause no organization was effected, and it was not until in the fall of 1868 that the town was incorporated, and then under a general act of the Legislature for the incorporating of villages. The first elected officers were: F. Brock, President of the Board; J. W. Dix, J. Wilson, J. J. Starkey, Charles Williams, and James M. Evans. John Dickey was chosen clerk. The present officers of the village are: W. C. Whiteman, President of the Board; William H. Cantrall, Charles Tenney, Henry Armstrong, William P. Gambrell, and James M. Evans; Clerk: Dr. S. A. Graham; Treasurer, C. W. Williamson; Police Magistrate, John McLeod; Town Constable, E. Gambrel.

The first goods sold in the town (being the first in the county,) were by Greenman & Dunham in 1830, two years before the town was laid out. They had a small stock of notions and groceries, and their customers came for many miles around. At this time there was but one store in Bloomington, which was kept by James Allin, founder of both the towns of Bloomington and Clinton. The store-room of the firm of Greenman & Dunham was a small hewed log cabin, situated in the eastern limits of the present corporation of Waynesville. It was afterwards taken down and moved to another spot in the same part of the town. It is now weather-boarded, and is used as a part of James M. Evans' dwelling.

The first house built in the town proper, after it was platted, was erected by George Isham in 1832. It was a hewed log building, 16x18 feet in size, and situated on Maltby street, opposite what is now Odd Fellow's Hall. I. N. Chrisman put in a small stock of goods, which business he conducted for some time. The building was afterwards moved back from the street and used as a stable by Linus Graves. Some of the old logs may yet be seen in the north-west part of the town where they are utilized for a sidewalk.

The first frame building was erected by Benjamin Day for a dwelling in 1832, and located on Maltby street in the lot now occupied by R. H. Dragstern's store-room. The building was torn down many years ago. The first school-house was built by George Isham in 1836, and situated in the first addition to Waynesville, on Maltby street, in the lot now occupied by Addison Harrison. It was a little log building, and the first school taught in it was by Linus Graves.

The first and only grist-mill constructed in the town was under the auspices of James Metland in 1850, and was situated in the northern limits of the village, a little east of Eber Davenport's tile factory. George Isham donated seven acres of ground in order to establish it. The building was a frame, two stories, and cost about \$3,000. It had two run of stones, and other belongings to make a very good mill. Several years ago it was taken down, and moved to McLean county. Livingston & Davis constructed the first saw-mill in 1853. It was situated a little west and north of the Illinois Midland depot. It was run by steam-power, and had, an upright saw. The relic of the old frame may yet be seen, but the machinery was taken out several years ago and utilized for other purposes. It may be interesting for the present generation and late settlers to know that the town could once boast of a tan-yard. It was constructed in 1833 by

Homer Buck, and situated on First street, in the lot now owned by the Ginnings family. It passed from existence many years ago. The village has two cemeteries, one situated in the east part of the town and the other in the west. The ground of the former was donated to the inhabitants of the town by George Isham in 1852. The latter was donated by Prettyman Marvel, and antedates the former.

The present school building is situated on the public square, and was erected in the fall of 1866, at a cost of \$4,000. It is a square building, 36x36, and two stories in height. There are two rooms, furnished with the latest improved furniture, etc. A cupola adorns the building, from which is suspended a school bell. Two teachers are employed, and it is thus partially graded. Nine months is the usual term taught in the year, and it has an attendance of about 75 pupils. The town also contains two good church buildings, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Methodist. The former is a large frame building with spire and bell. This was the first church house built in the village, and was constructed in 1839. The latter is a substantial brick house, also ornamented with a spire and bell. For a more complete account of the churches, see special chapter on Ecclesiastical history.

At this writing the town of Waynesville contains about 360 inhabitants. Two fine brick business houses are already in process of erection; and there appears in all parts of the town a good show of energy and push for a small country town. The people have met with several reverses to retard the progress of their town, among which, probably the most prominent, was the cholera epidemic in the latter part of the summer of 1855. The following are the names of the deaths in the village of that year: Dugald Walker and wife; Young Fouts, wife and child; Mrs. Hogland; Mrs. Isaac Bowman and child; Mrs. Grimes; Dr. F. S. Harrison; a child of J. P. Dunham, and a child of Mr. Shelly, —12 in all. In the neighborhood of the village the following were the deaths: John Ackerson, wife, sister and four children; Alexander Gaston, and one other person, name not known. Great suffering and privations prevailed at this time for the lack of nurses, and medical attendance. The family of Ackerson were all buried in rude boxes, and interred in the night, so afraid were the people of the infection spreading in their midst.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Brick and Tile Works of E. Davenport were established in 1852, and situated in block 43, Port's addition to Waynesville. The shed and inclosure is 130x144 feet, and the drive-ways occupy upwards of one acre of ground. The factory contains three kilns for burning tile, and has the capacity of manufacturing 200,000 feet of tile annually. The works also contain a brick kiln, capable of burning 300,000 per year, and in all give employment to six men. The value of the manufactured product is upwards of \$3,000 annually. Mr. Davenport is the patentee of the "down and up draft" kilns which are proving such a success in the country.

Atchison Tile Works, David Atchison, proprietor. These works were established in the fall of 1877, and are situated in the north part of the town at the foot of Maltby street. The cost of this manufactory was \$2,000. It has the capacity of manufacturing 350,000 feet of tile in the working season, and gives employment to four men. Manufactures tile from 2½ inches in diameter to eight inches. The grounds occupy two and a half acres, and are conveniently arranged with drying sheds, and drive ways suitable to the business. The works contain a saw-mill attachment, and at certain seasons of the year it does quite

a thriving business in the lumber trade. The whole business is driven by a twenty horse-power engine. Annual value of manufactured product, \$7,000.

Elevator A.—Gambrel & Cook, proprietors. This industry was established in the spring of 1877; and is situated at the foot of First Street, and on the switch of the Illinois Midland Railway. It was built by Cook & Son, and passed into the hands of the present proprietors in July 1881. It is a frame building, three stories high, and 36x48 feet on the ground, and built at a cost of \$3000. It has two dumps, and drive-ways complete, and the capacity of elevating 5000 bushels of grain per day, and can store 12,000 bushels; besides having cribs attached, capable of holding 50,000 bushels of corn. This elevator is driven by horse power, and gives employment to five men and three teams.

Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.—This was established by Evans Bros. in the spring of 1875. The building is a frame, two stories, and 30x70 feet in size, and cost the proprietors \$2000. It is located on the corner of First and Malthy Streets; employs eight men, and the annual value of the manufactured product is \$4000. All the work is performed by hand.

Brick Yard, owned and operated by A. L. Yocom. This yard was established in the spring of 1879, and is located in the north part of the town, between Isham and Malthy Streets. It gives employment to four men, and manufactures 200,000 bricks annually. Mr. Yocom also owns a portable saw-mill, situated in the north part of the village, capable of sawing from four to five thousand feet of lumber daily. It is run by a traction-engine of 16-horse power, and gives employment to four men. The logs are hauled from the Kickapoo and Rock Creek timber.

General Merchandise.—J. P. Dunham & Co.; R. H. Dregstren; Fults & Dix.

Drugs, Medicines, etc.—Whiteman & Williamson.

Drugs and Groceries.—Wakefield & Dick,

Harness and Saddle Store—W. H. Cantrall.

Lumber, Coal, Lime, Agricultural Implements, etc.—Gambrel & Cook.

Physicians.—J. J. Starkey; S. A. Graham; Philetus Wakefield.

Milliner.—Mrs. Helen A. Whitemau.

Blacksmiths.—C. W. Slinker; William Tracy.

Boot and Shoe Repairers.—James Dickey; John D. Slack.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—Gambrel & Marvel.

Masons and Bricklayers.—John Wilson; Israel Frank.

Painter and Glazier.—Victor Sampson.

Butchers and Meat Market.—Clark & Clemmons.

Barber.—A. Harrison.

Hotel.—W. H. Robertson.

Postmaster.—W. H. Cantrall.

SOCIETIES.

Wayne Lodge, No. 172, A. F. & A. M. was organized under dispensation in 1855, and the first meeting held, May 26th of the same year. The Lodge was organized under a charter the 3d of October following. The charter officers were, John H. Lisk, W. C.; Calvin Timmons, S. W.; Samuel Graham, J. W.; David Wheeler, Treasurer; E. Stuart, Secretary; John S. Cantrall, J. D., and S. Lowe, Tyler. The Lodge then contained but seven charter members. The present officers are, John M. Burkholder, W. M.; J. J. Starkey, S. W.; John R. McLeod, J. W.; Wiley Marvel, Treas.; Wm. P. Gambrel, Sec.; John F. Dix, S. D.; Henry M. Leal, J. D.; John Booth, Tyler. The Lodge meets every Saturday night, on or before the full of the moon.

I. O. M. A., No. 110.—This Lodge was organized by M. L. Ross, of Quincy, Ill., February 28th, 1881. The following are the names of the officers: James Thompson, P.; H. T. Armstrong, V. P.; Charles E. Evans, R. C.; S. A. Graham, F. S.; D. H. Fults, Treas.; Doctors Wakfield and Graham, M. E. There were fifty-two charity members. The present officers are, W. P. Gambrel, P.; J. C. Evans, V. P.; H. T. Armstrong, R. S.; S. A. Graham, F. S.; D. H. Fults, Treas.; Doctors Wakefield and Graham, M. E. The present membership is the original number, fifty-two.

Prairie State Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F. was organized Feb. 13th, 1852, and was chartered October 15th, of the same year. The charter officers were as follows: John H. Peak, N. G.; John H. Lisk, V. G.; J. B. Hoover, Sec.; John Lewis, Treas.; E. Stafford, R. S.; K. T. Scher, L. S.; J. M. Sampson, O. G.; V. N. Sampson, C. These constituted the members of the Lodge when it was instituted. The present officers are, W. C. Whiteman, N. G.; J. W. Dix, V. G.; Thomas A. Banks, Sec.; F. M. Jeffrey, Treas.; John McLeod, R. S.; Thomas Dick, L. S.; James Cook, R. S., V. G.; John Evans, L. S., V. G.; E. K. Ginnings, O. S. G.; J. P. Strange, I. S. G.; P. Wakefield, C.; E. D. Sessions, W.; Alford Dick, R. S. S.; J. J. Buck, L. S. S. The present membership of the Lodge is fourteen. The Lodge is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.*

* For the data of the various Lodges we are indebted to the Secretaries of the same.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

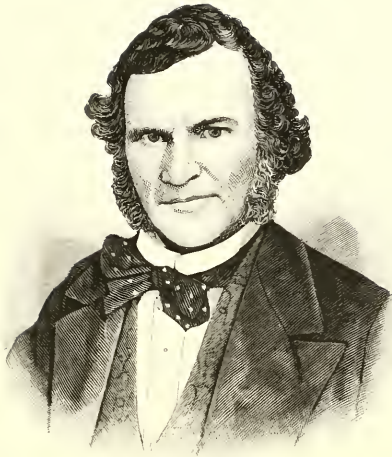


REBECCA GAMBREL.

THE subject of this sketch is the oldest settler now living in De Witt County. She is the daughter of John and Nancy Barr, and was born in South Carolina, April 21st, 1806. Her father was a native of the North of Ireland. He emigrated to America and settled in the Carolinas; afterwards removed to Tennessee, then to Indiana, and in 1837 came to Illinois and settled in Logan County where he died. He married Nancy Hamilton, a native of South Carolina. She also died in Logan County, Ill. Rebecca is among the older children, of which there were eleven. Four of them still survive, viz., Mrs. Gambrel, John, Thomas and Lewis Barr. On the 15th of May, 1823, Rebecca was united in marriage to Prettyman Marvel, who was a native of Georgia. The marriage was solemnized in Indiana. Two years after that event, Mr. Marvel left Gibson County, Indiana, came to Illinois, and settled near where the town of Waynesville now stands. At that time they were the only white residents or people in this section of the country. The nearest settlement was ten miles away. Other settlers, however, came soon after, and together these early pioneers subdued the wilderness and made it habitable for their posterity and coming generations. Prettyman Marvel was born May 8th, 1801, and died July 23d, 1842. In September, 1847, Mrs. Rebecca Marvel married Thompson P. Gambrel. He was a native of Kentucky; from there removed to Indiana, and in 1847 came to Illinois. He died August 31st,

1877. By her marriage with Prettyman Marvel there were eleven children, and none by the latter marriage. Mrs. Gambrel at the age of seventeen became a convert and member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. One year after her marriage with Mr. Marvel he experienced religion, and they both joined the M. E. Church. During the late war she joined the M. E. Church, South. (For a full description of the country, and the settlers, neighbors of Prettyman Marvel, the reader is referred to the Pioneers and History of Waynesville Township to be found in another part of this work.)

William P. Gambrel, one of the active business men of Waynesville, is the son of William and Mary A. Gambrel. He was born in De Witt County, March 28th, 1859. His education was received in the common schools of the county, and in its High School of Clinton, and one year spent in Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill. On the 15th of October, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E., daughter of R. W. and Catharine Sweeney, residents of Clintonia Township, DeWitt Co. By that union there is a child named Henry H. Gambrel. In October, 1879, Mr. Gambrel engaged in the grain business, in which he still continues. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders; politically, is a democrat. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Waynesville.

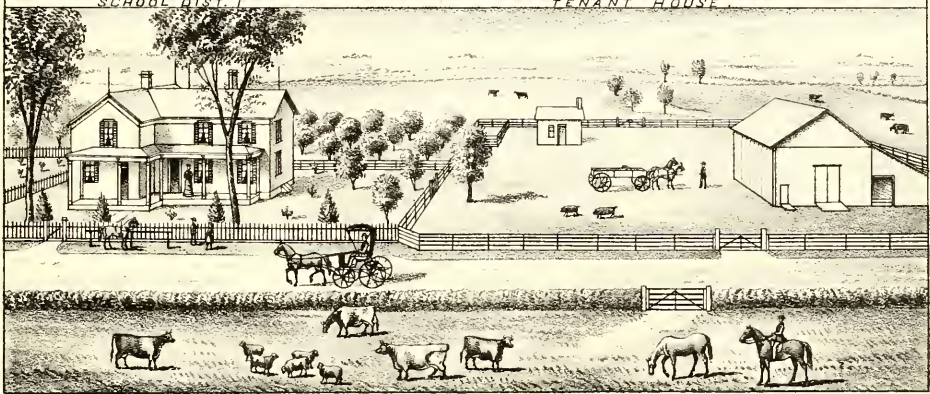
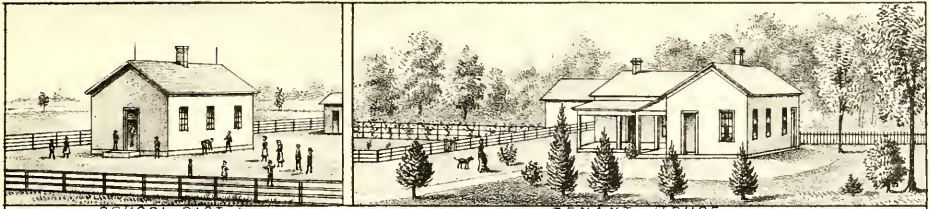


J B Jones

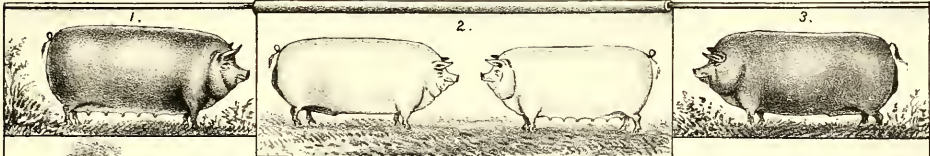
THE Jones family, on the paternal side, are of Welsh ancestry, and on the maternal, English, and of the nobility while yet residents of England. Peter Jones, the paternal grandfather of the present family, was a native of Maryland; he settled in the Carolinas a short time after the Revolutionary war, where the family remained until about 1804, when they removed to Ohio, and subsequently in 1831 came to Illinois, and stopped in Sangamon county, and in the following spring came to what is now known as De Witt county, where Peter Jones died in 1842. He married Mary Branson, by which union was John Branson Jones, whose portrait stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in North Carolina December 24, 1799; he came with his father to Illinois, and here settled on Sec. 16, now in Waynesville township, where he bought a claim, and afterwards rented land in same section, and there he lived until his death, which occurred April 10th, 1856. Mr. Jones in his life was in some respects a remarkable man, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, and was one of those rugged minds that had for its basis much valuable common sense. During the Indian wars in Indiana he was commissioned as captain in the 39th Regiment Indiana Militia, dating from March 3d, 1832. Afterward he came to Illinois, and in 1840 he was commissioned by Governor Reynolds as Colonel of the 8th Regiment Illinois Vols. Col. Jones took great delight in military matters, and on general mustering days was a conspicuous figure on the field where were marshalled the hardy pioneers in mimic array. He married Miss Rachel Thomas, who is a native of Ohio, and was born April 5, 1803. She still survives her husband, and is now in her seventy-ninth

year, and a resident on the same place where she settled with her husband over half a century ago. She is a woman of whom it may be said she was a true helpmate and partner of her husband, sharing in his joys and bearing with him the burdens of life with a true womanly spirit. Although suffering for a number of years from physical infirmities which are of such a character as would have borne down much stronger natures, yet so gentle is her disposition, so kind and self-sacrificing her nature, that no sign or word has ever escaped her which might be construed as an expression of discontent or repining at her lot, or that the grievous burden might be lifted from her.

There were twelve children born to John B. and Rachel Jones; Charles W. is the eleventh in the family; he was born on Sec. 16 Waynesville township, De Witt county, Illinois, February 13th, 1842. His education is mainly self-culture, acquired by extensive and voluminous reading. He remained at home, at work on the farm, until 1861, when he entered in the first call for 75,000 troops to put down the rebellion; he became a member of Co. E of the 7th Regiment Illinois Vols. At the close of his enlistment he returned home, and in the fall of the same year re-enlisted for three years service in Co. D of the 8th Regiment Mo. Vols. He participated with this regiment in the battles of Donelson, Fort Henry, Crump's Landing, Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg. In the latter fight he was wounded in the attempt to storm the works; he was sent to the hospital, and soon after discharged from reason of physical disability caused by the wound. He returned home and re-engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he still continues. On the 27th of February,



FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY BRITTIN SEC.24,T.21,R.3(WILSON TP) DE WITT CO. ILL.



1. (ESSEX) PREMIUMS TAKEN IN 1891 \$182.00 2. CHESTER WHITE. 3. ESSEX.
 FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN TAYLOR, SEC. 15, T. 21, R. 1, (WAYNESVILLE TP) DE WITT CO. ILL.
 BREEDER OF FINE HOGS AND MERINO SHEEP.

1875, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Vinson, by which union there are two children, named Rachel and John Branson Jones, aged respectively six and five years. In his religious beliefs, Mr. Jones subscribes to none of the formulated creeds, but is extremely liberal, and takes his stand with the advanced thinkers and the liberal thought of to-day. He is a Democrat, which ticket he voted until 1876, when he wandered from the Democratic fold and voted for Peter Cooper, but in 1880 came back to his first political love and cast his ballot for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. He takes an active interest in political matters, and is one of the recognized leaders of his party in the county. In 1881 he was elected to represent his township in the board of supervisors, and in the discharge of the duties therein imposed upon him has given complete and universal satisfaction. Mr. Jones is to the "manor born," and is in every sense a genuine type of the Western man. Of broad and liberal views, in sympathy with the masses upon all questions affecting them, fearless in the expression of what he deems right, of ready tact and good address, we say he is the natural product of the broad prairies of the West.

F. M. JEFFREY

Was born in Fayette County, Indiana, September 21st, 1832. The family is Scotch descent on the paternal side. William Jeffrey, the great-grandfather of the present family, emigrated from Scotland to America, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He settled in New Jersey when William, the grandfather, was born. He moved to Utica, New York, where William, his son, and the father of Francis M. was born. The grandfather was a soldier of the war of 1812, and also in the Indian wars, and was at the battle of Tippecanoe. In 1811 he moved to Fayette County, Indiana, and remained there until 1856, when he came to Illinois and settled in this township. He married Ruth Allen, of New York, by whom there were four sons and four daughters. William, the father of F. M., was the eldest son. He was born in Utica, New York, October 27th, 1807, and died August 23d, 1877. He came to Waynesville, Township in 1837, and has followed his trade of tanning, subsequently engaging in farming. He married Harriet De Camp, who was born March 2d, 1813. She still survives her husband. By that marriage there were twelve children—four sons and three daughters still living. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of the children. He worked with his father at the tanning business, and on the farm until 1856, then went to carpentering, and continued at the trade until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted for three years in Co. "F," 38th Reg't Ill. Vols. The regiment became part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps. He participated with his regiment in the hard fought battles of Fredericktown, Champion Hills, Stone River, Liberty Gap, the first and second battles of Corinth, then in the Atlanta Campaign, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and Jonesboro, where the time of service of the regiment expired. He was wounded at the battle of Perryville, where the command was repulsed in their attempt to capture a battery. He received two wounds at Stone River. At the battle of Liberty Gap he was one of the sixty men who volunteered to capture a battery. They succeeded, but it cost them one-fourth of the men in killed and wounded. In that desperate undertaking Mr. Jeffrey was wounded in the head. After he was mustered out he returned home and resumed his trade of carpentering in which he still continues. On the 25th of December, 1850, he married Miss

Sarah McEntire. She died in March 1857. Two children by that marriage both died. On July 21st, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Alice Kidd, who was born in Miami County, Indiana. She is the daughter of Captain Edmund Jones Kidd, a native of Carolina County, Virginia. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, with the rank of Captain. His wife, and the mother of Mrs. Jeffrey, was Christiana De Camp, of Vermont. The De Camps are of French ancestry. There have been born to Mrs. Jeffrey, four sons and four daughters, two sons and two daughters living. Their names in the order of their births are Roxie B. Mabel St. Clair, Edmund Ernest, and Charles Kidd Jeffrey. On the subject of religious belief, Mr. Jeffrey subscribes to none of the formulated creeds, but believes that in doing unto others as you would have others do unto you, is contained the genuine essence of true religion. He is member of the order of I. O. O. F. and Encampment, and belongs to Prairie State Lodge No. 104 and Encampment, No. 23, Atlanta, Illinois. Politically, he has been a Republican since that party came into existence and supported John C. Fremont for President in 1856. This, in short, is a brief history of Mr. Jeffrey. He was a gallant and brave soldier, and is a good citizen, an honest man, and as such enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

THE subject of the following sketch, in connection with his brother, stands at the head of fine stock breeders in the state. The Taylor family, on the paternal side, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thomas Taylor, the grandfather, emigrated to America from the north of Ireland and settled in Virginia. His son Joseph, father of Thomas, was born in that state in 1797. From Virginia he removed to Ohio, between 1826 and 1830, and settled in Perry county, at Rehoboth, and there married. In 1837 he came to Illinois and settled in what is now known as Waynesville township, then part of McLean county; he rented land in Sec. 15, and farmed for three years, then removed to Sec. 29 in same township, where he leased a farm owned by John Slatton, now known as the "Yocom" farm, and stayed there two years, then removed to McLean county, on Sugar creek, and there farmed for five years, then came back and purchased the land where he originally settled when he first came to the county. He bought two hundred and fifty acres, paying fifteen hundred dollars for it. Here he remained until 1850, when the gold excitement in California reached this country. He organized a company of emigrants, and went by overland route to the land of gold. They landed in Sacramento July 3d; he there engaged in the grocery trade, but was soon after taken sick with the prevailing fevers of the country, and died on the 10th of September, 1850. At the time of his death he was possessed of considerable property and goods, which would have been of much advantage to the family, but it was fraudulently appropriated by a would-be friend, and the family never received a cent of it. Mr. Taylor, while a resident of Perry county, Ohio, married Miss Letha Gardner, a native of Maryland, but a resident of the above-named county at the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of John Gardner, who afterwards moved to Coles county, Illinois, and there died. There were six sons and four daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Thomas, who is the twin-brother of John, was born in Waynesville township, De Witt county, Illinois, October 10, 1838. His education was received

in the neighborhood, in the common schools, where he learned sufficient to transact any of the ordinary business of life; he was raised to habits of industry on the farm, and at an early age became practically self-supporting. In the spring of 1864 he started in business for himself, and his first venture in that direction was in renting land in Sec. 21 in this township. He there farmed for two years, then went to McLean county, and one year later came back and purchased a part of the old home, stand, and the same year built the house in which he still lives, and there he has made his home to the present time. On the 26th of December, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Clayton, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, October 11, 1843. By this union there were four children; the eldest son died in his third year. The names of the others, in the order of their birth, are: Minnie, Jesse and Harry Taylor; all of them are yet beneath the parental roof. Mrs. Taylor died August 11, 1880. She was a member of the M. E. church, but before her death she attached herself to the Christian denomination. Mr. Taylor is not a member of any church, but is rather inclined to a liberal belief. He is a member of the Order of A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Waynesville Lodge, No. 172. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, and from that time to the present has been a member of that political organization. This, in brief, is an outline history of Thomas Taylor and family. The subject of this sketch, in connection with his brother, as intimated before, are known throughout the West as successful sheep and hog breeders. Their breeds of American Merinos and Shropshire-down sheep, Poland, China, Chester White, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex swine, are well known in all parts of the Union. In order to give the reader some idea of the success and extent of the business, we have given a short sketch as to how and when they commenced. Like all successful breeders, they commenced in a small way, and learned every detail of how to handle and breed their stock. Thomas commenced in 1865, and continued until 1875, when his flock of sheep had increased to one hundred and nine. He then sold out and commenced again. In 1876 he bought twenty ewes of Daniel Kelly, of Wheatland, Illinois, paying \$20 per head. In 1877 he bought four ewes of same party, paying \$50 per head, and at the same time purchased two of his son, for which he paid \$162.50. The next year he bought twenty-one ewes in Wisconsin, at \$20 per head; in 1878 bought three of C. M. Clark, of Wisconsin, at a cost of \$25 per head, another at \$60, and one at \$30. In 1879 he purchased fifty of George Lawrence, paying \$1000; in 1877 he purchased the famous buck "Germoso," of John H. Paul, for which he paid \$200. From these he has bred and raised his flock. Now the excellence of the breed is best shown in the number, and amount of premiums taken at state fairs of fat stock exhibitions held in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa.

In 1876, they took cash premiums aggregating \$1,500; in 1877, \$1,110; in 1878, \$1,960; in 1879, \$2,257; in 1880 and 1881, they attended four fairs only, but took \$2,573 in premiums in those two years. Their sales of bucks in 1879, for breeding purposes, aggregated \$1,470, and in 1880, \$2,979. Their buck "Smuggler" took alone \$450 in premiums. His buck "Crown Prince" was of the Shropshire-down breed, and was bred in England by Gerry Allen. At one year old he weighed three hundred pounds; he took in premiums \$485. In the breeding of swine they have been equally successful. In 1881 Mr. Taylor took eight pigs to the fat stock show in Chicago, and captured five first premiums, two second and one third, and two sweepstakes,

one of which included the grand prize over all and every kind of swine on exhibition. The victor was a sow of the Essex breed, fourteen months old. In 1881 the sale of pigs for breeding purposes aggregated \$1,500. In the many years in which they have been in the business they have built up a reputation for strict and honorable dealing, and their reputation in that direction is co-extensive with their fame as stock breeders. To gain this point it has cost time and money; but they well knew that reputation, once firmly established and built upon the solid foundation of truth and honesty, would be as enduring and lasting as though written on brass or chiseled on marble, and to that end they made every honorable effort, and in it they have succeeded.

JOHN J. S. STARKEY, M. D.

The subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 19th, 1840. The family is of Welsh ancestry on the paternal side. Levi Starkey emigrated from Wales to America prior to the Revolutionary war. He was accompanied by a brother, named John, who afterwards shipped on board a whaler bound for the North, and was lost at sea. Levi was a soldier under Washington, and rose to the command of a company of cavalry. At the battle of Brandywine he received a sabre cut across the face, which left a deep scar, which he carried to his grave. He removed to Ohio in 1822, and settled in Zanesville; and died there in 1850. He married Susan Stedam, a native of Delaware. By that marriage there were seven children. Cornelius, the father of Dr. Starkey, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 18th, 1818. He is now a resident of Allen county, Kansas, where he moved to in 1865. He married Miss Julia Ann Johnson; she died in 1860. Dr. Starkey is the eldest son by that union; he was raised on the farm, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. In 1857 he came West with his father, and settled in McLean county, and in 1859 entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and remained there two years. His intention was to take a regular collegiate course, but the war breaking out interrupted his studies. He put aside his books, and with patriotic devotion to his country enlisted for three years in Company K of the 94th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He remained in the service, and participated with his regiment in all the skirmishes and battles in which it was engaged until his term expired, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged; he returned home to McLean county. While he was a student at the University he concluded to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life; and, with that object in view, paid particular attention to the studies of physiology, chemistry, and all kindred studies that would aid him in the profession. He entered the office of Dr. David Crist of Bloomington, and pursued his studies diligently. In 1868 he entered the Louisville Medical College, and attended one full course. In 1873 he graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. Before graduating he went to Allen county, Kansas, and commenced to practice. After his graduation he came to Waynesville, and here he has continued and built up a large and lucrative business. He belongs to the progressive school of medicine, and is a member of the De Witt County Medical Society. He is a member of A. F. and A. M., and I. O. O. F. Societies. Politically he is a sound, uncompromising Republican. On the 28th of September, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie, daughter of Uriah Washburn. Five children by that union; two only are living. Dr. Starkey possesses social

qualities of high order, and is an exceedingly companionable gentleman. He is pleasant, and affable to all who come in contact with him either upon business, pleasure, or social intercourse; and, as per consequence, is esteemed by all who know him.

EBER DAVENPORT.

SQUIRE Davenport, the grandfather of the subject of the present sketch, was a native of Vermont. He subsequently removed to New York, where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His son, who was also named Squire Davenport, was born in 1785, in Vermont, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. He left Vermont when a young man, and traveled over the country; and was for a number of years piloting and boating on the Mississippi. He settled in Ohio, but lived in various other states owing to his roving disposition. He came to Illinois in 1829, and settled in Morgan county, and, a few years later, moved to Greene county in same state, and remained there eleven years, then came to Waynesville in 1842. He married Ruth Harris, a native of New Jersey. She died in 1837 in Greene county. Eber is the fifth in a family of eight children. He was born in Morgan county, Ills., Jan. 7, 1830. His education was limited to about ten months in all; therefore, his education may be said to be mainly self-culture. He worked with his father at the cooper trade. In 1852 he married, and, soon after, started in the manufacture of brick, making them by the old hand-process. His business gradually increased, and in 1877 he added the manufacture of tile, in which he has continued to the present. He has given much of his time to the study and improvement of machinery for the manufacture of brick and tile. He patented an improved brick kiln. It is a combination of a down and upward draft, thereby getting the benefit of a return heat, which saves fuel as well as labor. So far, kilns built upon this plan have proved satisfactory. He has always thought that human ingenuity ought to be able to devise means by which the work of horses or their power could be utilized. He is therefore at work experimenting upon a steam propeller, or a wagon driven by steam, for ordinary farm and road use. His experiments, so far, promise to lead to practical and satisfactory results. On the 22d of April, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss A. M. Tinker, a native of Ohio. Her parents, Jonathan and Lucinda Tinker, came to Illinois at an early day. By this union there have been four children, three of whom died in infancy. Lyman Lovejoy Davenport is the only son. He is now in his twenty-first year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are members of the Presbyterian Church. He united with that Christian organization in his childhood. He is a most profound and earnest believer in the principles of the Orthodox Church, and at all times is ready to combat the heresies and fallacies of the so-called liberal thought—Spiritualism and other modern innovations and unbeliefs—that have crept into the church. Politically he was originally an old line Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott in '52. He soon after espoused the cause of the Anti-slavery party, which action naturally led him into the Young Republican party. He was one of the pioneers of that party, and supported John C. Fremont in 1856. He has repre-

sented his township in the Board of Supervisors. He is an advocate of temperance, and has belonged to all the organizations for the suppression of the vice of intemperance, and was the first Worthy Chief of the first Templar Lodge of Waynesville.

MATHEW HAMMITT

Was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 13th, 1826. The family is of Welsh descent. They settled in New Jersey, and afterwards moved to Virginia. Benjamin, the grandfather of Mathew, married Ruth Vanmeter about the year 1778. His son Samuel, father of Mathew, was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, April 12th, 1789, and moved to Zanesville, Ohio, while very young. He remained in Ohio until 1833, when he came West to Illinois, and settled in De Witt county on section 16 in Waynesville township, then a part of McLean county. He died September 26th, 1861. He entered three hundred and twenty acres in sec. 19 in same township, and improved it. He married Catherine E. McElhiney. She was born in Baltimore, Dec. 18, 1791, and when five years old her parents removed to Ohio county, West Virginia, and there grew to womanhood, and then moved to Zanesville, Ohio, when she married Samuel Hammitt, April 4th, 1812. In a few years they moved to Morgan county, and from there to Illinois, near where Mathew Hammitt now lives. Mrs. Hammitt died November 22, 1857. By the marriage of Samuel and Catherine E. Hammitt there were eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. Mathew is the seventh in the family. He was yet in his boyhood when the family came to Illinois. He remained at home assisting his father upon the farm until his twenty-third year. In 1819 he moved to where he now lives. On the tract of land was a small log house, and here he has lived and made the improvements which now beautify this place. On the 6th Dec., 1849, he married Miss Sarah Baker, daughter of Jas. and Christina (Roberts) Baker. Mrs. Hammitt was born in Morgan county, Ohio, Oct. 7th, 1831. Her father was one of the first settlers of Ohio. He came West in 1834, and settled in McLean county, Ills., where Mrs. Hammitt was living at the time of her marriage. There were five children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hammitt, three of whom are living. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Letitia, who is the wife of H. A. Kephart, farmer and resident of this township; Benjamin, who is also a farmer in this township, married Alice Gates; and Margaret Hammitt.

In religious matters Mr. Hammitt is liberal in his belief. Politically, he has been a life-long Democrat. In 1848 he cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass, and from that time to the present has remained a true and staunch adherent and advocate of democratic principles. In 1877 he was elected to represent his township in the Board of Supervisors. He was re-elected in '78 and '79. During his occupancy of this office he has discharged the duties incumbent upon him with fidelity and to the best interests of the entire county. Mr. Hammitt is one of the old settlers of De Witt county. He has lived here as man and boy for nearly fifty years, and in all that time, among those who have known him best, has borne the reputation of an honest and straightforward man.

RUTLEDGE TOWNSHIP.



UN THE north and eastern part of the county is bounded as follows: On the north by McLean county, on the east by Santa Anna township, south by De Witt, and west by Wilson, and contains 24 sections of land, or about 15,500 acres. It received its name from the oldest householder, William J. Rutledge, who is said to be the oldest person born in the state, now residing in the county. He is thus a native of Illinois, and was born in 1817, his birth place being White County. The township is mainly prairie land, only between three or four sections having timber. The prairie is as good land as there is in Central Illinois. It consist of the deep, peaty loam peculiar to Grand Prairie, and is slightly undulating, sufficient to render good drainage with the use of tiling, which is being introduced to a considerable extent. The land in the timber is broken, and of a lightish color, but excellent for the production of wheat, blue grass or fruits and especially grapes. The timber is found entirely in the north-west, hugging the north branch of Salt Creek. This stream enters the township in the northern center of section 17, and flows south and west and passes out in the south-west of section 30. There are several perennial springs along the margin of the timber near the creek. The Springfield Division of the Illinois Central Railway crosses through the township in the south-east, entering from the east in the north-east corner of section 36, and crossing the line between Rutledge and De Witt in the southern central part of section 35. The thriving little town of Parnell is situated on the railroad, just over the township line, but furnishes an excellent market for grain and other conveniences to the citizens of Rutledge. We have thus given an outline history of this township, and will now proceed to give an account of the

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to undergo the hardships of pioneer life within the boundaries of Rutledge was a native of Tennessee, Charles McCord. He emigrated from his native state with his family and located here in 1833, on section 32. His family consisted of his wife, Nancy, and three children, James S., Nicholas and Mary. Their home was a meagre pole cabin, 16x18, with a puncheon floor of roughest kind. The chimney was constructed of mud and sticks, and the door upon its wooden hinges could be heard to creak for half a mile. There were no patent latches in those days, it was merely a wooden contrivance with a string passing through a hole in the door to raise the latch; hence the origin of the expression, "the latch string is hanging out;" as these pioneers were always the most hospitable people in the world, from whom originated the old saying above

quoted. Apropos of this prevailing virtue, one of the pioneers now living gives an account of his being received at the cabin of Mr. McCord's in 1834, when he was making a tour through this part of the country. At the time of his arrival the mud chimney had toppled over, and the cabin was not in a condition for family use. They had therefore appropriated the pole smoke-house for the time being. This was only 8x10 feet in size, and the ground for a floor. Imagine if you can ten persons stowing themselves away for the night in a cabin like this. The fire was built on the ground, and all reveled in the smoke; and yet, says Mr. Vandeventer, one of the guests, "we enjoyed it hugely."

Mr. McCord was a mere squatter, but that year he broke a small piece of ground and raised a crop of corn. The following year, Daniel King bought out his improvement right, and Mr. McCord moved to De Witt township, where he died in 1839. None of his descendants are now residing in the county. His widow, with the family, afterwards migrated to California. The "squatter's" right is now owned by Magill Brothers of Clinton.

Another pioneer, Jacob Vandeventer, came from Tennessee in the fall of 1831, and located first in McLean county, where he remained three years, and in the fall of 1834, moved to this township and squatted in section 17. He had a family consisting of his wife Rachel, and eight children, Abraham, Martha, John, David, Mary, Mahala, Marainy, and James. Mr. Vandeventer died just one year after his coming. His widow brought up the family, and died about twelve years ago. Five of the children are living, and all but one reside in the county. John McCord was a native of Tennessee, and settled here in 1834. He came with his father, James McCord, to Illinois in 1832. He was then a young man without any family, and being of an ambitious turn of mind left the parental roof, and took a pre-emption or squatter's right in section 36, in 1834. He soon afterward married Miss Sarah Watt, and went to housekeeping on his premises. Three children were born by this union, Jackson, Charles W. and Maria. In after years he moved to Clinton, where he died in 1880. His widow survives him and resides in Clinton. None of the children live in the county.

William McPherson came in the same year as McCord. He was from Virginia. The 17th of March, 1834, he made the first land entry in the township, being the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19. His family consisted of his wife, Polly, and six children, four boys and two girls. The father and mother are both dead. But one of the children, Nancy, wife of Milan Moore, now lives in the county, and resides at Farmer City.

In 1835, there were but six families in the township; Chas. McCord, William McPherson, Rachel Vandeventer—then the widow of Jacob Vandeventer, Nathan Britton, W. J. Rutledge,

and William Deatherage, in all about 30 persons. We have already given the history of three of them.

Nathan Britton came from Indiana in the summer of 1835, and settled in section 19. He had a family, consisting of three children, Elizabeth, George P. and Fannie. Mr. Britton lived to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and died about 1862. George P. is yet living on the old homestead; Fannie is dead, and Elizabeth is residing out of the county. W. J. Rutledge is a native of the state, and came to this township in the fall of the same year as the above. His family were his wife, Eliza, and two children, Martha J., and John A.; they located in section 19. Mrs. Rutledge died soon after coming here, and in 1839 Mr. Rutledge was again married, to Mary Vandeventer, with whom he is yet living. No children have been born from this marriage. One of the children, Martha J., died in 1867. John A., is now residing in section 15. William Deatherage migrated from Kentucky, first stopping in Morgan county. This was in 1830. He remained there five years, when he moved to Rutledge and settled in section 31. He had a wife and four children. Several years afterward he went to Marion, De Witt township, where he died. The family subsequently moved to parts unknown.

James Vandeventer, another early settler, was a native of Tennessee, but soon removed to Virginia, and from thence to Illinois in 1830, and first located north of Mc. Pulaski, in what is now Logan county. In 1836 he came to De Witt, and located in Rutledge. He had a wife, Mary, and five children, two sons and three daughters. He remained here for some years, when he moved to Kansas. Thomas, a son of James, came with his father's family from Virginia, but was born in Tennessee. He is now residing in section 20, and is the next oldest settler, now living in the township. In 1841 he was married, and the following year he moved on the farm where he now resides. He has a family consisting of a wife, Mary, and five children, James H., D. F., Thomas M., Mary E., and George L. All reside in the county. Mr. Vandeventer has accumulated a competency for his old age, besides aiding his children liberally in getting a start in the world. He is yet hale and hearty, and enjoying his old age on one of the best farms in the township. Peter Brickey came in 1840, and was then a single man. He was a native of Virginia. In 1842, he entered a tract of land in section 36. He was afterwards three times married, and reared a family of twelve children. Mr. Brickey died in the fall of 1877. Eight of the children are living, and all but two reside in the county. In 1842, he hauled wheat to Chicago, and received but forty cents a bushel for it. What would the present generation think of carting their wheat over 100 miles to receive the meagre sum of but forty or fifty cents per bushel? Chicago then was but little larger than Clint n., and our informant says, there were but six houses on Grand Prairie on the road to Chicago.

The following are the first land entries made in Rutledge township: March 17th, 1834 William A. McPaerson entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19. February 26th, 1835, J. Harp and A. Dail entered 161.30 acres in section 31. W. Palmer entered 35.9 acres in the same section, April 25th, 1835. J. Williams, July 24th, of the same year, entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19. August 17th, 1835, Nathan Britton entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section. October 9th, 1835, W. Rutledge entered the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. W. Deatherage, December 9th, 1835, entered forty acres in section 31.

The first couple married was Jonathan Pearson to Rebecca

Vandeventer. The rites were solemnized at the house of the bride's father, James Vandeventer, by Thomas Tovenaar, a Methodist local preacher. The first death was the old lady Vincent, and occurred in 1835. She was buried in the McCord cemetery in De Witt township, near Fullerton Station. The first child born was, Martha J., a daughter of William and Eliza Rutledge, in 1835. She became the wife of Dennis Turner of this township, and died in 1867.

The first and only cemetery in Rutledge, is located in section 31, and known as the Johnson burial ground. The first interment made was a daughter of Silas and Elizabeth Johnson. This was in the fall of 1837. The cemetery includes a half acre of ground, and is kept in a condition befitting its use. There have been at least a hundred interments made here, and several good monuments adorn the grounds.

The first school was conducted by Robert H. Pool in 1839. The school-house was constructed of logs, and situated in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19 on the land now owned by Esquire Dennis Turner. It had a puncheon floor, and split logs for seats. For windows it had a log cut out in one side of the house, and greased paper plastered over as a substitute for glass. The house was afterwards taken down and moved to section 20, where it was used for a stable by Mr. N. Helmick. No vestige of it now remains.

The first sermon was preached by the Rev. William Phearson, in 1835, at his cabin in section 29. He was a local Baptist preacher. Among other early preachers were, Robert H. Pool, S. H. Martin, David White, and Archibald Johnson. The first three belonged to the M. E. Church, and the latter was a Presbyterian. The only church building erected in the township has just been built, December, 1881, and at this writing is not yet dedicated. It is situated near the town of Parnell in section 34, and cost about \$1,500. It is a neat frame structure of medium size, and has a spire that can be seen for miles away.

James Vandeventer was the first justice of the peace, and G. W. Waybright, Dennis Turner, S. M. Jones, and Thomas Vandeventer were among the first. The first to practice medicine was Patricus Moran. He then resided at Leroy in McLean county, and subsequently moved to Springfield. This was as early as 1835. Dr. Weldon and John Warner were also pioneer physicians. Capt. Field did the first blacksmithing in 1861. His shop was a plank shanty, and situated in section 19. He moved to Champaign county in 1866. The shanty he used for a shop was afterwards fixed up with a floor, and for a time was used for a dwelling. It was torn down several years ago. Another shop is now situated not far from the old one, and the business is conducted by Mr. M. Reynolds. The first milling was done several miles away in other parts of the county, and to get a bushel or two of meal ground it would take, sometimes, three or four days to accomplish it. The mills were but small affairs at the best being situated some distance apart, it took some time to get at, little supply of grist.

The first goods were sold by John Nichols, sen., in 1858. His store was for a time kept in a part of his dwelling, and was situated in section 20. He afterwards built a little frame store-room on his premises, and added to his stock so that he could furnish the demand for a country store. He remained here until about 1868, when he moved to McLean county.

At this writing there is a country store situated in section 19, and kept by G. W. Lewis. From many favorable indications, it is thought that there are excellent coal beds underlying this township, and several efforts have been made to verify the indi-

cations, but not extensive enough to make a success to the operators.

The first blooded stock was introduced by William Carew in 1842 They were the Durham breed, and imported from Ohio. The township at this time contains some of the best stock in the county. Among the prominent stock raisers are the heirs of William C. Swiney, Elihn Helmick, Daniel Fuller, and James Spratt.

The following persons have represented the township as members of the Board of Supervisors; Jonathan Pearson was the first representative, and elected in 1859. William Fuller was elected in 1860, and served until 1869. Peter Brickey elected in 1869, and served four terms. James Vandeventer elected in 1874. W. O. Day elected in 1875, and served two terms. Daniel Fuller

was elected in 1877. W. O. Day re-elected in 1878, and served two terms, being chairman of the Board for that time. E. Helmick elected in 1880. Franklin Vance elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

The population for the last three decades is as follows: 1860-546; 1870-664; 1880-647.

The township contains seven school-houses, six of which are frame, and one brick. The log cabins and puncheon floors of the olden time have long since passed away, which is one of the best evidences that the present inhabitants are keeping pace with the times, and are ready to endorse any improvement that may be a benefit to the rising generation or the Commonwealth of the state of Illinois.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

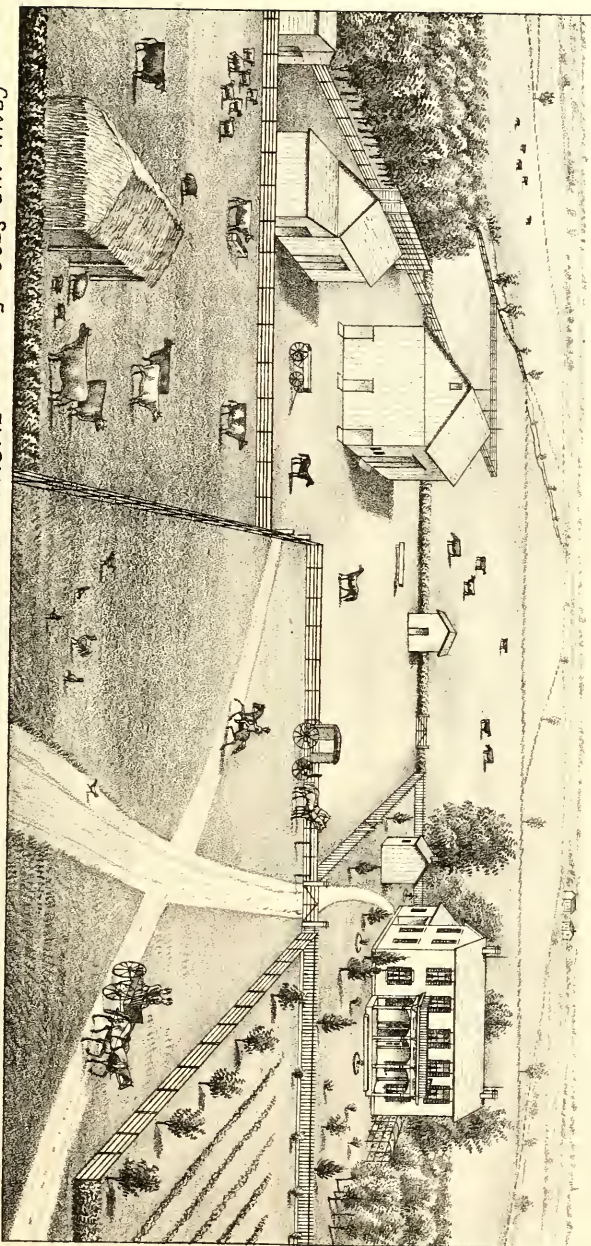
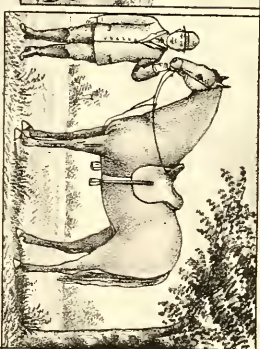
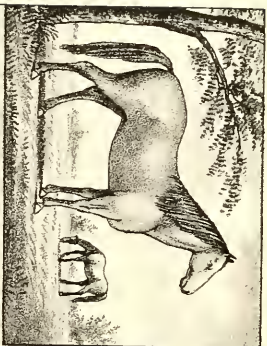


WILLIAM J. RUTLEDGE.

MR. RUTLEDGE was born in White county, Illinois, June the 23d, 1816. Thomas Rutledge, his father, was a native of Georgia, where he married Miss Sarah Smith. Mr. Rutledge was of English and Irish descent.

He was a Ranger in the war of 1812, living in Kentucky at that time. Immediately after the war closed, he came to Illinois, and located in White county, where he lived until 1823, and then moved to what is now McLean county, where he died two years later, at the age of 62. He left a family of ten children and a wife, who survived him thirteen years. The subject of our sketch was next to the youngest child. He was at an age that he could just begin to make a hand when his father died. He assisted his mother on the farm until he was 19 years of age, when he was married to Miss Eliza Duffield, who died three years later, leaving two children—Martha J., now deceased, and John A., who is a

farmer of Rutledge township. Mr. Rutledge was again married January 17th, 1839, to Miss Mary Vandeventer, daughter of Jacob Vandeventer, one of the early settlers of this section. She was born in Claybourn county, Tennessee, June the 2d, 1822. She is German and English on the paternal side, and Welch and Irish on the maternal. Mr. Rutledge has always followed farming. He settled on the place where he now lives in 1836, being among the first to settle in the township, and when the county went into township organization, the citizens honored him by giving the township his name. He has nearly seven hundred acres of land in this vicinity, fully half of which he entered from the government at \$1.25 per acre. In politics he is a Democrat. Such is a brief sketch of one of the most respected old settlers of De Witt County.



GRAIN AND STOCK FARM OF ELISHA HELMICH, SEC. 21, T. 21, R. 4, (RUTLEDGETP) DEWITT CO., ILL.



DANIEL FULLER.

AMONG the successful agriculturalists and stockmen of De Witt county, stands prominently forward the name of Daniel Fuller, who is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1824, and the second in a family of eight sons.

His father and mother, Daniel and Nancy (Whitlach) Fuller, were also natives of Pennsylvania; and the subject of this sketch obtained his education in the district schools of that State. He worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, at which time he left for Ohio; in that State he bought and fed stock for the eastern market; driving his cattle and hogs when fattened to Pennsylvania. In this enterprise, however, he was not very successful. Finally, returning to his native state, he became the owner of a small farm, consisting of one hundred acres. Thinking he could succeed better farther west, he sold his farm for \$900,—and in company with his brothers, Barnett and David, came to De Witt county in 1850. Their elder brother, William, having emigrated to Illinois some years before, was already occupying a farm in this county. Daniel Fuller did not at once settle upon a farm, but operated in the buying and selling of stock throughout the state; finding a ready market for

his cattle and hogs in St. Louis; driving at one time as many as 1700 hogs there.

In 1850, (the year of his arrival in this state), Mr. Fuller purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, in section twenty of Rutledge township, where he now resides. He has since added to his original purchase, until he is now the fortunate possessor of 1400 acres of rich farming land; 1030 acres of which is situated in Rutledge township, the balance in the neighboring county of McLean. Mr. Fuller has exercised good judgment in his selections, and has now the privilege of refusing as much as \$50 per acre for portions of it.

In April, 1855, Daniel Fuller was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Foley, a native of Virginia, and daughter of G. L. and Elizabeth Foley, who came to De Witt county in 1848. By this marriage Mr. F. has a family of four children; all living, viz.: John W. Fuller, born in 1856. Nancy M., (wife of James Vance). Louina, and Emma F. Fuller, the first and last two named still residing with their parents.

Mr. Fuller has represented the township of Rutledge as supervisor. In politics he has always been a democrat, and cast his first vote for J. K. Polk.

BARNETT TOWNSHIP.



BARNETT is situated in the central western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Waynesville township, on the east by Clintonia and Wapella, on the south by Tunbridge, and west by Logan county. It contains thirty-six sections of excellent prairie land, there being no timber except a few groves situated along Ten Mile creek in the south-east. The western part of the township is quite rolling, sufficient to afford

very good natural drainage, although tiling is being used to a large extent, especially in the eastern portion that is more level, and consequently wetter land. Ten-Mile creek just cuts across the south-east corner of section thirty-six. There are also a few small rivulets in the east and south, mainly flowing in a westerly direction. The Illinois Midland railway enters from the north in section six, crosses the entire township from north to south, and passes out in the southern center of section thirty-one. This road claims an indebtedness from the township of \$30,000. A good deal of feeling and litigation have been the result. From this fact it has now been three years since the supervisor elect would qualify; hence, no process could be instituted against the citizens of the township. Some future historian must write the sequel. The Wabash Branch enters from the east on the section line between sections twenty-five and thirty-six, and takes a westerly course across the township and crosses into Logan county in the center of section thirty-one. A junction is formed with the Midland road in the center of said section. The township was named Barnett in honor of Franklin Barnett, he then being the oldest householder within its boundaries.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to take steps toward settling the township was Elisha Butler in the fall of 1829. He moved from Salt creek timber in Tunbridge township, and settled in section thirty-three. October 17th of the same year he entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the above section. For a record of his early history, etc., see the township history of Tunbridge. He at once erected on his premises a pole cabin 14x16 feet, and moved into it. The following spring he proceeded to break a small patch of ground and planted it with corn. This was the first crop and the first farming done in Barnett. The same year he sold out his possessions to Mahlon Hall. The latter was a native of Virginia, but moved with his father's family to Kentucky when a mere boy. Here he married twice and lived until he was past the meridian of life. In the spring of 1830, he came to Illinois and entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-three, now Barnett township. At the same time, he bought out the property of Mr. Butler. He then

returned to his family in Kentucky, and in the fall came to his new-found home bringing his family with him. The family consisted of his wife, Hannah, and six children, Henry, Polly Ann, James, Mahlon R., Jonathan R., and Susannah. They moved into the pole cabin constructed by Mr. Butler. The next fall Mr. Hall built a comfortable log house, and was thus well fixed for pioneer life. Several of the older children were left in Kentucky. Darius and Ambrose came to the state prior to their father, but settled in another county. They subsequently moved to this county. None of the family are now residing in the township. Mr. Hall remained here until his death, which occurred in 1856.

Another pioneer, Mason Paine, was born in Alabama, and migrated to Illinois at an early day, and settled in section thirty-four, this township, in 1831. He had a wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. He lived but a few years after his coming, and was the first person buried in the old cemetery in section thirty-four, Clintonia township. None of the family reside here at this writing. Franklin Barnett, from whom the township received its name, came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1831, and settled in the same section as Mr. Paine. He was then a single man, but afterwards married and reared a family. In 1856 he migrated to Kansas, where he died only a few years ago. Robert Barnett, a brother of the former, came the year afterward—1832. He then had a wife and one child. He located in the same section as his brother. He died in 1864. His wife, Margaret, is yet living on the pioneer homestead. John Barnett, the father of the above, came here and entered land as early as 1834, for the use of his children, and afterward returned to his home in Kentucky. Here his wife died, and in 1845 he moved to the township to be with his children. He died in 1854. James Barnett, another son, moved to the township the same year as his father. He had a family of a wife and one daughter, Sarah. He is yet residing at the old homestead in section thirty-four, a substantial farmer and a respected citizen.

Among other old settlers are Isaac Ellington, Z. D. Cantrall, A. Jeffrey, John Pollock, Wiley Marvel, E. H. Robb and others. The former was a native of Ohio, and came with his father's family to the state in 1829. He is now residing, an old man in comfortable circumstances, in section sixteen. Mr. Cantrall is a native born, and lives in section ten. A Jeffrey was born in Indiana, and came to the county in 1836. He now resides in section fifteen. Mr. Pollock is a native of Ohio, and settled here in 1839. He owns a good farm, where he resides, in section twenty-three. Wiley Marvel is one of the descendants of Prettyman Marvel, the pioneer, and was born in the county in 1839. He is now living in section six, a good farmer and an enterprising citi-

zen. Mr. Robb is residing in section nine, and is one of the representative citizens of the township.

Although Barnett is not one of the oldest settled in the county, it is among the foremost in farm improvements: and good farms, farm-houses, barns, etc., are to be seen on every hand. The soil is inexhaustible, and specially adapted to the raising of corn, which is the chief product. The people are an energetic, thrifty class, who by their efforts are determined to make it one of the wealthiest portions of De Witt county. The increase of population has been a steady and healthy growth. For the last three decades it has been as follows: 1860, the population was 804; 1870, 1078; 1880, 1122, an increase of over three hundred within said time.

The first land entries made are as follows: October 17, 1829, Elisha Butler entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-three. Mahlon Hall, March 6, 1830, entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. November 6, of the same year, Mason Paine entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-four. Same year, December 2, Solomon D. Spain entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section thirty-four. The following are all the entries made in 1831: March 15, Joseph Bowles entered the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section thirty-six. April 6, William Kincaid entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section thirty-four. At the same date, Hiram Daniels entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. William J. and George W. Butler entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section thirty-five, April 25. June 14, John Barnett entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-four. June 16, Franklin Barnett entered, in the same section, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$. James Farris, October 28, entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section thirty-five.

The first marriage rite solemnized in the township was in the spring of 1832, by Hugh Bowles, a pioneer and Christian minister. The contracting parties were McCarty Hildreth and Eliza Hall. They were married in the log house of the bride's father, Mahlon Hall. The first born was Elisha Butler, junior, in the fall of 1830. He was the son of Elisha Butler, senior, the first settler. Elisha, the younger, is yet living and is in Leadville, Colorado. The first death occurred in 1830, the deceased being George Bruner one of the pioneers who was then living in section twenty-five. He had a family, one of whom, Jacob, now resides in the county. The oldest place of interment is situated in section thirty-three, and was reserved for a private place of burial by Mahlon Hall in 1833. It was at this time that triplets were born to the first married couple, McCarty Hildreth and his wife Eliza. The children were all born alive, but lived only a few hours. These were the first interred in this burial ground. There are several private places of burial in the township, but none that could be termed public cemeteries.

The first school was taught by William Lowrey in 1833. The house was a log cabin, and situated on the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section thirty-three. It was a small affair, 14x16 feet in size, just convenient in dimension for the teacher to stand in the middle of the floor, and with a hickory gad reach the refractory pupils in any part of the house. It must be remembered that in those days corporal punishment might be inflicted in the school-room for just cause, and there was no question raised but what the "master" had performed his duty. Not that parents were more thoughtless of their children, than now, but a more perfect degree of confidence prevailed among the people. The teacher was usually one of the pioneers, known for miles around, and had the most complete confidence of his neighbors; in fact, he was a sort of patriarch among them, and his wisdom and authority no one pre-

sumed to question. Hugh Bowles and James K. Scott were the first preachers. At this time the few settlers of this township attended church services over in Tunbridge at what was called the "Old Union." The first church building constructed in Barnett was by the M. E. Church denomination about 1855, and situated in section seventeen. It was a comfortable frame building of medium size, and is yet standing. Mason Paine was the first justice of the peace. Robert Barnett was also among one of the first. The first to practice medicine was Henry M. Gorin in the summer of 1832. He was originally from Missouri, and when he first came to the state he stopped at Decatur. From there he came to this township and practiced one season, when he returned to Missouri. Wm. Reddick and Thomas Laughlan were also early physicians. The latter lived in Tunbridge township.

The first post-office was established in 1833, at the residence of Mahlon Hall, he being the postmaster. At that time, for the transmission of a letter 400 miles it cost twenty-five cents. No such thing was then known as an envelope. The letter was merely folded and stuck together with a wafer. B. Brown was the first mail carrier. The first person who had a kit of tools and did blacksmithing, was James Cadel. He came from Tennessee, and located in section 35. His shop was a pole shanty, and his tools consisted of a wheezy old bellows, an anvil, a hammer and a pair of tongs. This was in 1835. The first mill was constructed by Mason Paine in 1833, and situated in section 34, on the land now owned by James Barnett. It was a "one-horse" mill, with a capacity of grinding from ten to fifteen bushels of meal in twenty four hours. To put it in the language of one of the pioneers: "It ground about as fast as a hound pup could eat it." The burrs were about two feet in diameter, and manufactured from the prairie boulders. John Brown, who came from New Hampshire, had the honor of selling the first goods in the township, in the year 1839. The store-house was a small frame building, situated in section 29, on the premises now owned by John W. Wasson. Mr. Brown remained here but a short time, when he moved to Waynesville. The first blooded stock was introduced by John Barnett in 1845. They were of the short-horn Durham breed of cattle, and imported from Bourbon county, Kentucky. The present leading stock raisers are James Barnett, William Gambrel, Robert Black, and Prettyman Barr.

The following are the names of the supervisors who have represented the township since its organization: A. A. Eads was elected in 1859, and served until 1862, and was Chairman of the Board during the year 1861. J. R. Hall elected in 1862, and served one term. William Marrow elected in 1863. Eli H. Robb in 1864. William Marrow re-elected in 1865, served one term. John Bartley was elected in 1866. J. M. Maddox elected in 1867. Thomas Maddox elected in 1868. William Gambrel elected in 1869. A. A. Eads was re-elected in 1870, and served until 1874. He was Chairman of the Board for the year 1870. Z. D. Cantrell elected in 1874, and served two terms. J. E. Bradley elected in 1876. N. M. Barnett was elected in 1877, and served two terms. Lyman Barnett was elected in 1879, and is the last representative from this township. Since which time the supervisors elected have refused to qualify for reasons already given in this chapter.

MIDLAND CITY

is situated at the junction of the Illinois Midland Railway and the branch of the Wabash, in the center of section 31. It was laid out and platted in the interest of Robert Black in 1875, and

was first named Dunham, and subsequently changed to Midland City. The Midland Railway Company were in favor of the town retaining its original name, but Mr. Black succeeded in carrying the day; hence the old sign "Dunham," at the depot, was taken down and that of "Midland City" substituted.

The first house was constructed by G. W. Middlecoff in the spring of 1875. It was a frame building, one story high, and 40 x 50 feet on the ground, and situated on the south side of the now principal street. It contained two rooms, one being used for groceries and the other for hardware. Mr. Middlecoff, prior to this, bought corn, and sold coal and lumber at this point. The same year, E. Fawcett erected a frame building, and engaged in the grocery business besides handling corn, coal and lumber. The post-office was established the same season, and John A. Zambro was the postmaster. He was then a partner of Middlecoff, and the mail was distributed in the business house of this firm. One addition has since been made to the town, entitled the "Jones' addition," belonging to the Jones' heirs. The town at this writing has a population of 1230. The following is the present business: Heisserman & Hill's wagon and carriage factory. This industry was established by the above firm in the spring of 1881, and is situated on the corner of East Second street, fronting Spruce. The factory is a frame building, two stories high, and 24x44 feet in size, besides an addition 16x18 feet. It is run by a ten-horse power engine, and gives employment to five men. The annual value of manufactured product is estimated at \$3,000.

Warehouse, owned and operated by Seth Turner. This building is a frame structure, two stories in height, and is situated on the switch of the Illinois Midland Railroad; it was constructed in 1876 at a cost of \$1,200. It has five dumps, with convenient driveways, and a capacity of storing 9,000 bushels of grain, besides cribs detached capable of holding 30,000 bushels of corn.

Grain Buyers, Dealers in Coal, Lumber and Tile.—Seth Turner, Evans & Black.

General Stores.—Evans & Black, J. Curry & Co.

Druggists.—Pacard & Son.

Hardware and Tinware.—A. W. Groves.

Harness and Saddlery.—David E. Randolph, James Templeman.

Agricultural Implements.—J. W. Wasson.

Stock Dealers and Shippers.—Turner & Morris, Robert Black.

Insurance Agent.—V. P. Turner.

Blacksmith.—C. C. Colwell.

Millinery.—Mrs. A. W. Groves.

Meat Market.—Joseph Morris.

Physician.—W. E. McClelland.

Carpenter.—Charles Markeland.

Hotel.—John Lane, proprietor; J. H. Piatt, landlord.

Postmaster.—John A. Evans.

Besides the foregoing, the town contains a good school-house, which was built in the spring of 1881. It is a frame building,

two stories in height, and is adorned with a cupola and bell, and cost \$2,200. It contains two rooms, and is thus partially graded, and has an attendance of about 75 pupils. The rooms are supplied with the latest improved furniture, while the grounds are ample for the convenience of the scholars for a play-ground. There is also one neat little church building. It belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination, and is conveniently prepared for church services.

HALLSVILLE

is situated on what was formerly the Champaign, Lincoln and Havana Railroad, now a branch of the Wabash road, and in the north-east corner of section 33. It was laid out by Jonathan Hall in 1871. The first house in town was moved from Turnbridge township by John O. Dee in the fall of 1871. It was a little frame house used for a dwelling, and was located in block 10, lots 1, 2, and 3. At the same time Mr. Dee moved his blacksmith shop to this point, and it was, therefore, the first shop in the town. It was afterwards taken to Midland City, and is now used for the same purpose by C. C. Colwell at that place. The second dwelling was that of W. O. Rogers, about the same time. Mr. Rogers moved it here from his father-in-law's farm, John Bartley, and the December following improved it by building an addition. The first store-house was commenced in the fall of 1871, and completed the following spring. It was a frame building, one story, and constructed by Hall & Deland, and situated in block 8, lot 1. Their merchandize consisted of a general stock, suitable for a country store. It was destroyed by fire in 1875. The post-office was established in 1871, with W. O. Rogers as postmaster; he is the present incumbent. The first person to practice medicine was Dr. James Martin, in the fall of 1871. He remained about three years, when he moved to Kansas. The town at this writing contains about 60 inhabitants, with the following business:

Physicians.—W. F. Ward, C. T. McLane.

Blacksmith.—W. H. Jones.

Wool Workman.—E. T. Hunter.

Contractor and Builder.—W. T. Hunter.

Grain Dealers and Shippers.—Armstrong & Black.

The first and only hotel was built by W. T. Hunter in the summer of 1873. It is a two story frame building with a wing, and situated in block 5. It is now occupied for a dwelling by Dr. W. T. Ward.

The County Poor-farm is situated in this township, joining the town of Hallsville on the north-west. William Moore is the present efficient poor-master, and has served in this capacity for the last three years, and has been reappointed by the Board to fill the position for the ensuing year. At this writing, December, 1881, it contains 25 paupers, and is said to be the best managed county-house in Central Illinois.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

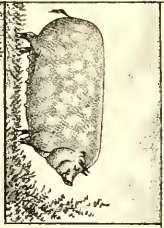
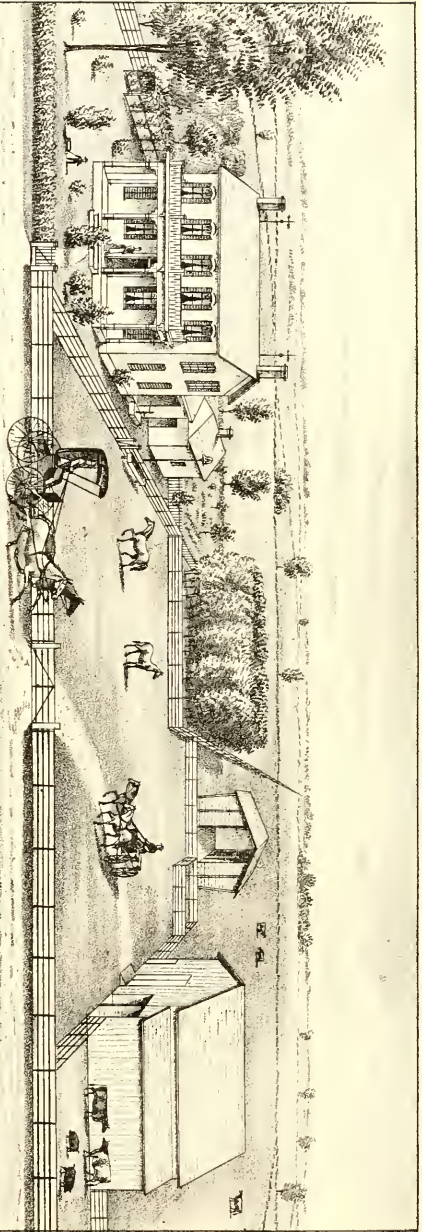
W. O. ROGERS

Was born in Bourbon County, Ky., September 9th, 1836. The family were originally from Virginia. His father, John Rogers, was born in Kentucky, in 1800. He died in the same state in 1867. He was a minister in the Christian Church, and a co-worker with Rev. B. W. Stone and Alexander Campbell, the pioneers of the Christian Church in America. He married Elender Hildreth, of Bourbon County, Ky. She died in 1838. He afterwards married Mildred Adair, who was of a Virginian family. By his first marriage there were eight children, of which the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. He was raised in Bourbon County, Ky. In his youth he learned the saddlery and harness trade. In the fall of 1856 he came to Logan County, Ill., and worked upon a farm. Two years later he returned to Kentucky. In 1859 he made arrangements to take a company of men to Pike's Peak, but after arriving at Fort Laramie on the Platte river, concluded to abandon the enterprise, and returned home. On his return he stopped in Clinton, in De Witt County, and found work in a general store, clerked for one year, then returned to Kentucky, and in August 1861 he enlisted for three years in Co. "L," of the 4th Illinois Cavalry. The company was raised in De Witt and McLean Counties. The 4th was placed under the command of Gen. Grant, and assisted in the capture of Fort Donelson, was also in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and first battle of Corinth. They were stationed at Trenton, Tennessee, from there went to Humboldt, and were with Grant on the Hatchie river campaign, and in the battle of Coffeeville, where the regiment lost, Col. McCollough in the fight. In the summer of 1863 the command did picket duty, and guarded lines of railroads in Tennessee. In the fall went to Vicksburg and were sent out on the Black river, and in December went to Natchez, Miss., where they remained until expiration of service. In November 1864 Mr. Rogers returned to Clinton, and in spring of 1865 engaged in farming in Barnett Township. In the spring of 1865 moved to Tazewell County, and farmed three years, then returned to his father-in-law and farmed two years. In 1872 he moved to Hallsville and built a dwelling-house, which was soon after burned down. He sold the first goods in the town, and was the first Postmaster, and still continues in that capacity. Mr. Rogers conducted the mercantile business for Messrs. Deland & Hall. In 1874, he in connection with J. C. Humphreys, started in the general merchandising business. Six months later he sold out to Humphreys, but clerked for him for two years. He then went into business for himself, in which he still continues. On the 24th of August, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Bartley, a native of Madison County, Ohio, daughter of John and Nancy Bartley, who settled in De Witt County in 1849. Three children were born to them, named Minnie W., John and Maud Rogers. His wife and daughters are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of A. F. A. M. He has always voted the Republican ticket. In 1878 he was elected Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Squire Paucett, and held the scales of justice impartially until the end of his term in 1881.

GEORGE W. GRINER

THE Griner family on the paternal side are of German ancestry. James Griner, the great-grandfather of the present family, emigrated from Germany to America prior to the Revolutionary war. While on his passage across the ocean both parents died. He settled in New Jersey, and during the war for Independence was a captain in the service. He emigrated to Indiana soon after that state was admitted into the Union, and there died at the great age of one hundred and ten years. Charles, his son and grandfather of George W., was born in New Jersey. He came West to Indiana, where his parents were living, in 1837, and there died. He had two sons, William and Peter. George W. is the son of William, who married Margaret Brooks, a native of New Jersey, and she died in 1837. By that marriage there were three sons and two daughters. George W. is the youngest of the family. He was born in New Jersey, June 22d, 1835. He lived in Indiana with his father and family from 1837 until 1853, when he was in his nineteenth year. He then came to De Witt County, Illinois, and here he stopped with his brother-in-law, and worked on a farm. Soon after went to work on a saw-mill. He continued to work around until March, 1856, when he moved to a forty acre tract of land in section thirty-one in Barnett Township, and there he has lived to the present. The land was raw and unimproved, and all of the improvements now on it were put there by Mr. Griner. A view of the place can be seen by reference to another page in this work. On the 25th of November, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of George Coppenberger, a native of Tennessee, and one of the first settlers of De Witt County. He settled on Salt Creek about the year 1825. George Coppenberger married Nancy Henderson, who was a native of Kentucky, and also among the early settlers of De Witt County. Mrs. Griner was born on Salt Creek, in Tunbridge Township, De Witt County, May 24th, 1835. By her marriage with George W. Griner, there are six children living. Their names in the order of their birth are, Rachel Jane, born May 22d, 1857, and is the wife of James A. Trowbridge, Charles W. died in infancy, Nancy A., born October 14th, 1860, is the wife of George E. Kimball, a farmer in Barnett Township. George B., born July 16th, 1863, Olive M., born May 29th, 1866, May W., born April 16th, 1870, Myrtle, born July 1st, 1874. Both Mr. and Mrs. Griner are members of the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. Griner has been a Democrat since 1856, when he cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. He is not, however, a politician, and takes no further interest in politics than to express his opinion through the right of suffrage. Mr. Griner has been remarkably successful in life. He started poor, and had nothing but health and strength, and a determination to rise, and he was above depending upon others. With that idea in view, and assisted by his estimable wife, he has succeeded in gaining a competency, and at the same time has built up a reputation as a fair, honest and honorable man, which is far better, and brings more pure enjoyment than great riches.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES S. TODD, SEC. 34, T. 19, R. 1, (TURNBRIDGE TP) DE WITT COUNTY, ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. GRINER SEC. 31, T. 20, R. 1, (BARNETT TP) DE WITT COUNTY, ILL.

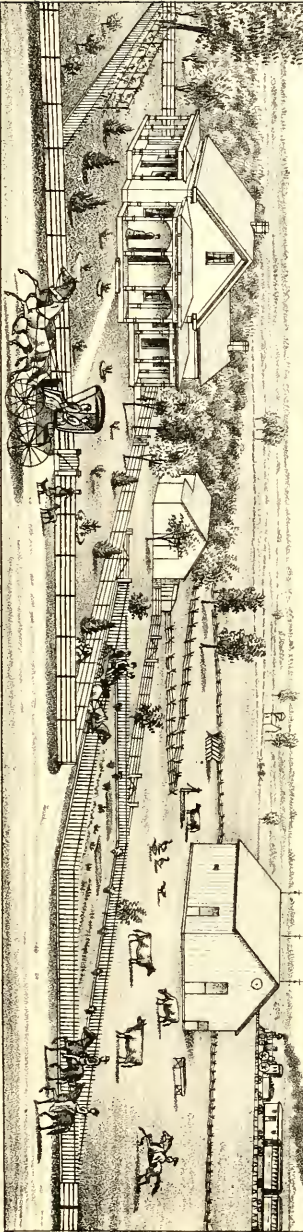




PHOTO. BY F. O. PEASE.

Wm. M. Moore

THE present efficient and capable Superintendent of the County Farm and Alms-house, was born in Virginia, Loudoun county, December 25th, 1831. On both the paternal and maternal sides the ancestry is Irish. His grandfather, Peter Moore, was a native of the same State. He married Hannah Ewers. Of that marriage was Mason Ewers Moore, the father of William M. He was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1801. He emigrated to Ohio in 1839, and settled in Morgan county, and there died in Sept., 1847. He married Margaret Ann Adams, who was born in the same county in Virginia, in 1803. She was of Irish parentage on her father's side. Her father, Henry Adams, came to America while yet young and died in Virginia. Mrs. Moore came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Texas township, in De Witt county, in 1860, where she still resides. William M. is the third in a family of four sons and three daughters. His education in his youth was of a limited character. He remained at home until after attaining his majority. In 1853 he raised a crop of tobacco, and in the winter following worked in a warehouse, and the next spring went to Indiana, and in the fall returned to Ohio. On the 14th of February, 1855, he married Miss Hannah Wright, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 1st, 1834. Her parents, Ira and Jane Wright, were natives of Vermont. Her mother was of Irish parentage. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Moore came to Illinois, landing in De Witt county, May 9th of that year. He settled in Creek town-

ship, and engaged in farming. In 1863 he removed to Texas township, and farmed and operated in stock business, in connection with Robert Magill, in which he continued until 1871. In 1872 he went to Colorado, but soon returned, and then gave his attention to farming and stock-raising until Jan. 1st, 1879, when he was appointed to the position he now holds. It can be truly said of him that, as Superintendent of the Poor Farm, he has brought the institution up to be self-supporting, and is most certainly the right man for the right place. Politically, Mr. Moore has always been an unswerving, uncompromising democrat of many years' standing. While a resident of Texas township, he represented the people in the Board of Supervisors for two terms. He also held other offices of local trust, and was Deputy Sheriff for four years. In matters of religion he is liberal. By his marriage with Hannah Wright there are four children to hallow and bless the union. Their names, in the order of their birth, are: Franklin M., Lucy J., Humphrey A., and William Merton Moore. All are yet at home. He is a member of I. O. O. F., and belongs to Maroa Lodge, No. 314. Mr. Moore belongs to the positive order of men, and is outspoken and free in his manners. No one is left long in doubt upon any question upon which his opinion is desired. He is of a generous nature and lively disposition, kind and affectionate in his nature, and a hospitable man in his home.

CREEK TOWNSHIP.



THIS township is a regular square, comprising all of Congressional township No. 19 N., R. 3 E., in all thirty-six sections, or 23 040 acres, of which nearly one-third was originally forest. The northern part of the township is drained by Salt creek and its tributaries. Salt creek enters the township in section two, and flows in a general south-westerly direction, leaving it in section seven. Its course is marked by hills and bluffs, rugged in appearance.

The small feeders rise in living springs, in which this section abounds, and whose waters find their way through deep ravines to the main creek. The bluffs present a comparatively barren clay soil, supporting a growth of oak, maple and other woods, whilst the valleys, possessing a stronger soil, are lined with cottonwoods, hickory and occasionally walnut timber. The southern part is poorly drained, being low and flat prairie. Until artificial drainage was inaugurated much of it was thought to be practically worthless for agricultural purposes. By drainage, first in open conduits, then by tilling it, has become the best portion of the township, and its possibilities are yet quite undeveloped. Fair farms gladden the eye where until a quite recent period deer congregated in herds.

The axe of that sturdy pioneer Lisenby was the first to break the stillness of the forest in this township, as he staked off his claim and commenced preparations for the erection of a cabin in the wilderness on section one, a little more than a mile from Salt creek, in the year 1830. He was a descendant of good old revolutionary stock, his father, Reuben Lisenby, having been a soldier in the war for colonial freedom, and having lost his life in the siege of Charleston. A brother, Josiah by name, true to his patriotic impulses, had enlisted in the same struggle, and was killed in the same siege. Abraham and a sister were bound out to a North Carolinian soon after the Revolution, from whence he moved, on gaining his majority, to East Tennessee, and thence to Illinois. He was the father of ten children, six sons and four daughters. With a hearty good will he commenced his improvements by breaking a small patch of ground about his cabin. He lived but a short time to enjoy the fruits of his labors, as he died in May, 1831. He was buried on the tract he had selected as a home, and which is yet used as a cemetery; his remains were placed in a rude, undressed coffin of black walnut, procured from Waynesville, twenty miles distant. A knot-hole in the lid exposed the body partially when it was lowered into the grave. Wolves attracted to the spot, dug down almost to the body, their work being discovered only in time to prevent greater mischief, whereupon the grave was made secure against these ravages. After his death Benjamin Lisenby, one

of his sons, occupied the lonely home, made more lonely by his loss. Another son, Ezekiel, remained the first year, aiding in the cultivation of the clearing, then returned to Tennessee, where he remained until 1848, when he again came to Creek township, where he has since resided. Numerous representatives of this family yet live to do honor to the brave old pioneer's memory; his wife, too, old in years, loved by all, yet lives in the enjoyment of life's evening time. In 1832 a traveling preacher, named Dodge, visited his lone home, and with characteristic Methodist zeal, proclaimed the unsearchable riches of Christ, although, by a hard day's ride, Lisenby could secure an audience of but three neighbors to hear him. Soon after another traveling minister called, declaring himself to be lost. When asked from whence he came he replied, "From everywhere and from nowhere but here, and I wish I wasn't here." His zeal had departed with losing his way around one of the extended circuits of those early days.

John Miller was the second pioneer settler. He came from Casey county, Kentucky, where he was born in 1799, *via* Madison county, this state, where he was united in marriage to Mary Slatten, in 1818; thence he moved to Morgan county, whence after a few years' sojourn, he came to Creek township, where he located on the north half of Sec. 1, which he had entered on the 21st day of June, 1831, upon the occasion of a visit, looking out for a new home. He was the father of seven children, five of whom were sons, and two daughters. Two of his sons, Ebenezer and Benjamin, still live in Clinton county; a son, Joseph, lives in Harrison county, Missouri; another, Tyra, in Linn county, Kansas, and a daughter in Mason county, this state. The land he entered included the improvements made by Lisenby, which he bought, and which at the time amounted to a clearing of about six acres, which was fenced and broke, a cabin, 14x16, and a log stable, 12x14. He set out a hundred apple trees, which he procured from the vicinity of Decatur. This was the first attempt made at securing an orchard in this section of country; some of the trees, like grand old patriarchs, are still standing. He employed Felix Jones, Solomon Cross and Tyre Harp, all residents of Harp township, to break fourteen acres additional ground, so that the first season after entering his new home he had in all twenty acres in cultivation. Jones made for himself a pair of moccasins of hog-hide, in which to plough. They were clumsy, uncouth coverings for the feet, but, as was said, there was no wear out to them.

A man named Hamilton was the third person to locate within the limits of the township. He erected a cabin on Sec. 8. In the year 1835 two brothers, Ezekiel and John Lane, or Jackie, as he was familiarly called, came from Hamilton county, this state, where they had lived since 1827, having originally come

from Tennessee. Ezekiel made his temporary home in the cabin deserted by Hamilton, whilst, with the aid of Felix Jones and neighbors, John built a rude cabin on Sec. 11. In the fall of the same year Felix Jones erected a cabin near where Tillmon Lane now lives, on Sec. 10, into which Ezekiel Lane moved. Ezekiel Lane was a prominent citizen of the county, and at one time held the office of sheriff. He was an active church member, and in the later years of his life preached considerably; his church membership was with the Christian connection, but his views were in common with those entertained by the Reformers. John Lane was also a preacher of the Christian connection, or New Light faith, bold in his declarations, very firm in his convictions,—indeed, his firmness amounted almost to obstinacy. He was an original Abolitionist, one of the first four within the limits of the county. An impediment in his speech detracted from his power as a preacher. Tillmon Lane, son of Ezekiel, yet lives on the old homestead; he has held various positions in public life; among them has represented the county in the General Assembly of the state. He and a sister attended a school taught by J. J. McGraw, on Rock creek, in 1836-7, the nearest available school at that time.

Jeremiah Thompson came in 1836, and located on Sec. 1. He brought with him a family of ten, seven of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. Numerous representatives of this family yet live in the vicinity, and are all pushing, energetic men.

John McDeed came with his father, James McDeed, in 1837, and also located in Sec. 1. He was of Irish descent, quick-witted, whole-souled; as a neighbor and friend he was held in high esteem. It is related of him that when corn was scarce and high, a preacher called to get a few bushels, for which he expected to pay a good round price. McDeed filled his wagon to overflowing and then declined anything in payment, saying that though he wasn't a church member, he would contribute something to helping on the good work. No one ever appealed to him in vain for aid when in distress.

Parmenius Smallwood, with a family of fifteen children, located in what is now Macon county, near Decatur, in 1826. He was an Ohioan, born in Champaign county, of that state. George D., his son, was born in Rose county, Ohio, March 31, 1810, and came with his parents to this state; attended the first schools of Macon county, and grew to manhood, after which, in 1830, he located in this township. He was among the early settlers, and was here during the "deep snow." The same year, 1830, he commenced, with his father, building a saw-mill, to which he soon after added a burr, and did the grinding for the community. It was located on the N. E. quarter of Sec. 5. The burr was made from a prairie boulder, which is still in use, and is pronounced to be of very fine quality. Mr. Smallwood was in the Black Hawk war. He was an early surveyor in this part of the country; was married to Mary Ann Brown, March 24, 1839. The ceremony was performed by James M. Scott, a Christian minister.

The first land entered in this precinct was made by Hamilton. Entries were made as follows: March 4, 1830, Robert Hamilton, W. half N. W. quarter Sec. 9, 80 acres; March 4, 1830, John P. Hamilton, E. half N. W. quarter Sec. 9, 80 acres; March 4, 1830, Eliza M. Hamilton, W. half S. E. quarter Sec. 9, 80 acres; March 6, 1830, Parmenius Smallwood, N. E. quarter Sec. 5, 157 acres; June 18, 1831, Ira Norfleet, W. half S. W. quarter Sec. 5, 80 acres; June 21, 1831, Warrington Spillers, W. half S. E. half Sec. 1, 80 acres; June 21, 1831, John Miller, N. E. quarter Sec. 1, 158 acres.

The first school taught in the vicinity was by Jefferson Cross, a lame man from Tennessee, in 1837-8. The school-house, a rough log building, was erected by the neighbors on section one. It did not aspire to windows, although a place made vacant by the removal of a log was covered by a strip of muslin. Children learned their letters, and subsequently to read, from the Testament. The Testament, Pike's Arithmetic, and two or three spelling books, completed the list of text books. The school-house was also occupied for religious worship. The first regular services held here, were by Rev. Thomas Welch, a pastor in the old Christian, or New Light order. He perfected an organization of those of that faith in this vicinity. John Pugh, a man of some ability, had gathered together the friends of Christianity occasionally in the school-house prior to this, but had not attempted any organization.

A saw and grist mill was erected by Parmenius Smallwood on Salt creek, section five, in the year 1835. Smallwood lived near Decatur, and placed the mill in charge of his sons, George D., Samuel and Daniel. These sons kept "bach," in a cabin, on the banks of the creek, save when relieved of the tedium of house-keeping by a sister, who remained part of the time with them. This mill was patronized by people from an extensive tract of country. It filled a want long felt. People no longer had to go twenty miles for a sack of meal or flour, or as many did, pound corn with a maul.

The earlier settlers raised sufficient cotton to supply a home demand for cotton goods, which were manufactured by themselves. However they were chary of its use, as it was related to the writer by an eye-witness, that a young lady of sweet sixteen, in attempting to kick a dog, succeeded in flooring herself, owing to the closeness of the fit of her skirts. The kicking leg jerked the other from under her. Flax, too, was raised in considerable quantities.

Along the creek bottom a number of hunters settled, or rather sojourned for a time, to engage in hunting and fishing. They were of the do-little class of humanity. As they sat around their camp-fires, spinning yarns, passers-by would hail them, with "What are you doing?" "Nothing to-day, but will give it Hail Columbia to-morrow." On the morrow they would give up the Hail Columbia business. So universally was the reply made by this class, that even yet an idler is accosted with, "I reckon you'll give it Hail Columbia to-morrow," or "that fellow belongs to the Hail Columbia class."

This township has been represented on the Board of Supervisors as follows: B. G. Lisenby, elected in 1859; Tillmon Lane, elected 1860; Thomas Ritchie, elected 1861; John McAboy, elected 1862, and served two terms; Tillmon Lane, re-elected 1864, and served until 1869; J. D. Graham, elected 1869, served three terms, and was chairman of the board during the year 1871; Henry Bennett, elected 1872; S. E. Arnold, elected 1873; J. M. Hendrix, elected 1874; Benjamin Miller, elected 1875; J. M. Hendrix, re-elected 1876; George Scott, elected 1877; J. D. Graham, re-elected 1878, and served two terms; J. D. Miller, elected 1880; H. C. Spainhour, elected 1881, is the present incumbent.

The following exhibit, taken from the assessor's record for 1881, shows the Agricultural development of the township. Value of farming lands, \$282,022; town lots, \$4,841; number of horses, 592; neat cattle, 837; mules, 85; sheep, 418; hogs, 2148; carriages and wagons, 232; watches and clocks, 154; sewing machines, 92; pianos, 2; organs and melodeons, 22. Total value of personal property, \$57,034.

Lane Station; or simply *Laue*, as the post-office is called, was surveyed by John S. Brown, February the 5th, 1873, on land owned by Tillmon Lane, with metes and bounds as follows :

Beginning seven and fifty hundredths chains north of the S. E. corner of the west half of the N. W. quarter of section 10; T. 19, R. 3 E.; thence north 396½ feet; thence west at right angle 816 feet; thence south 420 feet; thence easterly to point of beginning.—It contains three blocks, of eight lots each.

The first addition was made by Tillmon Lane, of twenty-four lots. February 1st, 1875.

The second addition by Messrs. John T. and James Lane, of four blocks, divided into thirty lots. March 5th, 1881.

The Lane Elevator was built at a cost of \$3,000. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of 6,500 bushels. The shipments for 1881 amounted to 100,000 bushels.

The village contains a

Dry Goods Store.—J. A. Fosnaugh.

Groceries.—B. F. Martin.

Blacksmith.—Lonis Dement.

Wagon-maker.—E. J. Deverece.

Physicians.—Dr. J. A. Simmerman; Dr. J. R. Gardiner.

Station Agent.—Lewis Lane.

Post-master.—B. F. Martin.

Grain Dealers.—J. Lane, and George Bennett, George Scott.

Town Hall and Livery Stable.—Drury Thompson. There are here two elevators; one owned and operated by Lane and Bennett, the other by George Scott. Lane and Bennett's was erected at a cost of \$—, and has a storage capacity for — bushels grain. There were — bushels handled during the year 1881.

Scott's Elevator was built in the earlier part of 1881, at a cost of \$1600; is provided with a steam engine of fifteen horse power. Has a capacity for storing 6,500 bushels grain, and during the five months it has been operated, there have been shipped from it about 40,000 bushels grain.

Alexander Swan built the first house erected in the village of Lane.

In the spring of 1873, Dr. J. A. Simmerman brought the first stock of goods, and opened a general store. In the fall of the same year, John Nelson opened the second store.

Harrison Kidder was the first postmaster appointed in 1873. The office was established on application, quite generally signed by citizens living in the near vicinity.

Outside of Lane, no industries, save a wagon and blacksmith shop, by Samuel Arthur, and the tile works operated by Messrs. Lane, Britten and Thompson, near by the village, are carried on. These works were erected in the year 1880. Capital stock, \$2,500. During 1880, about 225,000 feet of tiling were made, for which there was a home demand.

The population of the township for 1860, was 794; for 1870, 1022, and for 1880, 1211, showing a steady and regular growth.

What is now popularly called the Havana branch of the Wabash railroad, was built through this township in 1872. In 1870 the township was asked to subscribe \$30,000 in behalf of the Havana, Mason City, Lincoln and Eastern railroads, under the management of Smith, Griggs & Co, with Thomas Snell of Clinton, as President. In accordance therewith, a town meeting was called on the 21st day of June, 1870, to vote for or against the proposed subscription, which resulted in 121 votes for, to 44 votes against the proposition. The amount of the subscription was to be raised in bonds, with payment to run from ten to twenty years. The bonds were deposited with the State Treasurer, to be holden by him until the company had complied with the contract and completed the road, which was to be done within two years from the date of the issue of the bonds. In 1872 the road was completed; that part passing through this township having been graded and built on a sub-contract, taken by Tillmon, Lane, Drury, Thompson and A. K. Miller. The interest on bonds, ten per cent. per annum, has been generally met since their issue.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



Tillman Lane

Who is among the prominent old settlers, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, October 14th, 1823, and was the son of Ezekiel and Talitha Lane. In 1827 his father came to Illinois, and settled in Hamilton County, where he lived until 1835; he then came to what is now De Witt County, and entered land where the subject of this sketch now lives, in Creek Township, where he continued to reside until his death, October 19th, 1853, his wife having preceded him seven years. They raised a family of seven children, Tillman being the eldest. He acquired such an education as the schools of his day afforded. He assisted

his father on the farm until he arrived at the age of maturity. November 15th 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who was born in Sangamon County. They have raised a family of eight children, five now living. Mr. Lane's life occupation has been that of a farmer. In politics he has always been a Democrat. For a number of years he represented his township in the County Board. In 1873 he represented his county in the State Legislature. Religiously, he is a member of the Christian Church. He lives a half-mile north of Lane, a growing, little village he laid out in 1873.

NIXON TOWNSHIP.



HIS was the latest settled township in the county. It contains a prairie surface, with only now and then a few groves of timber of a very small growth. Its form is irregular, and contains 27 sections. A notch of 9 sections is taken out of the south-east corner and joined to Piatt county. The surface is mainly flat or level, but of a deep, rich soil, specially adapted to the successful culture of corn or grass. When under-drainage or tiling shall have been fully adopted, it will be found that this is one of the most productive parts of the county. The natural drainage is somewhat meagre, and it will take time and patience to bring this land to yield what it is really worth to the husbandman. Friend's Creek and a small tributary, rise in the north part of the township and flow in a southerly course through its territory. Two brooks or small rivulets take the same course through the township. These constitute the surface drainage, except the line of railroad which bisects the township from west to east. The Division of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway enters from the west in section 7, and takes an easterly course, passing into Piatt county in section 12; Nixon is situated in the extreme south-eastern part of the county and bounded as follows: On the north by De Witt township, on the east and south by Piatt and Macon counties, and on the west by Creek township. Its first settlement began as late as 1850. At the time of township organization—1859—, there were but 32 voters in the township. It is true that there had been land cultivated within its boundaries years before, but they were parties living near the borders, not citizens of the township.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to locate in this township was Cicero Twist, in the spring of 1850. He settled in section 8, and that year broke a small patch of prairie, and raised a crop of sod corn. He came from Sangamon county, and had two children, Ann and Eliza. Mr. Twist yet resides in the township, and has a family of eight children. His first house was a rude cabin, constructed of rough logs just as they were cut from the timber, and covered with boards for a roof. He is now in comfortable circumstances, and residing at the old homestead.

A. M. Pue broke the first prairie, and raised the first crop within the boundaries of the township, but resided in an adjoining precinct. This was in 1837. George, William, Morris, and Nixon were all early settlers. They were brothers, and came from Ohio, about 1850, and settled in different parts of the township. They became prominent farmers, and at the time of township organization the commissioners gave it the name in honor of these citizens. George is dead, and the others live in different parts of the county.

John N. Manlove, a native of Ohio, was also one of the first citizens. He emigrated from his native state to Indiana at an early day when he was a mere boy, and from thence to Illinois,

about 1852. He has been twice married, and reared a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. He is yet living in the township, and among the first of the citizens. Hiram Chandler came from Vermont, and located here about the same time as the above. He married a sister of Mr. Manlove in Indiana before his coming. He died some years ago, but his family yet reside in the township. C. S. Lisenbey also improved land in this township in an early day, but resided just over the line in Creek township.

The first land entry was made by A. M. Pue, January 2d, 1835, being the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6. In the same year, April 15th, 1835, T. R. Davis entered the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. October 25th, 1836, P. S. Longborough entered 485.98 acres in same section. September 2d, 1848, Benjamin G. Lisenbey entered the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 1 of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section. October 16th, 1848, Charles S. Lisenbey entered the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2, of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7. June 22d, 1849, George Nixon entered the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 2, of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 5. November 22d, 1849, Pleasant Lynch entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7.

A. Rusk and Kate Shipman were the first married couple, and Milo Twist the first born in the township. The first school was taught by Andrew M. Pue. The school-house was constructed of logs, and situated in section 6. The house was removed some years ago. The first goods sold was in 1870, by John C. Coulter. The store-house was what is known as a plank building, and was situated in section 3. It was subsequently moved to the village of Weldon, and is now utilized for a billiard hall. Cicero Twist was the first blacksmith. His shop was a pole cabin, and situated in section 8. It was afterwards planked over, and is yet used by Mr. Twist for the same purpose. He commenced business in 1850. D. M. Cavender was the first justice of the peace, and John Magginnis the first postmaster. The first to practice medicine was Dr. Lewis. He moved to Kansas some years ago, where he died.

Supervisors.—The following are the names of the persons who have represented the township in the county board; Hiram Chandler was elected in 1859, and served until 1863. W. H. Martin elected in 1863, and served one term. W. S. Brooks elected in 1864. John Bosserman elected in 1865, and served three terms. John Manlove elected in 1868. John Bosserman re-elected in 1869, and served two terms. H. C. Martin was elected in 1871. Moses Predmore elected in 1872. Charles Klipzic elected in 1873, and served until 1875. J. C. Coulter elected in 1875. C. S. Lisenbey was elected in 1876, and served until 1879. John N. Manlove elected in 1879, re-elected in 1880 and 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Quite a portion of the land of this township is in the hands of speculators, therefore its progress in the way of improvement is somewhat impeded; but the citizens are tiling largely, and although the surface is rather level, there is plenty of fall for fair drainage. The increase of population has been more rapid than

in some of the other townships. The following is the official census since its first settlement; 1860-337; 1870-648; 1880-896.

VILLAGE OF WELDON.

This town was placed on record in the fall of 1873, by Thomas Snell, Charles S. Lisenbey, James B. Alexander, and James De Land. It was surveyed and platted by the county surveyor, John Brown, in the spring of 1872, and is described as follows: A part of the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, and a part of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 9, town 19 north, range 4 east of the 3d principal meridian. It contains twelve blocks, and four half blocks. There are five streets running north and south, and named as follows: Lynn, Oak, Chestnut, Walnut, and Ash. The streets extending east and west are, North, Water, Maple, Elgh, and Grove. All lots fronting are 22 feet in width and 175 feet in depth, except corner lots, which are 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet front. All other lots are 25 feet front and 175 feet deep. All the streets are 80 feet wide, and the alleys 25 feet.

The town was named in honor of Lawrence Weldon, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, who was an attorney of the railroad passing through the town, and took an active part in establishing the road. The first house was a residence, and built by C. S. Lisenbey in 1872, who still occupies it as such. The first goods were sold by Winslow Brothers in 1873. Their store-room was a frame building, 20 x 60 feet, and two stories in height. It was situated between Water and North streets, and was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1879. Their first stock consisted of drugs and groceries, but was subsequently merged into a general assortment of goods. The house was built early in the spring of 1873. John Bennett erected the first hotel in 1874, and was its landlord. The first blacksmithing done was by James Paulson in 187. His shop was located where C. J. Seaburg's carriage factory is now situated. The post-office was established in 1873, and J. C. Coulter was the first post-master.

At this time the town contains about two hundred inhabitants, with the appearance of thrift and prosperity on every hand. The buildings, both business houses and residences, are neat for a small country town. There are several new houses in progress of construction, and the village has the general semblance of a prosperous future. The school-house is one of the adornments of the town, and speaks well for the public spirit of the people. It is a neat frame building, 24 x 40 feet on the ground, and two stories in height. It was built in 1876, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, and is furnished with the latest improved furniture, besides having a cupola and bell. Two teachers are employed, and it is, therefore, partially graded. The maximum attendance is about seventy-five pupils. The town also contains a good church building, which belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Society. It is a new house of fair size, and is adorned with a spire, and situated in the eastern part of the village.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

There are two elevators in the town, the larger of which is owned by C. S. Lisenbey. It was established in the summer of 1881, and is situated on the north switch of the railroad, in the eastern part of the town. It is a frame building, 16 x 40 feet on the ground, and 40 feet in height, and cost, in its erection, about three thousand five hundred dollars. Besides the main building, there is an engine-room and other attachments suitable to the business. It contains five dumps, and a capacity of storing fifteen thousand bushels of grain, besides detached cribs that will hold twenty-five thousand bushels of corn. The capacity for

elevating is four thousand bushels daily. The engine is twenty horse-power. This industry gives employment to four men.

Wagon and Carriage Factory.—C. J. Seaburg, proprietor. This manufactory was established in the fall of 1874, and is located on the corner of Water and Walnut streets. It is composed of four frame buildings, two of which are two stories in height, and 22 x 30 feet on the ground. The blacksmith shop is one story, and 20 x 70 feet, and the machine shop 20 x 26 feet. The works give employment to seven men, and are operated by steam power. The estimated value of annual production manufactured is fifteen thousand dollars.

General Merchandise.—Winslow Brothers, McConkey & Co. *Dry Goods, Drugs, and Groceries.*—Humphrey, Walters & Co.

Dry Goods and Groceries.—Tweed & Goodpasture.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.—Cain & Nixon.

Hardware, Stoves, etc.—Morehead & Co.

Harness Store.—G. W. Reed.

Confectionery and Restaurant.—I. A. Sharp.

Shoemaker.—E. Cresmer.

Milliner and Dress-Maker.—Mrs. Ella Cain.

Physicians.—W. H. Taylor, A. M. Drew.

Hotels.—J. S. McConkey, Samuel Morehead.

Lumber and Coal Dealer.—C. S. Lisenbey.

Grain Buyer.—E. Keet.

Carpenters.—John Bosserman, J. W. Turner, J. H. Saulsbery, D. M. Cavinder.

Painter and Glazier.—Charles Sweeney.

Plasterer.—E. Freeman.

Barber.—W. D. Griffin.

Postmaster.—L. B. Chenoweth.

SOCIETIES.

Weldon Lodge, No. 746.—A. F. and A. M. Chartered Oct. 3, 1876, with the following charter officers: James R. Heskett, W. M.; F. A. Winslow, S. W.; James Danison, J. W.; John Bosserman, Treas.; Worship Gray, Sec.; William Hodge, S. D.; A. M. Drew, J. D.; William Smith, Tyler.

There were but nine charter members. The present officers are, A. M. Drew, W. M.; L. M. Pace, S. W.; J. W. Turner, J. W.; L. P. Moore, Treas.; Thomas C. Byland, Sec.; L. B. Chenoweth, S. D.; B. F. Staymate, J. D.; John Marsh, T.; W. B. Goodpasture, C.; J. C. Sylvester, S. S.; W. Gray, J. S. The present membership is thirty-five. The Lodge meets in Masonic Hall on every Saturday night after the full of the moon in each month.

On the 4th of June, 1879, the hall of the order was destroyed by fire, including the records, jewels and furniture. From that time until the summer of 1881, the Lodge held its communications in the Public school building. Within the last summer—1881—the fraternity have erected a good building, costing seven hundred and fifty dollars. The Lodge, at this writing, is somewhat in debt, owing to their misfortunes, but will soon be able to throw off their load, and stand free from all indebtedness.

Mozart Lodge, No. 96 K of P, was instituted January 3, 1882. The following were the officers installed: W. H. Taylor, P. C.; J. D. Brown, C. C.; William Capron, V. C.; J. C. Nichols, P.; W. A. McKelvey, K. of R. and S.; D. F. Edmiston, M. of E.; C. J. Seaburg, M. of P.; W. H. Costley, M. of A.; Daniel O'Brien, I. G.; E. F. Cresmer, O. G. In all there were twenty-five charter members. The Lodge meets on Tuesday evenings at the Masonic Hall.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



PHOTO BY F. C. PEASE.

C. S. Lisenbey

(DECEASED.)

Was one of the prominent farmers and business men of De Witt county. He was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, January 30, 1822, the eldest son in a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters.

The Lisenbey family are of English descent on the paternal side, and on the maternal side Irish. His grandfather, Abraham Lisenbey, was born in North Carolina, and married Rebecca Lyon, a native of Tennessee, in which State Benjamin G. Lisenbey and Margaret Simpson his wife—the father and mother of the subject of this sketch—were also born, but subsequently removed, in the early part of this century, to Kentucky. Benjamin G. Lisenbey brought his family to Sangamon county, Ills., when Charles S. was but little more than six years of age; and, two years later (in 1830), settled in what is now Creek Township, De Witt county.

Charles S. was industrious and persevering, and his life from youth to age was one of almost incessant labor; and the slight education he received was obtained in the district schools. While living with his father, he improved for himself a farm in Creek

Township, preparatory to his marriage; and on the 4th of March, 1847, he married Miss Eliza A. McKinley, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Wm. and Susau McKinley of Farmer City (formerly called Mount Pleasant), this county.

Mr. Lisenbey acquired considerable property, owning one-fourth of the entire town of Weldon, which place he took an active part in laying out and first settling; and his farm lands in the immediate neighborhood consisted in the aggregate of over one thousand acres.

He filled the official position of supervisor from Nixon township several terms. Politically, he consistently adhered to the democratic party. In 1881 he erected an elevator at Weldon, and, with the assistance of his two sons, carried on an extensive business there as lumber, grain, and coal merchants. He was a very industrious, enterprising, liberal man, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors. His death occurred Jan. 23, 1882, leaving his wife, two sons and three daughters to survive him.



W. H. Costley

WHOSE portrait appears above, was born in Greene county, Ills. Feb. 19, 1845. His parents were Wm. and Alzena B. Costley. His father was a farmer, a native of Illinois, of Scotch-Irish extraction. He served in the Mexican War. He died November 3d, 1851. Mrs. Alzena B. Costley, *nee* Brown, was a Kentuckian by birth, and belonged to the family of that name who early settled in Greene and adjoining counties. She is yet living. The subject of this sketch received a fair common-school education, chiefly in Sangamon county. Although young in years when the war broke out, he was patriotic, and in the month of January, 1863, he enlisted in Company "D," Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry. With his command he was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and through

the Atlanta Campaign, with Sherman, to the Sea, winding up his military career at Washington, D. C., where he participated in the Grand Review. He was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 29th, 1865. He was united in marriage to Miss Maggie B. Johnson, an Indianian, December 7, 1865. By this union there have been born five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Minnie Frances, John Lewis, Mary Ada, Lucy Jane, and Charles Irvin. Mr. Costley is now engaged in farming near the village of Weldon. He began life a poor boy, and by exertion and industry has attained a competency in life. In politics he is a straightforward, outspoken Republican, as he always has been, his first vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, in whose work he takes great interest.

WILSON TOWNSHIP.



THIS township contains twenty-four sections, about one-eighth of which is timber-land, the remainder being prairie, and of the deep, rich soil peculiar to the character of this land in central Illinois. The surface of the latter is gently undulating, while that of the timber is more or less broken. Sections 36, 25, and 24 are mainly timber, the soil being of a light grayish color, and more or less mixed with clay and gravel. For what it is unexcelled in this part of the state. All the township lying west of the sections above mentioned is prairie. The north branch of Salt creek enters in the south-east corner of section 25, takes a south-westerly direction and passes out in the south-west corner of section 36. It is along, or near, this stream that the timber-belt lies. The timber is light and scattering, but the appearances are that in a time antedating the settlement of the county, timber of a good quality grew on and near the banks of this stream. A small stream called Long Point creek cuts across the extreme north-west part of the township, but there is no appearance of timber. Indeed, this is one of the prairie townships of the county, and among one of the last settled, the first settlers always stopping in the timber-belts. Several fine springs abound in the western part of the township. There are two springs situated near each other about the center of section 13; one in section 25, on the farm of J. Walters, and another in the north-east of section 23. Artificial drainage, by means of tilling, is coming largely into vogue, and it can only be a question of time when Wilson township will stand among the first in the county. It is situated in the northern central part, and bounded on the north by McLean county, on the east by Kuttledge township, on the south by Harp, and on the west by Wapella.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first to settle in this township was a young unmarried man by the name of Fox. He was a native of Kentucky, and in the summer of 1834 he erected a small pole cabin in section 35, on the premises now owned by James A. Wilson, county treasurer. Fox was a mere squatter intending to take a pre-emption right to his land, but in the fall, John Lash offered him \$60 for his improvement, which Fox accepted. He afterwards went to parts unknown. Joshua Dale came from Kentucky about the same time as Fox, and settled in section 36. He remained but a short time, when he moved further west. At this time—in the fall of 1834—there was quite a little settlement made, as follows: Thomas Wilson and his brother Edward, Jacob Walters, John Lash, Michael Troutman, and John Guitman. Of these there were but three heads of families, among them Thomas Wilson, Walters and Lash.

The former was a native of Ohio, and moved his family here with a four-horse covered-wagon. The family then consisted of his wife and eight children, Joseph, Alice, John, Aaron, Mary, Asa, Sally and Peter. He settled in section 34, and the fall fol-

lowing entered the S. E. 1 of the S. E. 1 of the above section. Four other children were afterwards born to the family, Rachel, Harriet, Caroline and Andrew. But three of the family are now living, Asa, who resides in this township, and Andrew and Peter in Harp. Mr. Wilson at his death—November 1862—owned about 1700 acres of land. Mrs. Wilson died about six years ago.

Edward Wilson, brother of Thomas, came a single man, but in 1837, married Miss Martha Vandeventer, settling in section 35. They reared a large family, there being nine children, James A., Thomas, Rachel M., Robert N., Sarah M., I. L., Mahala D., Ada L., and Mary, five of whom are residing in this township. James A., county treasurer, lives in Clinton. Jacob Walters was born in Pa. He moved with his parents to Ohio in 1804, when he was but four years old. At the age of 22 he married Phebe Batison, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. He moved with his family to Illinois in the year before stated, and located in section 36. At this time his family consisted of his wife and four children, Alfred, Sarah, Mary and Jacob. Seven other children have since been born to them, as follows: Susanna, Rachel, Eli, Melvina, John, Louisa, and Phebe. Mr. Walters left his family at Randolph Grove, McLean county, until he had prepared a comfortable log-house to move into. Since which time, he has lived on the old farm, but extending his acres and making improvements in keeping with the times. He is yet living, and is active for one of his years, being eighty-one years of age. Mrs. Walters died in 1870. Seven years afterward Mr. Walters married Martha Beard, who is yet living with him at the old homestead. Alfred Walters, the first-born of Jacob, came here from Ohio with his father, and was then a mere lad. He married Nancy Lamb in about 1856. They are now residing in section 24, and have three children. John Lash also came from Ohio, and located in section 26. His family consisted of his wife and eight children. October 23d, 1835, he entered the W. 1 of the S. E. 1 of the above section. He remained here until 1856, when he moved with his family to the state of Kansas. There is but one of his representatives now residing in the county, a grand-daughter, and the wife of Noah Wilson, who lives on the farm of James A. Wilson in section 25. Michael Troutman and John Guitman, both single men, were tramping West with packs on their backs and fell in with the Wilson pioneers in the eastern part of Indiana, and kept with them until their arrival in this township. The former lived a bachelor until he was about sixty years of age, but, in the meantime, had succeeded in amassing quite a property, at which time he married and had a family of three daughters. He died in 1875. His wife and daughters now reside in the township. Guitman was a native of Germany. He squatted in section 35, a part of which he entered in 1835. He afterwards married and brought up a family, but about 1856, sold his possessions to Troutman, and moved to Kansas. Another pioneer, William Palmer, came from Ohio in the spring of 1835, and entered in section 36, the E. 1 of the N. E. 1. The fall following he moved here with his family and located on his land.

He died in 1850, his wife preceding him. None of the family are residing in the county. Spencer Turner came to the county in 1834, and settled near Waynesville, and subsequently moved to this township. His wife's name was Nancy Hoblitt, daughter of one of the oldest families in central Illinois. Mr. Turner located in section 19. Both are living at the old homestead, and have reared a family of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, seven of whom now reside in the township. John L. Lewis was a native of Maryland, and migrated to Illinois in an early day. After leaving his native state he went first to Ohio, and from there came to this part of the state, and settled in section 24. He was twice married, there being six children from the first marriage, and three from the latter. Only one of the children, Elizabeth, wife of Solomon Johnson, is now residing in the township. Two other children live in the county. G. W. resides in Rutledge, and S. E. in De Witt.

Among other early settlers are Martha A. Livingston, Joseph K. Scogin, residing in section 41, and William T. Turner, born in the county, and now residing in the same section. The first land entries were made in 1835, and are as follows: April 25th, W. Palmer entered the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36. October 10th, Thomas Wilson entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 34. Jacob Walters entered, October 23d, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 36. John Lash at the same time entered E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. December 3d, John Guittman entered the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 35. December 15, J. Dale entered the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36. October 29th, 1836, Edward Wilson entered S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35.

The experience of these pioneers with regard to early privations and hardships was similar to those of their neighbors of the adjoining townships and country. Their first milling could only be had by going several miles north of Wapella, in the edge of Rock Creek timber. This mill was a little horse concern, and owned by Lewis Wilson. Every customer was obliged to furnish his own horse to grind with. The mill had the capacity of turning out only about ten bushels daily, and often parties would have to remain a day or two in order to get a sack of corn ground. Mr. Jacob Walters informed the writer that when he came in 1834, there were many buffalo skeletons scattered over the prairies and through the timbers; that the wolves were so plentiful and bold that they would come up to the very doors of the cabins and snatch up a pig, and successfully make off with it. The dogs could manage the prairie-wolves, but the big gray fellows from the timber were too much for them. In the language of one of the pioneers, "If one of their best and most conceited dogs tackled one of the timber wolves, he would be wooped all over and come out of the fracas looking as though he had passed through a flint-mill."

The first ground broken and the first crop raised was by Jacob Walters and John Lash; the former being in section 36, and the latter in section 35. This was in 1835. They raised only about ten acres of corn each, and this was a fair crop. Their nearest market was Pekin, but to purchase some articles they were obliged to go to Chicago. To make this trip it took twelve days with horses, and with oxen fourteen days, camping out in the meantime.

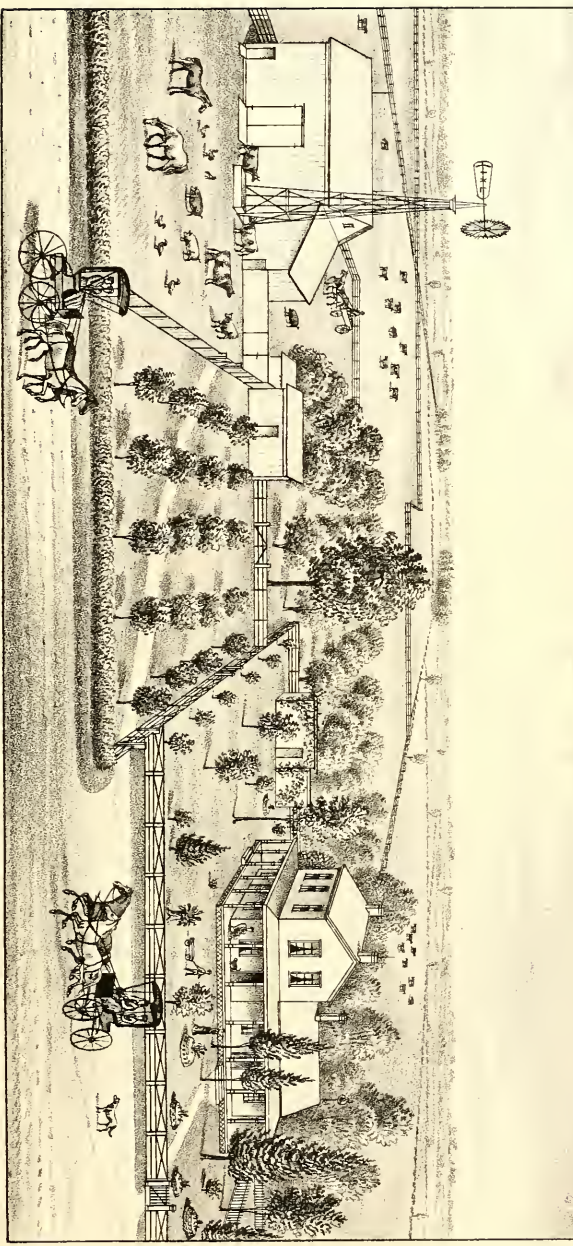
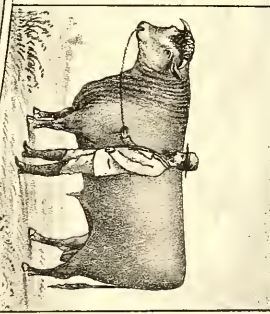
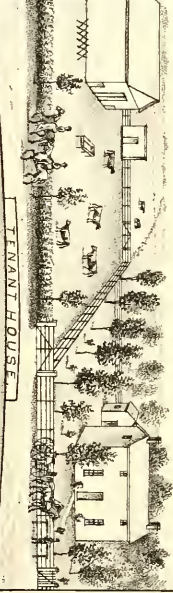
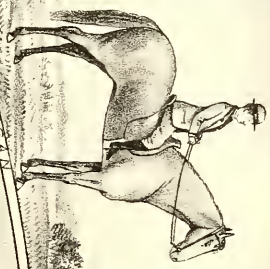
The first marriage rite solemnized was in 1837, the contracting parties being Edward Wilson and Martha Vandeverter—the parents of James A. Wilson, present county treasurer. The first child born was Amanda, daughter of John Lash, in the summer of 1835. The first death occurred in the spring of 1839. It was

Louisa, a young daughter of Jacob Walters. She was buried in section 26, on the land of Mr. Walters. This was the first interment, and established the cemetery in the township. Mr. W. has offered to donate an acre of ground to the public for this purpose. It has been surveyed, but at this writing the numbers or description of property have not been furnished the donor, hence no deed has been executed. Over a hundred persons have been buried here, and there are several good monuments, showing that thoughtful care has been given to the dead. There is but one other cemetery in the township, and it is situated at Rucker chapel in section 24.

The first school was taught in 1837. The school house was a little frame building, built by Jonathan Farmer and Jacob Walters, and situated in section 35. It has passed away with the things that were. Kolla Richards preached the first sermon in 1835, at the log-house of Thomas Wilson. Rev. Watt was also a pioneer preacher. The first and only church built in the township was by the M. E. denomination about 1868. It is a plain frame building, 30x40 feet in size, and situated nearly in the centre of section 24. William Walden was the first Justice of the Peace, and Charles Cain the second, both representative men of the township. Dr. Moran was the first to practice medicine. He then resided in McLean county, but afterwards moved to Springfield. The first blacksmithing was done by Isaiah Wilson, brother of Thomas and Edward. This was in 1837. His shop was a pole-cabin, and situated in section 35. He afterwards moved to McLean county, where he followed the trade until his death, which occurred about 1856. Jacob Walters was the neighborhood shoemaker and cobbler for many years, and manufactured the boots and shoes for the pioneers for several miles around. It was the custom for the person having the work done to furnish the leather, and the shoemaker to charge only for making. Each head of a family then purchased leather for his family's use, the same as he did salt or other necessities. The first fine cattle were introduced by Thomas Wilson in 1850, and were brought from Kentucky; they were the short-horn Durham breed. At this writing, James Walden and James A. Wilson are the prominent stock-raisers. The former is one of the leading stock-men in the county.

The following are the persons who have represented the township in the Board of Supervisors since its organization: Charles S. Cain was elected in 1859, and served one term. J. K. Davis was elected in 1850. Luther S. Hubble elected in 1861, and served two terms. John Johnson elected in 1863, and served three terms. J. K. Davis re-elected in 1866, served one term. W. M. Smith elected in 1867. James A. Wilson was elected in 1868, and served until 1872. J. A. Lemert elected in 1872, and served two terms. James A. Wilson was re-elected in 1874. C. S. Cain elected in 1875. James A. Wilson re-elected in 1876. Thomas Cain elected in 1877. T. W. Cain elected in 1878. Nicholas Foley was elected in 1879, and served two terms. Henry Brittain elected in 1881, and is the present incumbent.

Wilson, although not among the first settled, is making rapid strides towards competing in improvements with her sister townships. It contains six school districts, two miles square, and each is supplied with a good school-house. The roads are laid out, mainly, on the section lines, and are kept in fair condition. The population for the last 20 years is as follows: 1860, 314; 1870, 640; more than doubled in one decade; 1880, 666. The farms are well improved, and the farm-houses and barns are in keeping with the times. The township received its name from the Wilsons, who were pioneers, and among the most prominent citizens.



STOCK FARM OF J. B. ROLFSON SEC. 30, T. 21, R. 3, WILSON TWP. DEWITT CO., ILL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.



PHOTO. BY F. O. FRANK.

JACOB WALTERS.

JACOB WALTERS, one of the oldest settlers in De Witt county, was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. His father and mother (Andrew and Sarah Walters), were also natives of that state. Jacob was the second child in a family of ten children (five boys and five girls). When he was about seven years of age, viz. in 1808, his parents removed to Ohio, and settled upon a farm in Perry county, of that state, and in the subscription schools extant at that time the subject of this sketch obtained his education, which was necessarily of a limited character, for most of his boyhood days were passed in hard work upon his father's farm.

In 1824, J. Walters was married to Miss Phoebe Bateson of Ohio, by whom he has a family of ten children, all of them married and living at the present time. He and his family removed from Ohio, to De Witt county in 1833, and settled (as was then the custom) in the timber upon the site of his parent's home, in the south-east corner of Wilson township.

At that time the county was but sparsely settled, and both energy and courage were required to battle with the numerous obstacles to a successful and peaceful rural existence, and these qualifications Jacob Walters undoubtedly possessed, which, perhaps, the following anecdote partly illustrates.

About two years after Mr. Walters came to this county, accompanied by his neighbor Thomas (or Tommy) Wilson and three boys, he came upon a wolf's-den on the prairie three miles from the timber; the boys were sent home for the dogs, guns, etc. in order to dispatch the wolf family for the sake of the bounty, then paid by the county for a wolf's scalp. As soon as the boys had departed the wolf-dam, who had been lingering near, started hastily for another point in the timber, and as Mr. Walters expressed to his friend,—to fetch assistance,—he was right in his conjecture for in a short time she returned at full speed in company with two very large gray wolves, and the three side by

side with ruffled fur, gleaming eyes, and snapping jaws, made straight for the hapless hunters—the courage and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Walters undoubtedly saved their lives—instead of running away as doubtless some would have done, he rushed towards them, shouting and clapping his hands—the ferocious beasts stopped at a short distance from him, and squatting snapped their jaws together in rage evidently surprised, and hesitating to attack, he kept them at bay in this manner until the boys returned, when their dogs scared them out of range; the cubs were however secured and the five dollars bounty obtained for each of them.

Mr. Walters by his diligence and industry was at one time the owner of a thousand acres of prairie land, in addition to his home farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which (with the exception of the latter) he has from time to time distributed amongst his children. Mrs. Phoebe Walters died in 1870, in her 66th year. Seven years later in February 1877, Jacob Walters was married to his present wife, who was a Miss Martha Baird, the daughter of Wm. L. and Martha G. Baird, the former of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. Miss Martha was born in Kentucky, but at the time of her marriage was a resident of Woodford county, Illinois.

Mr. Walters has never sought an official position in the county, preferring to bestow his entire business ability upon a farming life. In politics he is a democrat and cast his first vote for Jackson, in 1829. His faith is that of the Presbyterian church, while Mrs. W. is a member of the Christian denomination.

In spite of his eighty-one years, Mr. Walters is yet an active man, as full of life and energy as most men of seventy, and bids fair to live many years yet, honored and respected, as he has been in the past.

TEXAS TOWNSHIP



AS so called, from the fact that Daniel Newcomb, a citizen of Clinton, sold out with the intention of going to Texas, changed his mind and located within the limits of this township, saying it was good enough for him and as far into Texas as he wanted to get. The joke was perpetuated in the bestowal of the name. It is located in the central

southern part of the county, and contains thirty-six square miles. The northern part is quite hilly and well drained by Salt creek and its tributaries. Salt creek enters the township on section twelve and flows a general westerly course across the township, leaving it on section seven. Its principal tributary is Coon creek, which enters on section three, flows southwest and empties into it on section seventeen. The southern part is prairie, part of it low and wet, and part high and rolling. The timber belt, following the water course, covers an area of nearly one-half the township.

Indians, both Kickapooes and Pottawattamies, were found camped here by the first whites who spied out the country. They had a burial ground on the banks of the creek on section sixteen, from which skeletons have been exhumed. Here they met in council and in worship. At one of these meetings, perhaps a little west of here, Thomas Davenport saw nearly five hundred Indians gathered together. Their exercises consisted in dancing, eating and talking. They built a fire and hung over it a large kettle in which they put a beef to boil. Then they would march around the fire, stopping now and then to hear a harangue. For the benefit of the whites present, an interpreter told them that their orator said "good men go up, bad men go down," pointing up and down as he said it in the Indian tongue. They had paddles about eighteen inches in length, on which was something written in their language, and to which they most attentively paid attention at a given signal. This paddle the interpreter called their Bible. Davenport says he never saw better order than was maintained at their meeting. Two parties were deputized as marshals and provided with sticks, which they used whenever any display calculated to mar the usual prevailing harmony was made.

There was a tradition among the early settlers that a pot of gold was buried with a chief in the graveyard on section sixteen. They set to work to find it, and many a day was lost in fruitless search.

Among the earliest settlers was Thomas Davenport. He came to this county from Sangamon, where his father, a Kentuckian, named George Davenport, had located in 1820. At that time their mail was procured from Edwardsville, Madison county, it being the nearest post-office. Postage on a letter from Kentucky

was twenty-five cents. In 1829 Davenport came to this county and located on section four. He brought with him a wife and two children. A son, George F. who was born in February, 1832, was the first birth in Texas township. Davenport was in the Black Hawk war. He was a great hunter, and relates his experiences in this field of sport with much zeal. He once caught eight coons in a single stump. At another time in company with Josiah Clifton he found a bee tree containing a comb eleven feet in length. These pioneers together frequently would find three or four bee trees in a single day. Their usual mode of traveling on such hunts was on back, a thing not uncommon in an early day. At one time he killed four large wild turkey gobblers before breakfast. He relates that in 1841 he having heard that C. H. Moore, a lawyer, had located in Clinton, he concluded now was his chance to get a little cash for some fish, as he thought a lawyer would certainly have money. He took a nice lot to town and offered them to Moore, who said "he would like to have a fish very much, but hadn't any money." "Thus it is," reflects Davenport now old in years, "Moore now has the money but I still have fish."

Benjamin Slatten, a Kentuckian, came here in 1829, lived a few months in what is now Clintonia township, then moved to Texas. He built a cabin on Coon creek (which took its name from his being a great and very successful coon hunter and having survived for weeks on coon meat) where he lived until some time in 1832 when he was married to Henrietta Lane, daughter of Tillmon Lane, Sr. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. James K. Scott, a minister in the Christian Connection order. It took place at Tillmon Lane's home in Waynesville township.

Nehemiah Clifton located here on section twenty-one. In common with most of the early settlers he was also from Kentucky. He was a large, muscular man, well calculated to "rough it," as pioneers had to do. He brought a family of five children, of whom Job and William were twins.

Following these came John Lowery, and a nephew Trunk, from Kentucky, who located on section twenty-one, also David Willis, in 1835, to section twenty-three.

The first land entries were:

April 25th, 1831, Nehemiah Clifton, entered E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 21, 80 ac.	
June 21st, 1831, Benjamin Slatten, " S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 3, 160 "	
June 21st, 1831, Isaac Carlock, " W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 11, 80 "	
July 16th, 1831, William Spillers, " E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 21, 80 "	
July 16th, 1831, James Dogget, " W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 21, 80 "	
July 16th, 1831, Richard Dogget, " W. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, " 22, 80 "	

Of these parties William Spillers was a bachelor from Kentucky, who remained on his land for a year or two, thence went to Texas, as did also Richard Dogget. Their stay was so brief, that

title is known of them or their history. The first land broke for agricultural purposes here, was by William Spillers in 1832, in all about eight acres, and to Richard Dogget is accredited the honor of having planted out the first orchard, perhaps the same year. Some of these trees are still standing. They were all seedlings; some of the fruit was fine in quality.

The first wedding was that of James Lowery and Sarah Clifton in the Summer of 1833. They were married at the house of the bride's father, Nehemiah Clifton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Solomon Despain, a Baptist minister of Waynesville.

Among the first deaths, if not the first of adults, was that of William Smith, who accidentally killed himself whilst attempting to cut a limb from a tree when on horseback. He missed his aim, the axe buried itself in his arm severing an artery, from which he bled to death. His remains were deposited on his own land, a place used simply as a family burial ground. This occurred in 1837.

The first grave in a regular burial ground was that of a two year old daughter of Job Clifton on section twenty-one, in 1843.

The first preaching was by the venerable Rev. W. S. Crissey, of Decatur, a Methodist minister, at the house of John Lowery, in 1835. Soon after Moses Clamp followed, having been assigned to a circuit including this place.

The first teacher was George Davenport in 1837. The school-house was a rude structure of round timber, very rough puncheon floor and seats. In all he had about a dozen pupils. Among them he remembers Frank, Joseph and Wesley Lowery, David Willis, William Cox, Louisa Lowery, Matilda Willis, Rhoda and Emily Davenport. Text books used were the old Elementary Speller, Pike's Western Calculator and the New Testament.

The first mill was built on Salt creek, section fifteen, by — Allen in 1837. It was a water mill provided with an undershot wheel. Both sawing and grinding was done. The second, and only other mill was built by — Mayall on the same creek, on section thirteen, in 1848. It is now owned and operated by Asbury Smallwood. It is a good, substantial mill, provided with undershot wheel, and is also a combined saw and grist mill. Its capacity is quite limited, being dependent upon the water supply, and the grinding being limited to a single run of stone.

The first and only blacksmith in the township was George Clifton, who was a Baptist minister as well. The small kit of tools he brought with him would not to-day receive recognition as a smithy. His labors were confined to mending and horse-shoeing.

The first Justice of the peace was Trink Lowery. There are in the township two houses of public worship belonging to the Baptist and Christian orders. They are in close proximity, both being on section twenty-one. The only industry carried on independent of farming is milling at the Mayall mill. Although the township has twelve miles of railroad within its limits it is without a station. One is in contemplation on the line of the Midland railroad on section thirty. The roads passing through the town-

ship are the Illinois Central from North to South, entering on section three and leaving on section thirty-five; the Havana branch of the Wabash, better known as the I. B. & W., which enters on section one and leaves on section two; the Gilman branch of the Illinois Central entering on section five and leaving on section six; the Illinois Midland, or P. A. & D. railroad, entering on section thirty three and leaving on section thirty. In order to avail themselves of either of these roads, patrons have to go into adjoining townships where facilities are offered.

Since township organization has taken effect this township has been represented in the County Board by Wilson Allen, from 1859 to 1867; D. M. Walker, 1867; George Hartsock, 1868; William M. Moore, 1869; J. W. Blue, 1870; W. H. Greer, 1871; William M. Moore, 1872; W. M. Phares, 1873 to 1877; Thomas Cornwell, 1877; Edward Weld, 1878; A. E. Newman, 1879 to 1881, and Cornelius Kelly, 1881, the present incumbent. Of these the first elected, Wilson Allen, was chosen chairman of the Board during the years 1860, 1863, 1865 and 1866.

This is pre-eminently a grazing district. Sheep husbandry receives marked attention. Sheep men say that the township can well sustain five head to the acre, of grazing lands, an aggregate of over twenty thousand head. Among those most interested in this industry are William Haberfield, Job W. Blue, Samuel Wade and David Schenck.

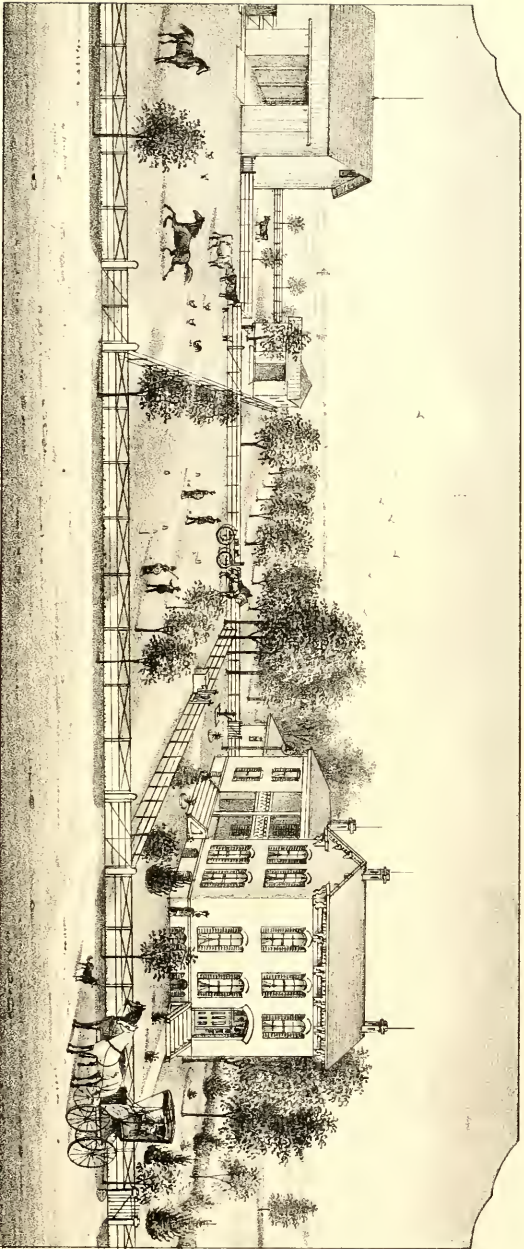
The following statistics are gathered from the assessment for the year 1881. In the township there were 597 horses; 1872 head of cattle; 60 mules; 2406 sheep; 2091 hogs; 223 carriages and wagons; 33 watches and clocks; 93 sewing machines; 2 pianos; 15 organs and melodeons. The total value of personal property was placed at \$53,069; of real estate \$262,807.

An application has gone forward in behalf of the location of a post office to be called Blue Ridge, in honor of the prime mover in this behalf, John Blue, on section twenty-five; doubtless before this work is in the hands of its readers the location of the office will have been an accomplished fact. John Blue, a man of enterprise and energy has secured from the railroad company the location of a station at the same point. Its erection will doubtless be followed by other industries.

The population of Texas township in 1860 was 893; in 1870, 1,064, and in 1880, 950.

There are two neat church houses occupied respectively by the Baptist and Christian orders. The Baptist was the first built, the original house being erected in 1843, whilst the Christian was built in 1870.

Prominent among her farmers are William Phares, who came from Ohio in 1847; Charles McCuddy, from Kentucky in 1839; Uriah James, who was born in this county in 1849; David Schenck, William Haberfield and Eason Johnson, who came from Ohio in 1859. Eason Johnson brought a family of six children with him: Amos, Hulda, Ira, Alice, who died September 25, 1873, Joseph E. and Emma J. They all live in this county except Amos, in Kansas, and Ira, in Colorado.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CORNELIUS KELLY SEC. 34, T. 19, R. 2, (TEXAS TP) DEWITT CO. ILL.

SANTA ANNA TOWNSHIP.

SANTA ANNA TOWNSHIP.—(CONTINUED.)

Table with columns: NAME, P. OFFICE, RESID., OCCUPATION, NATIVITY, Settled. Includes entries for Athey, D. L., Arbaugh, D. H., Burford, C. S., R. L. Weedman, Bean, W. T., Emily Blain, Louise McFadden, Barnes, J. W., Maria D. Vancouevr, Berman, E., Rosa M. Berman, Baggis, Edwin, Charlotte Willson, C. Col, P. V., S. A. Donnan, C. Cumming, A. M., Amerion Waters, Craig, Edwin, Matilda V. Smith, Susan E. Casserling, Covey, S. H., T. C. L. Gwin, Covey, P. C., Covey, C. C., Clearwaters, Nathan, Mary M. Danner, Clearwaters, N. Allen, Devere, W. C., Anna M. Kiefort, Danner, Theodore, Mary E. Muir, Danner, Isaac, Arolina L. Draper, Elnis, Lemuel H., Hurley, Elizabeth, J. Stansbury, Griffith, M. L., Garver, Christian, Eva Pettit, Garver, Samuel B., Elizabeth Gray, Clara L. Weedman, Herrick, George W., Hurley, Mrs. M. J., Hurley, Jeremiah M., Marena Vandewater, Hurley, Elizabeth, Hurley, Louis, Haynie, Frank, Lena F. Warner, Hirst, James, Jackson, Hiram, Ruth Blasel, Jones, John, Elizabeth Fullerton, Jones, Campbell, Jones, Preston, Laura A. Riggs, Knox, J. H., S. J. Deffen, Kincaid, A. T., Fanny B. Ritter, Krepps, A. J., Mary E. Hurley, Luddington, Lewis, Jennie Ann Scott, Lindsey, V., Eliza C. Stumans, Longnate, Helatia, nee, J. Frank Bean, Longnate, John, Moore, M., Nancy A. McPherson, Monnet, Isaac, Ruth Wiegans, Morley, W. R., Martha A. Waller, Murphey, William W., Nancy H. Burford, Murphey, H., D. H. Mitchell, Maxwell, William, Ellen Fellows, McDonald, John, Mary E. Johnson, McCord, Harriet, McCord, William.

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13, A. D. 1870; RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE JULY 2, 1870; IN FORCE, AUGUST 8, 1870; AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, WITH THE DATES OF RATIFICATION.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights. | 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture. |
| 2. Due Process of Law. | 12. Imprisonment for Debt. |
| 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed. | 13. Compensation for Property taken. |
| 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel. | 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants. |
| 5. Right of Trial by Jury. | 15. Military Power Subordinate. |
| 6. Unalienable Rights of Citizens. | 16. Quartering of Soldiers. |
| 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus. | 17. Right of Assembly and Petition. |
| 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished. | 18. Elections to be Free and Equal. |
| 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime. | 19. What Laws ought to be. |
| 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial. | 20. Fundamental Principles. |

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment (otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

18. All elections shall be free and equal.

19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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| 1. General Assembly elective. | 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations Limited. |
| 2. Time of Election—Vacancies. | 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance. |
| 3. Who are Eligible. | 20. Public Credit not loaned. |
| 4. Disqualification by Crime. | 21. Pay and mileage of members. |
| 5. Oath taken by members. | 22. Special Legislation prohibited. |
| 6. Senators and Representatives. | 23. Against Release from Liability. |
| 7. R. S. Minority Representation. | 24. Prementors. |
| 8. Time of meeting—General Rules. | 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing. |
| 9. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protocols. | 26. State not to be sued. |
| 10. Style of Laws. | 27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises. |
| 11. Origin and passage of Bills. | 28. Terms of Office not Extended. |
| 12. Reading—Framing—Title—Amendments. | 29. Protection of operative minors. |
| 13. Privileges of members. | 30. Concerning Roads—public and private. |
| 14. Disabilities of members. | 31. Draining and Ditching. |
| 15. Bills making Appropriations. | 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws. |
| 16. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses. | 33. Completion of the State House. |

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. No shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300), hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or moneys, which shall not have accounted for and paid over, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath here-

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

AFFORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be compact and contiguous, and compact territory, bounded thereon by natural features, shall contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 7 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall attend as clerk, and a house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond one calendar month at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published at the expense of the senate at the request of two members, and in proceedings, which shall be published at the expense of the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only so far as such thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble of the act,) the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any public appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from any other assembly, during the term for which he has been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money cut of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue, which shall be provided for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per mile, during the first session held under this constitution, and to cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever, except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Changing the names of persons or places;
- Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
- Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
- Locating or changing county seats;
- Regulating county and township affairs;
- Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
- Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
- Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns, or cities;
- Summoning and impugning grand or petit juries;
- Providing for the management of common schools;
- Regulating the rate of interest on money;
- The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
- The sale or mortgaging of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
- The protection of game or fish;
- Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
- Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
- Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
- Changing the law of descent;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
- Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. No judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 25. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. The general assembly shall have no power to amend any law which may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capital grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, sum exceeding, in any one year, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Election of Officers.
4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election.
5. Eligibility for Office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Vacancies in the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons.

14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misconduct.
16. Veto of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "Office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above-named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which he convenes it; and the general assembly shall attend upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed during the recess of the senate by the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer who may be appointed in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases the veto of the governor shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in the absence of the lieutenant-governor, or in case of his impeachment, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great Seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive any further salary, or any other compensation, or office, or compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office assigned to me according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
4. Terms of Office—Three Years.
5. Three Judicial Divisions—Seven Districts.
6. Election of Supreme Judges.
7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
9. Appointment of Reporter.
10. Clerk of the Supreme Court.
11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
12. Jurisdiction of Appellate Courts.
13. Terms of Office of Judicial Circuits.
14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
15. Circuit Court Judges.
16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.
18. County Judges—County Clerks.
19. Appeals from County Courts.
20. Probate Courts.
21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
22. State's Attorney in each County.
23. Cook County Courts of Record.
24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
25. Salaries of the Judges.
26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
28. Justices in Chicago.
29. Uniformity in all Courts.
30. Removal of any Judge.
31. Judges to make and Write Reports.
32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and he be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, within the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State; and the same places shall be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Walsh, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Clark, William, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Irons, Cole, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo. Davis, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogles and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of any of said judges.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of the remainder chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, who, at such times and places, and from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which appeals and writs of error in the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and county courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation or such services

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000 shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of said circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time; *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the next session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may bring any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the general assembly of any county of this State, unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for each district as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be provided by law, and shall be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; and such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the criminal court of Cook county. It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and quasi criminal cases shall be recognizable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or quasi criminal cases, and shall have no jurisdiction in any case of the circuit or superior court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges. The terms of said superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alteration, shall be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts), and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to our system of the general, or of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon conviction of three-fourths of all the members elected to his house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

- 1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
- 2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
- 3. Absence on Public Business.
- 4. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
- 5. Qualifications for Office.
- 6. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

- 1. Free Schools Established.
- 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
- 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.
- 4. School Officers not Interested.
- 5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, within this State, so that every child who may receive a common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund or moneys, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No school or other institution, or any township, or district, or village, or officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

- 1. Principles of Taxation State.
- 2. Other and further Taxation.
- 3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
- 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
- 5. Right of Redemption from Taxation.
- 6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.
- 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
- 8. Limitation on County Taxes.
- 9. Local Municipal Improvements.
- 10. Limitation of Municipal Corporations.
- 11. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
- 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be necessary by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery grocers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, and carriers of mail, telegraph or express companies, steamboat owners, of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The property of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners and parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. Any county levied for State purposes shall have the right to collect such taxes in excess of \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation, but to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, exceeding five per centum of the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

- 1. Formation of New Counties.
- 2. Dissolution of Any County.
- 3. Territory Stricken from a County.
- 4. Formation of New Townships.
- 5. Method of County Government.
- 6. Board of County Commissioners.
- 7. County Affairs in Cook County.
- 8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
- 9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
- 10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
- 11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
- 12. All Reports Fees Uniform.
- 13. Sworn Returns of All Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less than ten miles square, or so that any county may be formed of less contents, or shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such divison and the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be offered submitted for election ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all law in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three electors, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," and shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business, and shall be provided by law; and if a majority of the votes cast for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be ex-officio recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872), treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon their respective offices on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected in each case, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected in the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerks, hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases, and shall be provided for, said compensation shall be paid either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and \$4,500 in counties containing over 250,000 and not exceeding 1,000,000 inhabitants; Provided, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereinafter mentioned, but if fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for adequate compensation for services actually rendered, so as to render to officers hereinafter mentioned, but if fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

- 1. Established only by General Laws.
- 2. Existing Cities—How Forfeited.
- 3. Election of Directors or Manag'rs.
- 4. Constitution of Officers.
- 5. State Bank Deposits—General Law.
- 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
- 7. Powers of Bank Companies.
- 8. Of a General Banking Law.
- 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records.
- 10. Personal Property of Railroads.
- 11. Consolidations Forfeited.
- 12. Railroads' duties and Privileges—Rates Fixed.
- 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
- 14. Power over the Property of Companies.
- 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff reg. laid.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall be elected by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and open a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount that shall be fixed by law, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, which shall be certified, under oath, by one or more of its officers, to be provided by law. Every banking law, or a general banking law, shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and counter-acting, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent, below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent, below par the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be subject to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity of the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolable in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger transportation on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

- 1. Persons composing the Militia.
- 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
- 3. Commissions of Officers.
- 4. Privilege from Arrest.
- 5. Records, Returns and Relief.
- 6. Exemptions from Military Duty.
- 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

- 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
- 2. Sworn keepers of warehouses.
- 3. Examination of property stored.
- 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.

- 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
- 6. Power and Duty of the Railroads.
- 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storchouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other particulars as may be required thereon, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee; and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

- § 1. By a Constitutional Convention.
- § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journal thereof, determine it is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the same manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after said election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftner than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad, Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of, such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

- § 1. Laws in force remain valid.
- § 2. Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.
- § 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.
- § 4. Present county Courts continued.
- § 5. All existing Courts continued.
- § 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvienice may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

* * * * *

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by tax to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately. Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, President.

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. B. Puxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cooly,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Snuuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,

Robert A. King,
Isa. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Feleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward V. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrill,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skuner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tinchcr,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,

Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Whellding,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright,

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*
Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*
A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ss. *Office of Secretary.*
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted on the 13th day of May, 1872, ratified by a vote of the people the 27th day of July, 1872, and in force on the 15th day of August, 1872, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Amending Section 31, article 4. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1872, ratified by a vote of the people November 5, 1873, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 29, 1873.

SECTION 31, ARTICLE 4.
The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches and levees for agricultural, sanitary and mining purposes across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State, and special assessments upon the property benefited thereby.

Amending Section 8, article 13. Proposed by the General Assembly, 1872, ratified by a vote of the people November 2, 1880, proclaimed adopted by the Governor November 29, 1880.

SECTION 8, ARTICLE 13.

In each county there shall be elected the following county officers, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1882: A county judge, county clerk, sheriff, and treasurer, and at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1884, a coroner and clerk of the circuit court, a recorder of deeds, except in counties having coroners and recorders, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1884. Each of said officers shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after his election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, that no person having once been elected to the office of sheriff, or treasurer, shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, a experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with many firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsion within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an unrelenting destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and concinnuity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, and friendship.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Neither house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to call at, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, or persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list shall have a certificate, and be transmitted, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the names of those on the list the said House shall in like manner choose by ballot one or more persons, as they may think proper, not exceeding the number of electors. In choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. If there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may alter the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-

isdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

SECTION 2. No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test, shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE IN CONVENTION by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS

WHEREOF, We have hereto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

<i>New Hampshire.</i> NICHOLAS LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i> B. FRANKLIN, ROBT. MORRIS, THO. FITZSIMONS, JAMES WILSON.	<i>Maryland.</i> JAMES M'HENRY, DANL. CARROLL, DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.
<i>Massachusetts.</i> NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.	<i>Delaware.</i> GEO. READ, JOHN DICKINSON, JACO. BROOM, GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., RICHARD BASSETT.	<i>North Carolina.</i> WM. BLOUNT, H'U. WILLIAMSON, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
<i>Connecticut.</i> WM. SAM'L JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.	<i>Virginia.</i> JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.	<i>South Carolina.</i> J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES PINCKNEY, CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
<i>New York.</i> ALEXANDER HAMILTON.	<i>New Jersey.</i> WIL. LIVINGSTON, WM. PATTERSON, DAVID BREARLY, JONA. DAYTON.	<i>Georgia.</i> WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

*This clause within brackets has been superseded and annulled by the 13th amendment.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in

distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the whole number of votes for President, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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